Fifth Series Vol. XXXVIII, No. 40

Friday, April 19, 1974
Chaitra 29, 1896 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Tenth Session)

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(Vol. XXVIII contains Nos. 31 to 40)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

Price : Rs. 4 00

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LOK SABHA

Friday, April 19, 1974/*Chaitra* 29, 1896 (*Saka*)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

गोरखपुर को विमान सेवा शुरु किए जाने का प्रस्ताव

*750. **श्री राम सूरत प्रसाद :** क्या **पर्यटन और नागर विमानन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गोरखपुर को विमानन सेवा कब से शुरू किये जाने का प्रस्ताव है; और

(ख) क्या गोरखपुर के आयुक्त ने, जिसको प्रस्तावित सेवा के आर्थिक पहलू की जांच करने के लिए कहा गया था, यह सिफारिश की है कि आर्थिक दृष्टि से उक्त विमान सेवा लाभप्रद सिद्ध होगी ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) विमानन ईंधन के मूल्यों में अत्यधिक वृदि हो जाने तथा अपने डकोटा व वाइकाउंट विमानों का परिचालन क्रमशः बंद कर देने के कारण, इण्डियन एयरलाइन्स को कई स्थानों के लिये अपनी विमान सेवाएं स्थगित अथवा समाप्त कर देनी पड़ी हैं। इसलिये यह बता सकना संभव नहीं है कि गोरखपुर के लिये सेवाएं कब परिचालित की जाने लगेंगी, परन्तु मामले का पुनरालोकन किया जाता रहेगा।

(ख) इंडियन एयरलाइन्स को गोरखपुर के कमिश्नर द्वारा की गयी ऐसी किसी जांच के बारे में कोई जानकारी नहीं है।

श्री राम सूरत प्रसाद : श्रीमन्, माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो उत्तर दिया है उस के संदर्भ में मैं यह कहना चाहुंगा कि गोरखपुर उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वांचल का एक ऐतिहासिक स्थान है और जहां पर उर्वरक कारखाना, विश्व-विद्याल, मेडिकल कालेज, इंजीनियरिंग कालेज, रेडियो स्टेशन, एन० ई० रेलवे का प्रमुख केन्द्र है और यह नेपाल की सीमा से केवल 52 मील की दूरी पर है। साथ ही साथ भगवान बुद्ध की जन्मस्थली लुम्बिनी और उन का निर्वाण स्थान कुशीनगर भी निकट में ही है जहां पर विदेशी यात्री बराबर आते रहते हैं और औद्योगिक उत्थान के लिए पूंजी लगाने वाले लोगों को भी इस से प्रोत्साहन मिलेगा और वे इस तरफ आकर्षित होंगे। इन बतों को ध्यान में रखते हुए क्या माननीय मंत्री जी बनारस अथवा लखनऊ की जो सेवाएं हैं, उन से सम्बद्ध कर के इस सेवा को शीघ्र चालू करेंगे।

श्री राज बहादुर : जहां तक गोरखपुर के महत्व का सम्बन्ध है, मैं उस को पूरी तरह से मानता हूं कि वह हर एक दृष्टिकोण से एक बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है, किन्त महत्वपू

स्थान होने के साथ साथ वहां से काफ़ी मात्रा में यात्री आने जाने चाहिएं और सामान भी चलना चाहिए। अभी ऐसा नहीं है फिर भी हम ने पंचवर्षीय योजना में गोरखपुर में सेवा परिचालन करने की व्यवस्था रखी थी किन्तु उस के बाद जैसा कि मैं ने बताया फ्यूल में बहुत वृद्धि होने के कारण हमे बहुत सी सेवाओं को कम करना पड़ा और डकोटा व वाइकाउंट विमानों को ग्राउंड करना पड़ा। मैं विश्वास करता हूं कि जब विन्टर का शेड्यूल बनाएंगें, तो उस में हम इस बात का ध्यान रखेंगें कि हम गोरखपुर के लिए सेवा चालू कर सकते हैं या नहीं।

श्री राम सूरत प्रसाद : दूसरा सवाल मैं यह करना चाहता हूं कि गोरखपुर में बहुत पहले, सेवा चालू की गई थी लेकिन लाभ न होने के ख्याल से उस को बन्द कर दिया था। अब मंत्री महोदय का यह ख्याल है कि वहां के लिए सेवा चलाने में लाभ नही होगा, लेकिन मुझे जो सूचना मिली है वह यह है, कि वहां के कमिश्नर ने एक रिपोर्ट भेजी है जो उन से मांगी गई थी, और उन्होंने लिखा है कि यह सेवा लाभ प्रद सिद्ध होगी। मैंने जो पहला प्रश्न किया था, उस के संदर्भ मे मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि वहां पर यह सेवा लाभप्रद रहेगी क्योंकि वहा पर विदेशों के बहुत से यात्री आते है और वहां पर सेवा चलाने मे आप को कोई घाटा नही रहेगा। वहां पर एक छः एकड़ का फार्म, जो कि सरदार नगर के सरदार साहब का है, ले लिया गया है और हेंगर भी ले लिया गया है। इन सब बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए क्या मंत्री महोदय इस पर पुनर्विचार करेंगे कि वहां पर सेवा चालू की जाए अगर पूर्वांचल स्थानों के लिए सेवा चालू होगी, तो उस में घाटा नही रहेगा और फ़ायदा ही होगा।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think you have replied to that.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: I want only to say that I am not aware of the Commissioner's Report.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA: Sir, may I know from the hon. Minister that there is a feeling in some of the most populous parts of the country like Gorakhpur that his Ministry is not interested in the development of communication and industrial expansion in those parts and always finds some excuse to stop a flight?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: I may assure him there is no lack of interest in providing air communications to different parts of the country but air services have to be viable by and large.

Shortage of Small Coins

*751. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:
SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number and face value of small coins in circulation in the Country as on the 31st December, 1973;

(b) whether Government are aware of the shortage of the small coins; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to meet this shortage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) The details of small

coins issued for circulation but not returned to the offices of the Reserve Bank or to Small Coins Depots as on 31st December, 1973 are as follows:—

(000's Ommitted)

	Decimal coins				
	50 P.	25 P.	20 P.	10P	5P
Value in Rupees	30,49,81	30,41,73	8,03,77	29,91,02	19,39,89
No. of pieces .	60,99,62	121,66,92	40,18,85	297,10,20	387,97,80
		3 P	2P	1P	Total
		4,57,89	7,85,10	5,66,89	136,16,10
		152,63,00	392,55,00	566,89,00	2020,00,39

(b) No report of shortage of small coins in the country has been received by the Government in the recent past.

(c) Government is continuing its efforts to turn out larger quantities of small coins in the Mints and increase the not issue to the public through the Reserve Bank of India. Steps have also been taken to introduce a second shift in the Hyderabed Mint and for the expansion of the Mint during the 5th Five Year Plan period.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: I am simply surprised and shocked at the answer to part (b) of the main question that there is no shortage, because the entire country is experiencing this shortage, and this shows that the Finance Ministry is not in touch with the pulse of the people. May I know whether Government have taken care to probe into the causes of this shortage? Formerly, the copper coins were melted and sold as metal. But now what is the cause of the shortage? In fact, the hon. Minister's reply to part (c) of the question implies that Government are aware of the shortage and that is why they are going to have larger quantities of these coins.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: When I made the specific statement that there had been no shortage in the country, it was based on the following facts. As the House was aware, in June, 1970, the shortage was found out. Then, it became widespread in the beginning of 1971 and it continued thereafter, and steps were taken by the Reserve Bank and by the various mints to find out the reasons for the shortage. These reasons have been mentioned in the House on a number of occasions. The shortage declined from 1971 and since June, no specific complaint has been received by the Finance Ministry or by the Reserve Bank. Between 1973 and 1970 complaints used to come and they used to be looked into, and the Reserve Bank made many arrangements to send small coins to various depots and open more depots. The Reserve Bank is still sending small coins to banks, to institutions, to transport depots, and to various commercial establishments. Since no specific complaint has come to light, therefore, we come to the conclusion that the shortage has been minimised to a considerable extent.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Does the Finance Ministry act only on the complaints specifically received, or has it got any machinery to find out for itself whether there is any shortage or not? If there is none, may I know whether the hon. Minister has any proposal to set up one for this purpose?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: Since the complaints were there is very large number when the shortage started, a large number of coins have been put into circulation. There were mainly

two reasons for the shortage. Firstly, certain coins had more metallic value than their face value and hence there was large-scale melting of those coins for various other purposes, and as a result of this, a psychology of shortage was also there. These reasons have been gone into and the metallic value of some of these coins of 10 paise, 25 paise and 50 paise denominations has been changed so that the metallic and face values are almost identical at this moment. Further, the Small Coins Offences Act has come into being and the necessary legal machinery is now there to look into these things. Formerly there was no Act before this question had come up. So, that is also being attended to now. Further, more coins have also been put into circulation. Earlier, the mints were producing 12 lakh pieces per day. By August, 1970 as a result of the augmentation of the shifts etc. the mints are producing 75 lakh pieces per day. As a result of this very large increase in production and their going into circulation, it can reasonably be said that the matter has, to an extent, been attended to.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Shamim, on condition that you do not ejaculate from your seat again.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: I was shocked to hear from the Minister that there is no shortage. Now he has improved upon it by saying that no specific complaints have been received. The fact of the shortage of coins is known to every member of this House and to the country at large. The fact that we are experiencing it in our daily life is enough proof of it. I would like to know from the Minister who, in the absence of specific complaints, informed him that there is no such shortage. Does he or does he not know that for every telephone call we have to use 30P in coins at the public telephone booth? Even if you waste half an hour, you will not be able to get three 10 P coins. Lastly, a Government which cannot provide small coins, let alone the question of food, railway, airlines and others, has no moral right to exist. What moral right has this Government to exist in these circumstances? I have to pay the scooter-wala for 60P fare Re. 1 because he does not have change.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: As to the specific question as to who informed us that there is no shortage, my reply is that the various State agencies, State Governments and the Reserve Bank of India have done so.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: What about the people?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: The fact that we who have been receiving complaints from 1970 onwards have not received specific complaints in this regard proves this.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: You have not received any complaints from Bihar also. But you have killed so many people there.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER Please co-operate. This is not the way to conduct the proceedings. I want your co-operation.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप के माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि जिस समय शुक्ला जी वित्त मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री थे, उन्होंने सदन में कहा था कि जो सिक्का गलाने वाले हैं, उन के खिलाफ़ सजा का कोई नियम नहीं है, इसलिये वे शीघ्र ही कानून बनाने जा रहे हैं। मैं जानना चाहता कि हूं कि वह कानून कब तक बनाने का विचार है . .

एक माननीय सदस्य : वह कानून तो बन चुका है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय . अगर बन गया है तो उस पर कितना अमल हुआ है, कितनों के खिलाफ़ कार्यवाही की गई है ? आप जो सिक्के इस समय बना रहे हैं वे घटिया किसम की धातू के हैं, इन सिक्कों का जीवन अधिक लम्बा नहीं है। इन सिक्कों का जीवन अधिक लम्बा हो, इस दृष्टि से क्या आप किसी

अन्य धातु के सिक्के बनाने पर विचार कर रहे हैं ?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: The House is aware that the Small Coins (Offences) Act has come into force. Over and above this, in December 1971 the Defence of India Rules were promulgated under which also, melting, hoarding etc. of coins are punishable offences. In all 14 persons involved in 5 cases of offences under the Small Coins (Offences) Act since 1971 have been arrested in Delhi, UP and Maharashtra. The cases are going on.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मेरे प्रश्न के दूसरे भाग का उत्तर नहीं आया । ये जो सिक्के बनाते हैं, वह घटिया धातु के हैं, जिन से उन सिक्कों का जवन अधिक लम्बा नहीं होता, क्या किसी अच्छी धातु के सिक्के बनाने का विचार है ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This relates to shortage of coins. Your other question relates to the quality of the present coins. It is a different thing altogether and so does not arise.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : ऐसा लगता है कि मैं हिन्दी आपको अच्छी तरह समझा नहीं सकता

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO: From the point of view of the Reserve Bank, there may be no shortage of small coins in the country because a large number of coins is being minted. Only 14 cases have come to the notice of Government and action taken under the DIR. May I know what is the minimum quantity or maximum quantity of small coins for hoarding for which these 14 persons have been prosecuted?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: Those persons who were arrested by the various State Governments, and so I do not have the necessary details.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Some three years ago, the Minister stated in the House that the small coins shortage will disappear within a matter of two months as a result of steps Government had decided to take. But the shortage nevertheless still continues. It may not be as acute as in 1971 but it certainly is there. Therefore, the question is, why is it that the assurance that was given has not up till now been implemented and what steps have Government still in mind. If they deny that there is a shortage, then all one can say is that their impression is wrong, and even if more coins are now being minted, even larger numbers must be minted hereafter. Will the Government please indicate why it is that they have not fulfilled the assurance that they had then given?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: I think from the body of my replies which have been placed before the House and from what the hon. Member himself was saying, namely, that any shortage today may not be, according to him, as acute as it was in 1971, his questions have been answered. I have already indicated the various steps that are being taken, namely, increasing the issue from 14 lakhs to 75 lakhs pieces per day, double shift being run in various places, the content of the coin being changed so that melting does not take place, and so on. There is a projection also for the future.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: The fact of shortage must be borne in mind by them and even though they may have increased the production they should increase it still more.

SHRI P. GANGA REDDY: May I know whether the hon. Minister is aware that there has been great pressure on these small coins in Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh and in the Hyderabad Reserve Bank, because I myself personally had been to the Reserve Bank in Hyderabad on the 4th May last and found the difficulty.. (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: All right; your question is whether he is aware of shortage of small coins in Andhra Pradesh and other places.

SHRI P. GANGA REDDY:.. I want to know whether he is in a position to supply more small coins.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: This information that the shortage still persists in Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh, we will inform the Reserve Bank so as to see that the shortage is removed.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : उपाध्यक्ष जी' क्या यह सच है कि आगरा, दिल्ली और देश के कुछ दूसरे भागों में रेजगारी छिपाकर रखने वाले गिरोह समय समय पर पकड़े जाते रहे है ? यदि हां तो पिछले दो वर्षों में ऐसे गिरोहों के पास से कितनी रेजगारी बरामद की गई है और इस तरह के गिरोहों को रोकने के लिए आपने कौन सी कार्यवाही की है ताकि जो रेजगारी छिपाकर रखी जाती है यह व्यापार बन्द हो सके ।

SHRI K. R. GANESH: I have already indicated that 14 persons involved in five cases of small coins have been arrested in Delhi, Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra. I may also inform him that small coins worth Rs. 79,154.94 were seized by the State Governments during police raids on unauthorised premises of persons engaged in hoarding and profiteering.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has given some tips for your consideration.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: We till take them into consideration.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: The Minister says there is no shortage and there is no specific complaint. I want to make an honourable offer to the hon. Minister and I want to know if he will accept it. Will the hon. Minister honourably keep his identity undisclosed, and by sending any person to the market, if he can get a change within two hours for this five-rupee note, then I offer this sum of Rs. 5 to the austerity fund of the Government. I am prepared to contribute it. Will the Government accept this offer?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is a suggestions for action. (*Interruptions*). You have made a suggestion. (*Interruptions*). Order, please, Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma.

SHRIMATI T. LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA: Mr. Samar Guha said he wanted to have change for Rs. 5.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are not asking Smar Guha. You have no question.

SHRIMATI T. LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA: Sometime back there was some trouble but is it a fact that now it is not so bad as it is sought to be made out?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon. lady Member has no question.... (*Interruptions*). Gentlemen are hard enough; if ladies are hard it becomes very difficult for me. Madam, you wanted to go on record and you have gone on record. Shri Shankar Dayal Singh.

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : मान्यवर, मैं आपके माध्यम से मन्त्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं छोटे सिक्कों का आवंटन किस प्रान्त मे या किस नगर में किस आधार पर किया जाता है तथा पिछले एक साल में सबसे अधिक छोटे सिक्कों की खपत किस प्रान्त मे और किस नगर में हुई है ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is a different question; you require notice for that. Next question.

Demand of Engineering Goods abroad

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753. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:
SHRI S. N. MISRA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any study about the increase in demand of Indian engineering goods in world market; and

(b) the steps Government propose to take to step up production of engineering goods for export?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Steps taken to strengthen base for export production have been laid down in Section I parts 'A' and 'B' of the Import Trade Control Policy for Registered Exporters (Volume II) for 1974-75; a copy of which was laid on the Table of the House on the 2nd April, 1974.

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Time and again the hon. Minister of Commerce and the hon. Minister of Industrial Development have declared that foreign collaboration proposals involving foreign financial participation would be cleared as early as possible if 60 per cent or more of the production of engineering goods is guranteed for export. Perhaps the hon. Minister will agree that several such proposals had been received by the Government for the manufacture of engineering goods for export and they are awaiting a decision by the Government for more than 1½ years. Why does not the Government accept such proposals with a high level of exports? May I also know whether the Government had rejected several proposals for the manufacture of engineering goods where exports would have been more than 60 per cent?

SHRI A C. GEORGE: It is true that as an incentive for higher export of engineering goods it has been decided to allow foreign collaboration of 60 per cent export is guaranteed. I hope the hon Members will appreciate that in the matter of foreign collaboration a blanket decision cannot be taken and it has to be examined in depth and from different angles. Quite possibly there might be some delay. He has asked how many applications have been rejected. Since it is a specific question....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER. You require notice for that.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: May I know, after the study by the Government, what are the types of engineering goods that have increased demand in the world market, and which are the countries where there is good potential for export of these goods?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: Sir, it may be a long list. But, I will take only some important items. They are auto and auto parts, industrial plant and machinery, electrical wires and cables, railway wagons and coaches, MS tyres and tubes, bicycle parts etc. These are the important items. I have taken only those items, where the export is more than Rs. 10 crores. Regarding the countries, it is a global phenomenon almost, so to say.

Trade Pacts with Communist Countries

*754. SHRI BHARAT SINGH CHOWHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state the number of trade pacts entered into with the countries in the Socialist block during the last year and the date and nature of each pact?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Trade Plans for 1974 have been concluded with the eight socialist countries during the year on the dates shown below:—

Sl. No	Country	Date of signing the Trade Plan
1.	U. S. S. R.	21st January, 1974
2.	Poland	7th December, 1973
3.	Czechoslovakia.	28th November, 1973
4.	G. D. R.	23rd November, 1973

1	2	3
5.	Hungary	14th December, 1973
6.	Bulgaria	15th November, 1973
7.	Romania	22nd October, 1973
8.	DPRK	18th February, 1974

These Trade Plans provide for India's exports to these countries and imports therefrom during the calendar year 1974 on a balanced basis. In preparing these Trade Plans, special attention is paid to promotion of exports of non-traditional items and import of important requirements of our economy such as fertilizers, steel and steel products, non-ferrous metals, petroleum products and industrial materials, etc.

In addition, long-term Trade and Payments Agreement with Bulgaria was signed on the 6th March, 1974. This provides for bilateral and balanced trading pattern between the two countries for a period of five years 1974—78, and payments for all commercial non-commercial transactions in non-convertible Indian rupees.

श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : स्टेटमेंट में यह बतलाया गया है कि कम्यूनिस्ट कन्ट्रीज़ के साथ आयात और निर्यात के संबंध में व्यापार समझौता हुआ है, उन के नाम दिए हैं, तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जो आयात इन देशों से हुए है, जो भी चीजें आई है वह अन्य देशों से अगर मंगाई जाती तो उस में क्या अंतर होता ?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: Sir, the trade with socialist countries are guided by annual trade plans and in each trade plan, we fix up items which are needed by the country for import as well as export items needed by the concerned countries for their requirements. All these imports are made only after strictly looking into the prices and there is no item where imports are made at a price higher than from other sources. The international price is well kept in mind.

श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : ऐसे कई उदाहरण हैं कि कम्यूनिस्ट कन्ट्रीज से जो ट्रैक्टर आए या फैक्ट्रीज के लिए मशीनें आई जैसे हमारे मध्य प्रदेश के कोरबा में जो मशीनें आई हैं उन में एक न एक डिफेक्ट रहता है, तो क्या इस संबंध में शासन ने विचार किया है कि इस तरह की खराब चीजें इंडिया में भेजी जाती हैं और ऐसी कई शिकायतें आ चुकी हैं कि ट्रैक्टर भेजते है तो टायर नहीं भेजते है, तो क्या इस तरह का समझौता करने से इस देश को फायदा हो सकता है ?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: Sir, first and foremost fact is, tractors are not now imported. They might have been imported earlier. About the machinery that have been imported for the Korba project, we have not received any complaint about the quality.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I would like to know, whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to a news item that has been circulated by New China News Agency on the 14th April and this has appeared in almost all the Indian newspapers on the 15th April. Sir, the news item which relates to India, says:

> "India has had to pay 20 to 30 per cent more for Soviet machinery and industrial products sometimes even treble than the prevalent international market price".

It also says:

> "The price of raw materials imported into Soviet Union from India is 20 to 30 per cent lower than those at the international market."

If so, will the Government make a factual study and let this House know whether there is any basis for these allegations. I use the word 'allegations' because it has not been proved-contained in the news item circulated by New China News Agency?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: This particular item has come to the notice of the Government, as soon as it was published, obviously as the hon. Member pointed out, in almost all the Indian newspapers. It is not borne out by facts and more so, on a careful examination of the allegations, it is seen that there are no specific items pointed out, either exports or imports. All the items that have been imported from Soviet Union have been at competitive rates and it has been to the advantage of both India and Soviet Union.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I used the word 'allegation'. He should not be so prompt in his reply. I would like to know, whether Government will make a study.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: They have studied this.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: He has not studied this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can study it again.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: It is a very serious thing, if there is any basis in it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What else do you want? I told him to study it. If you have studied it already, study it again.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Government make a study in depth?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You study it in depth again.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: In view of the fact that we have a rupee payment trade with the socialist countries and prices are fixed on a competitive basis, may I know whether Government have already made it or are going to make it a policy that we must have our imports from rupee payment countries to save foreign exchange?

SHRI A C. GEORGE: Every day our trade with socialist countries is going up. It is to the interest of India and of the other country also. Ultimately in a spirit of goodwill, we come to a solution which is mutually advantageous to both. The import items are definitely advantageous to us.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA. The Government of India made a trade agreement with 8 socialist countries on rupee payment basis. During this period, have the Government made any trade agreement on rupee payment basis with USA or any other country in Europe?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: There is no trade on rupee payment basis with the USA or any other country in Europe.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: In view of the encouraging trends in both import and export trade with socialist countries, I would like to know whether all these export and import trading activities are being controlled by public sector undertakings like STC?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: Most of the exports are controlled by public sector organisations. But there are some items exported through the private channel also.

SHRI MOHANRAJ KALINGARAYAR: There was a trade pact between Czechoslovakia and India for importing 20,000 tractors. Has the consignment been completely delivered? Some of the imported tractors do not have spare parts.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: We have decided not to import tractors because our indigenous capacity has come up very well. We were importing tractors from some East European countries, but now we have stopped it.

SHRI MOHANRAJ KALINGARAYAR: I put a specific question whether the consignment of 20,000 tractors is completely over.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He says it has been stopped now. Next question.

Production and Distribution of Standard Cloth

*757. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state the estimated minimum annual requirement of controlled cheap cloth for those below poverty line and the specific steps being taken to ensure the required production and proper distribution?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): According to the approach document for the Fifth Plan, the requirement of cotton cloth by people in the per capita expenditure class of upto Rs. 50 per month, during 1973-74, is estimated at 2,570 million metres per annum, which is mostly of coarse and medium cloth. The production of such cloth of wearable varieties in the mill sector alone is around 3,000 million metres per annum, out of million metres per annum, out of will, from the 1st April, 1974, constitute controlled cloth sold at controlled prices. This cloth is only to be distributed through approved retail channels.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: In view of the reply given by the Minister that there is dearth of such cloth for people below the poverty line, which he has fixed at Rs. 50—I think it should be much beyond that in today's rising prices—is there any proposal to ensure through rationing that the actual users below the poverty line do get it? Could the retail shops be put under the supervision and control of the popular committees to ensure proper distribution?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: We are not satisfied about the quantity available. So, I would not claim that it is adequate to meet the requirements of the category I have referred to. But the increase in the quota of this variety from 400 million metres to 800 million metres is a big step forward. We will try to increase it still further later on. Coming to distribution, to reach three-fourths of our population is not a very easy thing. Bearing in mind the magnitude of the complexities of the problem, we are in touch with the State Governments, other agencies and also fair price shops. We are doing this exercise as to how many agencies, government or quasi-government, could be involved. We are processing the scheme. So, I cannot give a final reply just now.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What about the popular committees?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: We will certainly examine this.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: The hon. Minister stated that there is a big gap between demand and supply. In view of this reality, may I know whether the quantity of coarse cloth to be produced by the private mills is going to be increased to ensure that the minimum requirements are met? Is the Minister aware of the fact that the mill owners are spreading the news, which you would call a rumour, that several crores of rupees have been taken by the ruling party during the UP elections, and that is why this 30 per cent price hike has been allowed? If so, may I know whether it is true?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: It is absolutely baseless. We had occasion to explain on the floor of the House the reasons for the price rise. During the last six months, from 1968 to 1974 the cost of production of controlled cloth has risen by about 87 per cent, according to our estimate, and about 100 per cent according to them.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The most important question is about the rumours spread by the mill-owners about the collection of money.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: It is absolutely baseless.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: The first part of my question was whether the quantum is going to be increased.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has said so.

श्री शशि भूषण : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, स्टैन्डर्ड क्लाथ पर्याप्त मात्रा में देश में नहीं मिलता है, उस का अभाव है। उस का डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन भी मुनासिब नहीं है। मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि सुपीरियर क्लाथ जो इस देश में बनता है वह बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में बनता है लेकिन स्टैन्डर्ड क्लाथ कम बनता है, जो फ़ाइन क्वालिटी क्लाथ बनाने वाले मिल्स है, उन पर कोई बंदिश लगाने की बात है कि वह ज्यादा से ज्यादा स्टैन्डर्ड क्लाथ बनाए ताकि लोगों को आसानी से वह प्राप्त हो सके ?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: This obligation has been imposed on all mills, whether government or not. There is a provision for setting off of control cloth obligation against export also. This will be in the ratio of 3:1 beyond the obligation to export and to produce controlled cloth and there is provision for inter-mill transfer. So, nobody has been exempted. Those who will not fulfil the obligation will have to pay Rs. 2.50 per metre, as against Re. 1 formerly. We have taken care of all contingencies.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Because of the price rise allowed by the Government, the coarse cloth or standard cloth has become costlier. When the textile industry has earned huge profits in the year 1970, what are the reasons for giving this price rise?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: How much did you collect from them?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: No money at all. As I have explained, the cost of production of cloth has increased by about 90 per cent and 103 mills have fallen sick, which had to be taken over by the Government. The price rise was allowed because of the high cost of production.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY: It is seen from the Approach Document to the Fifth Plan that the *per capita* availability of cloth has gone down by more than a metre from June 1969. What is the reason for it? Is the Government going to take any steps to increase the per *capita* availability of cloth?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: The fall in *per capita* availability is due to the fact that the increase in production has not kept pace with the increase in population. We have taken a policy decision for substantial expansion of investment in the textile industry.

SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHARI: The hon. Minister just now mentioned that about 103 sick mills have been taken by the Government. Is there any proposal under the consideration of the Government that the productive capacity of these mills would be utilized for the production of only coarse cloth or cloth of cheap variety?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: As I have submitted, the cost of production has not been neutralised by the price rise allowed by us. So, if we force the NTC mills to produce exclusively standard or coarse cloth, they may run into difficulties. So, this obligation has been dispersed over all mills, both private and public.

Equity Participation of S.T.C. in Small Scale Industries Corporations

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*758. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL:
SHRI RAM PRAKASH:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether State Trading Corporation has decided in favour of equity participation in the Small Scale Industries Corporations of various States; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The participation in equity capital of the State Small Scale Industries and Export Corporations will enable the STC to participate and strengthen the management of these Corporations. The effectiveness of the Small Scale Industries Corporations as agents for distribution of imported raw materials and in the production of exportable commodities can as a consequence be increased.

SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: Will the hon. Minister kindly tell the august House what are the States where the equity participation capital has been issued in favour of different State Small Scale Industries and Export Corporations by the S.T.C.?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: Rs. 10 lakhs equity capital for the Maharashtra Small Scale Industries Corporation; Rs. 1 lakh for Andhra Pradesh Small Scale Industries Corporation and the proposal is under consideration for equity participation in the Small Scale Industries Corporations of Mysore, U.P., Haryana, Rajasthan and for the Gujarat Export Corporation also.

SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: So, the poorest State of Bihar has been left out, unfortunately. Is it not a fact that the efforts made during the last 10 years for the participation of equity capital in the State Small Scale Industries Corporation particularly in Bihar by the S.T.C. has not made any progress whatsoever?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: Unfortunately, the files and records of our Ministry do not show a single application either from the Bihar Government or from the Bihar State Industries Corporation for participation.

वर्ष 1974 के दौरान पटसन मिलों में हड़ताल

*760. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1974 में आजतक पटसन मिलों में हड़ताल कितने दिन तक चली और इसके परिणामस्वरूप उत्पादन में कितनी क्षति हुई ; और

(ख) कर्मचारियों की मांगें क्या हैं ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) 33 days; the estimated loss in production is about 1 lakh tonnes of jute goods. valued at around Rs. 30 crores.

(b) The main demands of the workers were (i) non-implementation of certain items of May 1972 settlement signed by the Management of jute mills and workers; (ii) revision of piece-rates, time-rates; and grades/scales of certain categories of workmen; (iii) standardisation of wages and DA in respect of jute workers on all India basis; (iv) relief to Badli workers; (v) 20 per cent bonus; and (vi) nationalisation of jute industry and raw jute trades etc.

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : उपाध्यक्ष जी, 30 करोड़ का घाटा हुआ और 33 दिन हड़ताल चली । तो उस के पहले सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने इंटरवीन क्यों नहीं किया ? वह ऐग्रीमेंट इन-राइटिंग था और 1972 में साइन हो चुका था उस के बाद आज तक 30 करोड़ का घाटा डालने के पहले सेंटर ने इंटरवीन क्यों नहीं किया ? क्या कारण है ?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: When the discussion was there, I was myself present and I was a party to the discussion. Also, the Union Labour Minister was consulted; he was in touch with the discussion. But since these were located in eastern India, particularly, in West Bengal and the Ministry of the State was conversant with the details of the problems and they had also negotiated the settlement of 1972 which had allegedly been violated, we thought that for day-today handling of the negotiations, they would be the right type of persons. It is not that they alone looked into it and we were not consulted.

About the loss, as I have said, it is a matter of fact and we regret it. But the question is, unless the industrial relations are sorted out by the industry and the workers themselves, the Government can only try to sort them out but cannot force them.

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : हिन्दुस्तान में जो जूट वर्कर्स है भिन्न भिन्न स्थानों पर उन की वेजेज एक है या अलग अलग हैं ?

What about standardisation of wages of workers in different parts of India?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: In 1972 settlement there was, more or less, parity all over the country. But this time they insisted on standardisation, on a uniform basis. In principle, the Government have agreed, but in practice there are some difficulties—in implementing it. However, this is the latest position.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अभी मंत्री जी ने प्रश्न के उत्तर में बताया कि जो ऐग्रीमेंट हुआ है वह कुछ हद तक पूरा हो गया है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि कितना बाकी रह गया ? क्या यह बात सही है कि पूरा लागू नहीं करने के कारण लोगों में असंतोष है और क्या आप इस तरह की कोई नीति बनाने वाले हैं कि जब हड़ताल की नोटिस आए उस समय तत्काल कार्यवाही की जाये ?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: About Badli workers, about piece rate and time rate, some agreements were arrived at. But the Union's contention is that those have not been implemented cent per cent.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: one of the demands, which the hon. Minister very well knows and which concerns him, is the take-over of raw jute trade. May I know whether it is within his knowledge—as a matter of fact in the paper his statement has come—that the jute growers are not getting the support prices fixed by the Jute Corporation at the instance of the Central Government? If so, may I know whether he is taking any steps immediately to see that the actual jute growers get the prices which have been assured to them by the Government of India?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: We have already expanded the area of operation of the Jute Corporation of India and more and more jute is being purchased by the Corporation. The question of taking over of raw jute trade entirely does not arise.

Appointment of Contractors in International Airports for carrying Luggage of Passengers

*764. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the International Airports Authority of India has appointed contractors in four International Airports of the country for carrying the luggage of passengers;

(b) whether any open tender for the contract was invited for the purpose; and

(c) whether the contractors are big air-operators like Jam Air Company and in all four airports same firm is given the contract only in different names?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) Yes, Sir, from the city side to the booking counter and from the point of delivery to the transport outside only.

(b) Tenders were invited through newspapers for all the contracts excepting for the domestic wing at Calcutta airport where the contract was settled through negotiations.

(c) I lay a statement on the table of the House showing the names of the contractors at the international airports.

Statement

Names of the porterage contractors at the international airports.

	International Wing	Domestic Wing
Delhi . . .	M/s. Cambatta Aviation Pvt. Ltd.	M/s. Jamair. Co (P) Ltd.
Calcutta . . .	M/s. Air Terminal Services Pvt. Ltd.	M's. B. Ghosh & Son.
Bombay . . .	M/s. Cambatta Aviation Pvt. Ltd.	M's. Kleenwel (India)
Madras . . .	M/s. Asian Air Associates .	M/s. Suja Commercial Agency

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: I would like to know from the hon. Minister what are the dates when the advertisement for the contracts appeared in the newspapers except Calcutta; secondly, what was the reason for entering into a negotiated settlement without putting this matter in an open advertisement; thirdly, what is the total amount that the International Airport Authority is going to realise from those contractors so far as major international airports are concerned, both the international wing and the domestic wing.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: The question is a very comprehensive one. I can give the number of tenders received for international airports: Delhi 3, Calcutta 1, international side, Bombay 9, Madras 3...

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: What are the dates when the advertisement appeared?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: I do not have that information.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: As a matter of fact, it was not published.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: I have given the statement. Tenders were invited through newspapers. As many as 20 have been received. Domestic side—20 parties at Delhi

offered tender and in Calcutta 2 parties came and they both belong to the labour side. Madras—as many as 5 tenders were received....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You may pass on the rest of the information to him. Now the Question-Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Non-Lifting of Bales by Shippers at Bombay Dock

*752. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that four ships, which had firm bookings to lift about 25,000 bales of Bengal Deshi Cotton from Bombay, have left without the cargo, as the exporters could not reach them to the docks; and

(b) if so, whether Government would be losing valuable foreign exchange thereby at a time when exports are the prime need of the hour?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). It is understood from Textile Commissioner that one or two ships left Bombay last one month which could not lift about 20,000 bales of Bengal Deshi cotton. But the cargo has been subsequently shipped by other steamers.

India's Participation in Colombo Meet

*755. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:
SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India attended the Colombo meet held during last week of March this year; and

(b) if so, whether any agreements have been signed by India?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) India attended the 30th Session of the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE) held at Colombo from 27th March to 6th April, 1974.

(b) Yes, Sir. An agreement for the establishment of an Asian Clearing Union (ACU) was signed at this Session by the Reserve Bank of India.

Difficulties faced by Govt. Employees in regard to Production of House Rent Receipts

*756. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any proposal to raise the pay-limit for Government employees for purposes of payment of House Rent Allowance to them without the production of House Rent receipts, above Rs. 750 in revised and Rs. 530 in old scales; and

(b) if so, the decision, taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K R. GANESH): (a) and (b). The pay limit upto which the production of house rent receipts was dispensed with for grant of house rent allowance was Rs. 620 (inclusive of dearness pay) in the scales in force before the introduction of the revised pay scales consequent on Third Pay Commission's recommendations. With the introduction of the revised pay scales, Government have decided in improvement of the recommendation of the Third Pay Commission that the pay limit should be revised to Rs 750 Some representations have been received with reference to this decision asking *inter alia* that this concession should be extended to higher pay groups. These are being examined.

Disposal of properties in clandestine manner by Foreign Companies

*759. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:
SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether many sterling companies in India are resorting to clandestine deals through which they dispose of their properties and drain out the foreign exchange; and

(b) if so, what steps are taken to prevent such malpractices?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). Under Section 31 of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973 no foreign company can hold, acquire or dispose of property in India without the prior approval of the Reserve Bank of India. Applications for disposal of property are scrutinised with reference to the valuation of the assets, etc. and permission given. These powers came to be acquired from 1st January, 1974 and are adequate. While Government have not come across instances of clandestine deals, further investigation could be instituted if specific instances involving violation of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act could be supplied.

Export of Textile Goods

*761. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) what was the total export of textile goods in the years 1972-73 and 1973-74;

(b) whether nylon or synthetic fabrics are in high demand abroad; and

(c) if so, whether Government proposes to ban internal consumption of Nylon clothes and Nylon textiles?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) India's total exports of cotton textile goods during the year 1972-73 were worth Rs. 160.51 crores. During 1973-74, these are estimated to have been worth Rs. 199 crores upto February, 1974.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No. Sir.

Entry of Japan in India's Cotton Market

*762. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Japanese buyers have re-entered our market for Deshi Cotton; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines contracts made so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Japan has been a major buyer of our Bengal during the period April—October, years.

(b) 1,22,800 bales of Bengal Deshi cotton had been shipped to Japan during the period April—October, 1973.

Uncovered Deficit of States and its Effects on the Economy of the Country

*763. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of the States have left large uncovered deficits partly because of generous allocations from the Centre following the recommendations of the Sixth Finance Commission; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government to this trend and its effects on the economy of the country?

THE MNISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Sir. Most of the States have left uncovered deficits in spite of larger transfers of resources from the Centre following the recommendations of the Sixth Finance Commission.

(b) The State Governments are being urged to review their budgetary position and to re-adjust it in such a way that the expenditures are matched by available resources.

राजस्थान में फर्मों के नाम एक लाख रुपये से अधिक आयकर की बकाया राशि

*765. **श्री लालजी भाई :** क्या वित्त मंत्री राजस्थान में फर्मों के नाम एक लाख रुपये से अधिक आयकर की बकाया राशि के बारे में 4 मई, 1973 के अतारांकित प्रश्न सं० 9246 के उत्तर में दिये गये आश्वासन की क्रियान्विति के बारे में 27 जुलाई, 1973 को सभा-पटल पर रखे गये विवरण-संख्या 111 की मद 65 के बारे में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1970 से 1973 के दौरान जिन जिन बडी फर्मों के नाम आयकर बकाया था उनमे से कितनी फर्मों ने आयकर चुका दिया है और कितनी फर्मों ने आयकर की बकाया राशि का अभी तक भुगतान नही किया है, और

(ख) जिन फर्मों ने अभी तक आयकर की बकाया राशि जमा नही की है उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) और (ख). 4 मई, 1973 को पूछे गये अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 9246 के उत्तर में दिये गये आश्वासन की पूर्ति के विवरण-पत्र में बड़ी फर्मों के जिन 20 मामलों का उल्लेख किया गया था उनमे से 14 मामलों में आयकर की बकाया वसूल की जा चुकी है । शेष 6 मामलो के नाम और की जा रही कार्यवाही का ब्यौरा सदन की मेज पर रखे गये विवरण-पत्र में दिया गया है । [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया । देखिए संख्या LT-6750/74]

यूनियन बैंक आफ इंडिया की लाखों को काम (हाक ए मिलियन जोब स्कीम) की योजना

*766. **श्री सरजू पांडे :** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यूनियन बैंक आफ इंडिया ने लाखों को काम देने (हाक ए मिलियन जोब स्कीम) की योजना की अधिसूचना दी थी;

(ख) क्या उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत यह कहा गया था कि स्नातकों को रोजगार हेतु धन दिया जायेगा; और

(ग) क्या उक्त योजना को क्रियान्वित नही किया गया है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) और (ग) यूनियन बैंक आफ इंडिया सहित सरकारी क्षेत्र के सभी बैंक सक्षम उत्पादक योजनाओं के लिए ऋण देकर शिक्षित बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों के लिए लाभकारी आत्म-नियोजन की व्यवस्था करने के लिए 5 लाख नौकरियों के कार्यक्रम को क्रियान्वित करने में हिस्सा ले रहे हैं।

Blacklisting of Hosiery Exporters of Ludhiana for Import of Woollen Rags

*767. SHRI M. S. PURTY:
SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Controller of Imports and Exports has backlisted some hosiery exporters of Ludhiana for the import of woollen rags from abroad; and

(b) if so, the names of such exporters and further action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Cases have been registered by Central Bureau of investigation. Prosecutions against some of the defaulters are being launched Departmental penal action against the offenders is also in progress

Import of Sunflower seed oil from Russia

*768. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Russia has agreed to supply 19,000 tonnes of sunflower seed oil on commercial basis; and

(b) if so, the terms and conditions thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The contract for the import is under negotiations.

Coca-Cola Export Corporation

*769. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what percentage of products produced by Coal-Coal Export Corporation is exported; and

(b) to what extent this company has been asked to accept Indian participation?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) The Coca-Cola Export Corporation exported 25.52 per cent of its production during the year 1973.

(b) According to the guidelines announced by the Government for administration of Section 29 of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973, all branches of foreign Companies except those engaged in the production of items specified in Appendix I of Industrial Licensing Policy, 1973, or tea plantations or in predominantly export oriented industry will be required to convert themselves into Indian Companies with foreign shareholdings not exceeding 40 per cent. The Coca-Cola Export Corporation has to make an application to the Reserve Bank of India in this regard latest by 30th June, 1974. On receipt of their application the same will be examined in the light of the guidelines referred to above and decision taken.

गत तीन वर्षों में करेंसी नोटों का मुद्रण

7303. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि गत तीन वर्षों मे क्रमश: एक सौ, दस, पांच, दो एवं एक रुपये के कितने नोट मुद्रित हुए ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) आवश्यक सूचना नीचे दी गयी है :-

नोट का मूल्य	वर्ष के दौरान छापे गए नोट 1971-72	1972-73 (लाखों में)	1973-74
100 रुपये . .	1200.0	1190.0	1210.0
10 रुपये . .	10000.0	7850 0	8150.0
5 रुपये . .	5000.0	5900.0	6100.0
2 रुपये .	3000.0	3310 0	4340.0
1 रुपये . .	18200.0	2457 0	21439.5

बस्तर के पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में चाय उगाने की योजना

7304. **श्री लम्बोदर बलियार :** क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बस्तर के पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में चाय उगाने की कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है और इसे कब तक क्रियान्वित किये जाने की आशा है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Number of Employees in Offices of Indian Airlines in Assam

7305. **SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of employees in the offices of the Indian Airlines located in Assam;

(b) the total number of employees out of them which belong to Assam;

(c) whether out of 90 employees on 30th April, 1972 holding the posts of peon, porter and cleaner as many as 72 have been recruited from outside Assam; and

(d) if so, the reasons for ignoring the claim of the local people for those posts for which no technical qualification is necessary?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) 203

(b) and (c). Many of the employees presently in the offices of the Indian Airlines located in Assam are those taken from the privately owned Airlines at the time of the nationalistation However the required information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the Sabha at soon as received

(d) Every attempt is made to confine recruitment to the posts of peons, porters, cleaners, drivers, etc. to local candidates by notifying vacancies to local employment exchanges and local organisations of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and Ex-Servicemen.

Coffee Plantation in Tribal Areas

7306. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to develop coffee plantations in tribal area; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof and steps taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). The question of developing coffee plantations in tribal areas has been engaging the attention of the Government of India but they have yet to formulate their views.

Agreement for Industrial Joint Venture with South Yemen

7307. SHRI BANAMALI BABU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an agreement is proposed to be signed for industrial joint venture with South Yemen; and

(b) if so, the main features of the proposal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). During the recent discussion held with the visiting delegation from Peoples Democratic Republic of Yemen, it was agreed to examine the possibilities of setting up joint ventures. It was decided that the Republic of Yemen would send a delegation of planning experts to discuss specific projects with the Indian Ministry of Planning.

Misappropriation of Excise Duty by Tea Estates

7308. SHRI B. K. DAS CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the three tea estates in Darrang District of the Bishnauth Tea Company controlled and managed by M/s Williamson Magor and Company Limited were found to have taken credits of Central Excise Duty totalling over Rs. 18 lakhs in their Personal Ledger Accounts on the basis of challans, which were later found to be forged;

(b) if so, what amount has so far been realised from the three tea estates and what action has been taken against persons involved;

(c) whether M/s Williamson Magor and Co. has recovered over 18 lakhs of rupees on this account as loss in transit from the National Insurance Co. Unit, Calcutta; and

(d) whether Government propose to investigate into the circumstances under which a nationalised insurance unit could compensate for forged deposit challans of Central Excise Duty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Yes, Sir. Three Tea Estates, namely (i) Dekorai Tea Estate, (ii) Pertabghar Tea Estate and (iii) Majuligarh Tea Estate, in Darrang District of Assam, under the management of M/s. Williamson Magor Co., Ltd. took credit of Central Excise duty for an amount of Rs. 18,60,761.00 on the basis of a number of challans which were later found to have been forged.

(b) An amount of Rs. 3,06,600.00 has so far been realised. Realisation of remaining amount is pending due to writ petition filed by parties in Gauhati High Court. For the fraud

case, police conducted the investigation and have initiated Criminal proceedings. They had earlier arrested one Superintendent of Central Excise and one Inspector of Central Excise as also the proprietor and some employees of the firm M/s. Murulidhar Rampal.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Sale of Imported Goods in Modern Bazar, Vasant Vihar, New Delhi

7309. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4233 on the 24th August, 1973 regarding sale of imported goods in Modern Bazar, Vasant Vihar, New Delhi and state:

(a) whether imported goods are still being sold in Modern Bazar, at C-8/3, Vasant Vihar, New Delhi,

(b) whether there was another raid on the premises and imported goods seized,

(c) if so, what action is being taken by Government to stop the illegal sale of imported goods; and

(d) whether foreign liquor is also being sold in the premises?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K R GANESH): (a) There is no specific information that imported goods are being sold in Modern Bazar Vasant Vihar, Delhi at present

(b) Another raid was conducted on the above-mentioned premises on 27th August 1973 and goods worth about Rs 12,000 seized The seized goods included cigarettes, cosmetics, [illegible] and a Calculating machine

(c) Close surveillance is being maintained on the premises. The proprietor of the shop was arrested following the raid refered to above and produced before a Magistrate The Magistrate released him on bail with a personal bond of Rs. 3,000 plus a surety bond of like amount

(d) No, Sir.

आगरा में आयकर अधिकारियों द्वारा छापा मारकर काला धन बरामद किया जाना

7310. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या आयकर अधिकारियों ने आगरा जिले में मार्च, 1973 में किसी फर्म पर छापा मार कर भारी मात्रा में काला धन बरामद किया था, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो छापा मार कर बरामद किये गये सामान का संक्षिप्त ब्योरा तथा मूल्य क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) और (ख) मार्च, 1973 में आगरा जिले में किसी भी फर्म पर छापा नहीं मारा गया। किन्तु आयकर विभाग के अधिकारियों ने फिरोजाबाद में कुछ रसायन के व्यापारियों के व्यापार और रिहायशी स्थानों की 4 और 5 मार्च, 1974 को तलाशी ली थी जिसके परिणामत खाता वहियो तथा दस्तावेजो के अलावा 18 लाख रु० मूल्य की लेखा बाह्य परिसम्पत्तिया पकड़ी गई।

अमरीका से आयातित वस्तुएं

7311. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या **वाणिज्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि वित्तीय वर्ष 1974–75 के दौरान अमरीका में आयात किये जाने वाले तथा अमरीका को निर्यात किये जाने वाले तथा अमरीका को निर्यात किये जाने वाले माल का भारतीय मुद्रा में अनुमानित. कितना मूल्य होगा।

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : 1974–75 के दौरान सं० रा० अमरीका में किये जाने वाले हमारे आयातों तथा उन्हें किये जाने वाले निर्यातों के मूल्य का अनुमान लगाना इस अवस्था में सभव नही है।

औद्योगिक विकास के लिये रूस सरकार से ऋण और अनुदान

7312. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत सरकार को रूस सरकार से औद्योगिक विकास के लिये वर्ष 1971–72, 1972–73 और 1973–74 के वित्तीय वर्षों में कितना अनुदान और ऋण प्राप्त हुआ ; और

(ख) प्राप्त हुए ऋण पर अदा की जाने वाली ब्याज की दर और शर्तें क्या हैं ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण) : (क) वित्त वर्ष 1971–72, 1972–73 और 1973–74 के दौरान औद्योगिक विकास के लिये सोवियत समाजवादी जनतंत्र संघ द्वारा कोई अनुदान या ऋण मजूर नहीं किये गये थे लेकिन सोवियत समाजवादी जनतंत्र संघ द्वारा 1966 तक जिन ऋणों के सबंध में मजूरी दी गयी थी, पिछले तीन वित्त वर्षों में उनमें निम्नलिखित रकम काम में लायी गयी थी.–

(करोड़ रुपयों में)

1971–72	14.03
1972–73	8.52
1973–74 (अनुमानित)	8.26

(ख) 1966 तक मंजूर किये गये रूसी ऋणों पर $2\frac{1}{2}$ प्रतिशत वार्षिक ब्याज लगेगा और उन्हें 12 वर्ष की अवधि में वापस किया जाता है। मूलधन की वापसी संबंधित परियोजना को चालू करने के लिये आवश्यक उपकरणों की सुपुर्दगी का काम पूरा होने के एक वर्ष बाद शुरू होती है। लेकिन निम्न दो ऋणों के संबंध में शर्तें थोड़ी भिन्न हैं –

(1) औषध परियोजनाएं—ऋण की वापसी 7 वर्ष की अवधि में की जाती है।

(2) बोकारो इस्पात संयत्र के लिए ऋण–वापसी अदायगी उस वर्ष के एक वर्ष बाद शुरू होती है जिसके दौरान रकम इस्तेमाल में लायी गयी हो।

ब्याज की अदायगी और मूलधन की वापसी भारतीय रुपये में की जाती है। इस राशि का इस्तेमाल रूसी अधिकारी भारत में ऐसी वस्तुएं खरीदने के लिए करते हैं जो सोवियत समाजवादी जनतंत्र संघ को निर्यात की जाती है।

मध्य प्रदेश में लघु बचत योजना के अन्तर्गत जमा की गई राशि

7313. **श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) वर्ष 1972–73 में मध्य प्रदेश में लघु बचत योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत कितनी राशि जमा हुई ,

(ख) अप्रेल, 1973 के दौरान कितनी राशि जमा की गयी , और

(ग) मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने तथा अन्य ने अलग अलग कितनी राशि निकाली तथा जमा की ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी):(क):1972–73 में, मध्य प्रदेश में अल्प बचत योजना के अन्तर्गत जमा

की गयी राशि 11.87 करोड़ रुपये (निवल) थी ।

(ख) अप्रैल 1973 में मध्य प्रदेश में विभिन्न अल्प बचत प्रतिभूतियों के अन्तर्गत 2.51 करोड़ रुपये की रकम निकाली और भुनाई गयी ।

(ग) अप्रैल 1973 में मध्य प्रदेश और अन्य राज्यों में विभिन्न अल्प बचत प्रतिभूतियों के अन्तर्गत जमा की गई और निकाली गई राशियां इस प्रकार हैं:--

(करोड़ रुपयों में)

राज्य	सकल राशि	निकाली गई राशि
आन्ध्र प्रदेश	3.13	2.04
असम	1.48	1.34
बिहार	7.58	4.94
गुजरात	3.26	3.60
हरियाणा	11.65	19.11
हिमाचल प्रदेश	.98	.64
जम्मू और कश्मीर	.78	.57
कर्नाटक	1.84	1.40
केरल	2.11	1.76
मध्य प्रदेश	3.00	2.51
महाराष्ट्र	10.96	7.75
मणिपुर	.04	.04
उड़ीसा	2.75	1.50
पंजाब	5.08	6.93
राजस्थान	1.42	1.26
तमिलनाडू	4.09	3.85
त्रिपुरा	18.16	.15
उत्तर प्रदेश	13.16	11.72
पश्चिम बंगाल	9.59	5.86

तौलिये और चादरें आदि जैसे कुछ मदों के उत्पादन के लिये विद्युत करघों का आरक्षण

7314. **श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित:** क्या **वाणिज्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार मिलों द्वारा विद्युत करघों पर बनाई जाने वाली मलमल और वायल के उत्पादन पर, प्रतिबंध लगाने तथा तौलिये, चादरें और शर्टिंग आदि मदों का विद्युत करघों द्वारा उत्पादन आरक्षित करने का है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) ऐसी कोई प्रस्थापन- विचाराधीन नहीं है ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

मध्य प्रदेश में बुनकर सेवा केन्द्रों की स्थापना

7315. **श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित** : क्या **वाणिज्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार मध्य प्रदेश में बुनकर सेवा केन्द्र स्थापित करने का है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कहां कहां पर ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज): (क) और (ख). मध्य प्रदेश स्थित इंदौर में पहले ही एक बुनकर सेवा केन्द्र है । फिलहाल, राज्य में कोई और केन्द्र खोलने की प्रस्थापना नहीं है ।

गैर सरकारी तथा सरकारी क्षेत्र में जापान के साथ आयात-निर्यात व्यापार

7316. **श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित** : क्या **वाणिज्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1971–72 तथा 1972-73 के दौरान जापान के साथ गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र की फर्मों द्वारा अलग अलग निर्यात तथा आयात व्यापार कितना हुआ तथा किन किन वस्तुओं का हुआ और भारतीय मुद्रा में उसका मूल्य कितना है;

(ख) क्या जापान के साथ उक्त फर्मों द्वारा होने वाले निर्यात और आयात व्यापार को बढ़ाने की और अधिक गुंजाइश है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस दिशा में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है अथवा करने का विचार है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) 1971–72 और 72–73 के वर्षों के दौरान भारत से जापान को कुल निर्यात तथा जापान से आयातों को दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। **[ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या LT 6751/74]** आयातों तथा निर्यातों के क्षेत्र-वार आंकड़े नहीं रखे जाते

(ख) जी हां।

(ग) जापान के साथ भारत के व्यापार का निरन्तर पुनर्विलोकन किया जाता है। समस्याओं का पता लगाया जाता है और व्यापार को बढ़ाने के लिये समय समय पर यथा आवश्यक तथा समुचित उपाय किये जाते हैं। 1973-74 के प्रथम छः महीनों (अप्रैल—सितम्बर) में भारत और जापान के बीच दुतरफा व्यापार का परिमाण 1972–73 के दौरान उसी अवधि में 181.52 करोड़ रु० की तुलना में बढ़कर 262.51 करोड़ रु० हो

Ceiling on Export of Bengal Deshi Cotton

7317. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to impose a ceiling on export of Bengal deshi cotton; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Because of lower production and higher pace of registration for export of Bengal Deshi cotton, prices of this variety of cotton in the domestic market had registered a sharp rise. With a view to arresting the rising tendency in the prices of Bengal Deshi cotton and ensuring adequate availability of the cotton for spinning coarse counts of yarn which goes into production of controlled cloth, it has been decided to limit export thereof at 2.25 lakh bales during the current cotton season.

Export of Essential Commodities

77318. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to restrict the export of essential commodities in view of meeting the country's internal requirements; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). Due consideration is given to the internal requirements of essential commodities, and a balance is sought to be achieved between the requirements of domestic consumption and the need to earn larger foreign exchange through export of these goods.

Scheme for Regularisation of Unauthorised Powerlooms

7319. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Development Council for Man-made Textiles has recommended a Scheme for regularising the unauthorised powerlooms; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof and Government's response thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The Development Council for man-made Textiles in its meeting on 26th February, 1974 has decided to recommend to the Government.

(i) State Governments may be urged to desist from issuing permits for fresh powerlooms without reference to the Textile Commissioner.

(ii) Wherever expansion of industry was thought of, the existing unauthorised powerlooms may be taken into account in fixing the quantum of fresh capacity to be set up;

(iii) Those unauthorised powerlooms that agree to an export obligation of Rs. 5,000 worth of fabrics per year for a period of five years may be regularised and offered yarn entitlement

The above recommendations will be taken into account while formulating the policy for the V Plan period.

Setting up of Somanathan Committee on Handlooms Industry

7320 SHRI S A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Tamil Nadu Government have accepted the recommendations of the Somanathan Committee on Handloom Industry set up by the State Government, and have written to the Centre for concurrence to enact the necessary legislation; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A C. GEORGE): (a) The question, perhaps, refers to the Santhanam Committee If so, the Tamilnadu Government have not written to the Central Government about the recommendations of this Committee so far.

(b) Does not arise

Development of Tourist Centres in Bihar during 1973-74 and 1974-75

7321. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the tourist centres which have been developed as tourist spots in the State of Bihar with the central assistance during the year 1973-74, and

(b) the names of the tourist spots selected for development during the year 1974-75 in the State of Bihar with the Central assistance?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) The schemes proposed for implementation at Bodhgaya, Nalanda and Rajgir during 1973-74 could not be taken up as the land required for the purpose at Bodhgaya and Rajgir had not been transferred by the State Government and at Nalanda by the Archaeolo-

gical Survey of India to the Department of Tourism. An amount of Rs. 2.54 lakhs, however, was released by the Department to the State Government for meeting the additional cost of the installation of the chair-lift at Rajgir

(b) During the year 1974-75, the Department of Tourism proposes to prepare a master plan for the development of Bodhgaya in the Central Sector. This will be taken up as soon as the land is transferred to the Department.

Recovery of Loans given by Nationalised Banks to Farmers in Bihar

7322. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the loans given to the farmers by the nationalised banks in Bihar during the year 1971-72 have not been recovered so far; and

(b) if so, the total amount still outstanding and the measures Government propose to take for the speedy recovery of the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) According to the data available upto the end of June 1972 in Bihar, as against the total demand of Rs. 203.11 lakhs, the recovery of agricultural advances (direct) was Rs. 148.63 lakhs, *i.e.*, 56.5 per cent, so far as public sector banks were concerned.

(b) The amount outstanding in respect of direct agricultural advances provided by the public sector banks in Bihar at the end of June 1973 was Rs. 1103.83* lakhs.

In case of continued default, the banks resort to the civil courts for recovery of sums overdue from the agriculturists. However, quick settlement of such dues is sought to be secured through a legislation already drafted by the State Government of Bihar on the lines of the Model Bill recommended by the Expert Group on State Enactments having a bearing on Commercial Banks' lending to Agriculture (Talwar Committee).

Area of Uneconomic Rubber Plantation

7323. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the area of uneconomic and low yielding rubber plantation in the country;

(b) how much of this is in the small holdings sector;

(c) the steps taken by Government and the Rubber Board to get these uneconomic and low yielding areas replanted with high yielding planting materials?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) 70,000 hectares.

(b) 55,000 hectares

(c) A scheme for grant of subsidy for replanting rubber in low yielding and uneconomic areas in operation since 1957 is being made more broad based so as to include all low-yielding uneconomic areas planted upto 1962 and registered with Rubber Board. Annual target for replanting during 5th plan has been fixed at 5,000 hectares. Enhancement of rate of subsidy would be considered on the basis of a cost study which is being undertaken.

*Figures are provisional.

Selection of new group of Air Hostesses in Indian Airlines

7324. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Airlines Corporation has made it compulsory for some Air Hostesses to proceed on leave,

(b) whether a new group of Air Hostesses has been selected and they are undergoing training, and

(c) if so, the reasons for recruiting this new group while those already in service have been asked to take leave on being considered surplus?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR). (a) During the period of curtailed services, the employees of the Corporation including air hostesses were encouraged to avail of the privilege leave due to them as it was then possible to grant them leave without any dislocation of work

(b) and (c) Eleven candidate air-hostesses, selected in October, 1973 commenced their training at Delhi on the 19th November, 1973 Their training had to be suspended due to the lock-out in Indian Airlines from 24th November, 1973. On resumption of normalcy of operations, the said eleven trainees were recalled for completion of their training from 25th February, 1974

Review of working of canalisation policy in Foreign Trade

7325. SHRI Y ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the report of the Committee set up last year to review the working of the canalisation policy in foreign trade, has been received; and

(b) if so, what are the main recommendations of the Committee and Government's decision thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A C GEORGE) (a) and (b) The report of the Committee has not been received as yet It is expected to be received shortly

Boosting export of Handicrafs

7326 SHRI Y ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any efforts have been made by Government to boost the export of Indian handicrafts during the Fourth Plan and if so, the results achieved,

(b) whether Government are aware that Indian Craft Society's venture has an abmition and commandable plan to boost the exports, and

(c) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A C GEORGE)· (a) Yes, Sir. Exports of handicraft items increased from Rs 40 45 crores in 1969-70 to Rs 55 00 crores (Provisional) in 1973-74

(b) Government has not been informed about this

(c) Does not arise

Export Corporation for Diamonds

7327 SHRI DHAMANKAR· Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken to set up a new export corporation for diamonds; and

(b) if so, whether some steps are being taken to depend less on import of diamonds and increase our own production?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). No such proposal is under Government's consideration.

Overtime allowance paid in L.I.C.

7328. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total overtime allowance paid in Life Insurance Corporation during the years 1971, 1972 and 1973;

(b) the total amount paid in Defence establishment and Central Secretariat during the above period; and

(c) whether due to revision of pay scales of Central Government employees the quantum of overtime is likely to be inflated further and if so, what economies are proposed in the above mentioned organisations for 1974 and proposed economy for 1975?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House.

(c) So far as office staff and comparable staff are concerned, the emoluments slabs with reference to which the rate of overtime allowance is determined have been revised consequent on revision of pay scales to ensure, by and large, that the same rate of overtime allowance as admissible earlier will continue. Where overtime allowance is payable under statutory provisions, there is likely to be some increase in overtime bill consequent on the increased emoluments admissible under the revised pay scales. Overtime allowance is paid in circumstances where it becomes essential to put the staff on work beyond the normal hours of work. The question of containing the expenditure on this account is constantly under review by the authorities who control the detailing of staff for overtime work.

Statement

(Rs. in lakhs)

	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	Total
Life Insurance Corporation	67·72	91·53	101·13	260·38
Defence establishments .	863·47	1551·07	2266·73 (Provisional)	4681·27 (Provisional)
Central Secretariat .	76·86	83·37	90·29	250·52

Manufacture and export of Jute Goods

7329. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the demand for jute goods has recorded a fairly good increase in the world market during the last two years;

(b) if so, to what extent manufacture and export of jute goods have been stepped up during these two years with figures of manufacture and export;

(c) whether the jute industry has failed to avail of this opportunity fully and if so, whether Government have tried to find out the causes for the same; and

(d) the factors impeding the progress and the steps proposed to be taken to get over the difficulty?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) There has been a spurt in the demand for jute goods in the world market from about September, 1973.

(b) During October—December, 1973, exports of jute goods from India rose to about 58,000 tonnes a month against an average of 45,000 tonnes during the previous nine months. Production and export figures are given below:—

('000 tonnes)

	1972-73	1972-73 (April-Feb.)	1973-74 (April-Feb.)
Production	1211.3	1105.9	980.2
Exports	578.4	534.4	500.2

(c) and (d). Industry has endeavoured to avail of the opportunity provided by the revival of demand fully but various factors like chronic power shortage, labour trouble in the industry as well as Calcutta Port have stood in the way. State Government has been requested to avoid unscheduled power cuts and labour disputes have been settled. In addition steps like imposition of compulsory quotas on production of items having a ready market abroad, surveys of potential overseas markets, grant of assistance for Research and Development activities of industry for cost reduction and diversification etc. are also continuously taken.

Increase in D.A. of Central Government employees from March, 1974

7330. SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether after the presentation of the Budget for the year 1974-75 the prices of all essential commodities have shot up tremendously and Government employees have been very badly hit by this spurt in the prices;

(b) whether Government have reviewed the position in the light of the increase in prices and considered the case for further revision of dearness allowance from the month of March, 1974;

(c) if so, the decision taken in the matter; and

(d) whether Government propose to revise the Dearness Allowance formula to cope with the ever increasing rise in prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R GANESH): (a) to (c). For purposes of grant of dearness allowance to Central Government employees, the rise in prices is measured by the All India Average Consumer Price Index Number for Industrial Workers, with 1960 base, published by the Labour Bureau The Index figures for the period subsequent to 28th February, 1974 have not yet been worked out by them. They are in the process of preparation, and will be available only in May, 1974 The latest figures available. are for the month ending 28th February, 1974. On the basis of these figures, the 12-monthly average

has not reached a level which would call for a further increase of the dearness allowance which was last revised with effect from 1st February, 1974.

(d) The formula for the grant of dearness allowance which is being followed by Government at present is actually an improvement on the D.A. formula recommended by the Third Pay Commission. There is no proposal at present to revise this formula.

Arrest of an Employee of Bharat Heavy Electricals Bhopal on charge of Circulating Counterfeit Currency Notes

7331. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL:

SHRI R. S. PANDEY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an employee of Bharat Heavy Electricals, Bhopal was arrested on charge of circulating counterfeit notes;

(b) if so, whether any enquiry has been made into his activities; and

(c) the names of his accomplices and action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R GANESH): (a) and (b). Shri Daniel an employee of Bharat Heavy Electricals, Bhopal, was arrested by the Kerala Police in connection with a forged currency racket unearthed in Kerala The case is under investigation.

(c) Police have arrested a number of persons including the following:

(i) Jamna Dass Chhalotre, an employee of Security Paper Mill, Hoshangabad.

(ii) Nithyananda Swami of Gumburn (Kerala) who is reported to have financed the printing of the forged notes.

(iii) Surulivel and his brother Krishnan of Gumbum who were the owners of the printing press and the cutting machine.

(iv) Thomas Chacko (of Kerala).

(v) K. J. Joseph (of Kerala).

Further investigations are still in progress.

Financial Malpractices by Duncan Brothers

7332. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any complaint has been lodged in C.B.I. against Shri R. P. Goenka and management of Duncan Brothers for financial malpractices and black money;

(b) if not, whether the Ministry are aware that huge amounts of black money have been diverted to tea plantations by R. P. Goenka and his brothers; and

(c) whether any enquiry can be made in this regard by C.B.I.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) and (c). There is no specific information about the diversion of the black money to tea plantations by Shri R. P. Goenka and his brothers. However in the course of income-tax assessments if any information comes to light which needs investigation by C.B.I. necessary action would be taken by the Government.

Production of Semi-Tanned Leather Hides and Skins in West Bengal

7333. SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of factories, small, medium and large-scale, producing semi-tanned leather and hides and skins in West Bengal and the number out of them which had exported semi-tanned and blue-tanned leather during the years 1969-70, 1970-71 and 1971-72; and

(b) the number of applications from the State received for export quota for semi-tanned leather and the number of them which were given export quota?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GERGE): (a) The number of factories producing semi-tanned leather and hides and skins in West Bengal is 199. Out of them, 22 made exports during 1969-70, 22 during 1970-71, and 27 during 1971-72.

(b) Export quotas have not been allotted State-wise. The quotas have been given to exporters and non-exporting tanners. From West Bengal, applications from 107 units were received and quotas were allotted to 79 units.

भारतीय लेखकों के विदेशों में प्रकाशित प्रकाशनों से आय

7334. **श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :**
श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत वर्ष विदेशी प्रकाशनों द्वारा प्रकाशित स्वर्गीय श्री जवाहर लाल नेहरू की पुस्तकों से कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित की गयी;

(ख) उपरोक्त आय में से कितनी राशि उसके उत्तराधिकारियों द्वारा विदेशों में जमा की गयी तथा कितनी राशि गत वर्ष स्वदेश भेजी गयी ; और

(ग) उस पर कितना आय-कर दिया गया।

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण) : (क) 1973-74 के वित्तीय वर्ष में स्वर्गीय श्री जवाहर लाल नेहरू के प्रकाशनों से रायल्टी के रूप में कुल 200150 रुपये की आमदनी हुई।

(ख) उक्त सारी धनराशि स्वदेश आ गयी।

(ग) इस आय को प्रधान मंत्री जी के आय कर विवरण में शामिल कर लिया जायगा और यह चालू वर्ष में किया जायगा। रायल्टी के अंश पर पहले ही स्रोत पर कर लग चुका है और इस सीमा तक छूट दी जायगी।

Mismanagement of Laxmi Rattan Cotton Mills, Kanpur

7335. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether repeated complaints have been lodged regarding the mismanagement of the Laxmi Rattan Cotton Mills, Kanpur and particularly the total failure of the management to comply with the requirements of the Provident Fund Act; and

(b) if so, what concrete and prompt steps are proposed under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Recommendations of the Government of Uttar Pradesh in this regard are awaited.

Foreign firms which have been subjected to export obligations

7336. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the foreign firms with majority foreign capital holding which have been subjected to export obligations; and

(b) the investment of these firms alongwith the amount repatriated towards dividend by these firms to their parent units during the last three years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Impact of shortage of Raw Material on Export of Chemicals

7337. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR. Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) whether due to shortage of raw materials the prospects of exports of Chemicals and allied products for 1973-74 are very bleak; and

(b) if so, what steps Government intend to take to revitalise the export prospects of chemicals?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). Exports of chemicals and allied products have shown an increasing trend during the recent past despite shortages of raw materials.

Supply of Wood-pulp for Rayon Tyre Yarn from U.S. Firms

7338. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether three U.S. firms have conveyed to the Indian Government their inability to supply in full wood-pulp, the raw material for the production of rayon tyre yarn;

(b) if so, the reasons for their refusal; and

(c) whether the supply of this wood-pulp has been very bleak since October, 1973?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is enclosed.

(c) The supply position since October, 1973 is unsatisfactory.

Statement

The reasons for inability of manufacturers of wood pulp to meet the full requirements of the country are:

(i) Due to a severe winter haulage of wood and other raw material to the factories become difficult resulting in production losses

(ii) Pollution cost increase and low profitability proved a damper to any increase in capacity. In fact some units changed to production of more lucrative lines. One unit had to close down. The increase in demand for paper pulp and better profitability led to a diversion to paper pulp manufacture.

(iii) The world demand increased with the result that the suppliers had to ration out supplies.

Representations received from Delhi Aayakar Sanyukt Karamchari Sangh

7339. SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Board of Direct Taxes have advised the Commissioner of Income-tax, Delhi not to entertain any representation on various problems of the employees of the Department; and

(b) if not, the number of representations received from Delhi Aayakar Sanyukt Karamchari Sangh from 1st April, 1973 to 31st December, 1973 and number of communications replied to?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Ten representations raising matters of specific nature were received by the Commissioner of Income-tax, Delhi, from the Delhi Aayakar Sanyukt Karamchari Sangh between 1st April, 1973 and 31st December, 1973. All were replied to. Nine other representations of general nature did not call for a specific reply.

12-बोर के कारतूसों के आयात पर प्रतिबंध

7340. **श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा :** क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा वर्ष 1970 में केवल राइफलों के कारतूसों के आयात के लिए लाइसैंस दिए गए थे परन्तु 12 बोर के किसी भी प्रकार के कारतूसों के आयात पर प्रतिबन्ध था ;

(ख) क्या वर्ष 1970 में फ्रांस में बने 12-बोर के रेमिंग्टन लोट मार्का कारतूसों का भारत में बड़ी मात्रा में आयात किया गया था ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो किसने और कैसे इन कारतूसों का आयात किया था ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) 1969-70 तथा 1970-71 लाइसेंसिंग अवधियों के लिए आयात नीति के अनुसार, संलग्न विवरण में बताए गये कारतूसों को छोड़कर इस प्रकार के कारतूसों के आयात की अनुमति है ।

(ख) और (ग) कारतूसों के आयातों के ब्रांड-वार तथा आयातक-वार आकड़े नहीं रखे जाते ।

विवरण

1969-70

(क) 8 मि० मी० / 315 स्पोर्टिंग कारतूस ।

(ख) 22 बोर लम्बी राइफलों के कारतूस ।

(ग) कारतूस 12 बोर 2-1/2" छोटे साइज 7, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 बी बी, ए ए ए आदि एल जी, एम जी, गोली वाले तथा 12 बोर 2-1/2" कारतूस ।

(घ) कारतूस एम ए बाल रिवोल्वर 380 ।

(ङ) कारतूस 380 ब्लैंक ।

(च) कारतूस 12 बोर 2" लम्बी छोटी 2, 4, 6 तथा 7 ।

(छ) गोला बारूद मदों के सम्बन्ध में जिसके आयात की अनुमति नहीं है, कारतूस के खोल आदि जैसे संघटक ।

नोट:—अमरीकन 12, जी ए नं० 00 बक कारतूसों का आकार एस जी कारतूसों के बराबर होता है ।

1970-71

(क) 8 मि०मी०/ 315 स्पोर्टिंग कारतूस ।

(ख) 22 बोर लम्बी राइफलो के कारतूस ।

(ग) 8 मि० मी० / 315" स्पोर्टिंग कारतूस 244 ग्रा० सोफ्ट नोज्ड गोली ।

(घ) कारतूस 8 मि० मी० / 315" ग्रा० स्पिलिट सोफ्ट नोज्ड गोली ।

(ङ) 200 ग्रा० ठोस गोली सहित 8 मि० मी० / 315" कारतूस ।

(च) कारतूस 22" आर एफ छोटी ।

(छ) कारतूस 22" आर एफ लम्बी ।

(ज) कारतूस 22" उच्च वर्ग ।

(झ) कारतूस एस ए वाल रिवोल्वर 380

(ञ) कारतूस 380 ब्लैंक

(ट) कारतूस 32" रिवोल्वर लम्बी ।

(ठ) कारतूस 32" रिवोल्वर छोटी ।

(ड) कारतूस 32" रिवोल्वर स्टार्टर ।

(ढ) कारतूस 32" (8.65) मि० मी० पिस्तौल

(ण) कारतूस 12 बोर 2–1/2" सभी छोटे आकारों की, बी० बी०, एएए, आदि एल जी / एम जी तथा गोली बाल ।

(त) सभी छोटे साइजों की 12 बोर 2–3/4" की कारतूस

(थ) सभी छोटे साइजों की 12 बोर 2" की कारतूस

(द) 16 बोर की कारतूस ।

(ध) 20 बोर की कारतूस ।

(न) गोला बारूद मदों के सम्बन्ध में जिनके आयात की अनुमति नहीं है कारतूस के खोल जैसे संघटक ।

नोट :—अमरीकन 12 जी ए नं० 00 बड़े कारतूस जिनका आकार एस जी कारतूस के बराबर है ।

Misuse of Import Licences

7341. SHRI DHAMANKAR:

SHRI D. B. CHANDRA-GOWDA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been any instances of misuse of Import Licences in the shape of illegal transfers of the licences and failure to fulfil conditions stipulated in the licences;

(b) if so, whether Government contemplates to impose any deterrent fines and penalties to curb their misuse by the defaulters;

(c) whether there is any statutory provision for imposition of penalty against such defaulters;

(d) if not, how the levy of penalty is proposed to be regulated, and

(e) will there be any appellate authority?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) here is no provision at present for imposing fines for such offences except by a Court of Law when prosecution of the party is undertaken.

(c) and (d). Statutory provisions exist for penalising the person who misuses an import licence. They are—

(i) Prosecution in cases of serious offences; and

(ii) Debarment for specified periods, in which case during that period, the party will not be entitled to import licences or allotment of imported raw material canalised through State Agencies.

(e) The Chief Controller of Imports and Exports and the Appellate Committee are the appellate authorities for reviewing the decisions of the licensing authorities on the penal action taken by them.

Reorganisation of Government Agencies assigned with the Jobs of Checking rise in Prices

7342. SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN:

SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an inter-Ministerial discussion has been held by Government for reorganisation of Government's two important wings which were set up and assigned the important job of helping to fight the menace of price rise and shortage of essential commodities in the country;

(b) whether the recent investigation has proved that both organisations lack the necessary facilities to discharge the tasks assigned to them; and

(c) if so, what steps are being taken to improve their working so that the menace of price rise is tackled immediately?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (c). An Inter-departmental review of the functioning of the Units in the Department of Internal Trade was recently held with a view to strenamlining this Organisation and functions.

Progress of Fixation of Pay of Government Employees under Revised Pay Scales

7343. SHRI NATHU RAM AHIRWAR:

DR. GOVIND DAS RICHHARIYA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the fixation of pay under revised pay scales of Government employees belonging to uncommon categories in various Ministries, their attached and subordinate offices and Union territories;

(b) whether all the technical employees belonging to uncommon category are still awaiting revised pay in the Ministry of Health and Family Planning and its attached offices for want of notification of revised pay scales; and

(c) how much time will it take for the Implementation Cell to decide the cases of uncommon categories?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) to (c). The decisions of Government on the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission relating to revised scales of pay of the common categories of Central Government employees in Classes II, III and IV were notified on 13-11-73. Thereafter 11 more notifications have been issued so far in respect of employees of these classes, working under a large number of Ministries/Departments (which include also a number of categories of technical employees belonging to uncommon categories under the Ministry of Health and Family Planning) and Union Territories of Delhi and Goa, Daman and Diu. The Ministries of Railways and Defence have also similarly issued notifications in respect of various categories of employees working under them. The work relating to the issue of notifications in respect of remaining employees under the

various Ministries/Departments and Union Territories is proceeding apace. As information in regard to the existing scales of pay and other particulars necessary for notifying the revised scales of pay is to be obtained from the various Ministries/Departments, who in turn have also to consult their attached and sub-ordinate offices, it is not possible to indicate any firm time limit for notifying the revised pay-scales in respect of all the remaining categories of employees. Every effort is, however, being made to notify these scales as quickly as possible.

Assessment of Cooch Behar Refugee Service for Income Tax

7344. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Cooch Behar Refugee Service has already been assessed by the Income Tax Officer, Cooch Behar, West Bengal;

(b) if so, the year from which the assessment started and the amount realised; and

(c) whether the Income Tax Authorities at Cooch Behar have received relevant details as to their means for acquiring money, proper bank receipts, spending and giving away of money to various individuals and other relating data and if not, the reasons therefor and the steps taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). Enquiries made so far reveal that Cooch Behar Refugee Service has not been found to be liable to pay income-tax for the calendar year 1971. Enquiries are being made in respect of subsequent years.

(c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House as early as possible.

Misuse of Import Licences

7345. SHRI HEMENDRA SINGH BANERA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received complaints that while Import licences are issued by the Central Authorities, there is no Central Agency having inspecting and investigating powers regarding their misuse;

(b) whether it is proposed that the inspection and investigation regarding misuse of Import Licences above a certain value, will be conducted by a Central Agency; and

(c) if so, the particulars thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise. The Directors of Industries in the States and other sponsoring authorities are required to watch the proper utilisation of the import licences. Complaints received by the Central Government are enquired into by the State Government agencies and/or the C.B.I. according to the gravity of the affence.

Cost of production of Tea Per Kilo

7346. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the average cost of production of tea per kilo touches Rs. 5.50 in Kerala and the producers get about Rs. 5 to 6 per kilogram while consumers pay between Rs. 10 to 12; and

(b) if so, whether Government are going to announce a support price for tea which would ensure the producer of an adequate return, declare the tea industry to be a protected one and to take over 'sick' Estates under Government control?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Average cost of production of tea in Kerala estimated by the United Planters Association of Southern India worked out to Rs. 5.18 per kg. in 1971-72 against average price of Rs. 6.14 per kg. fetched by Kerala teas in Cochin Auctions in 1971. Information on prices paid by consumers for Kerala tea is not readily available.

(b) Does not arise.

Foreign Exchange earned by Export of Beef

7348. DR. KARNI SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state the amount of foreign exchange expected to be earned annually from beef export?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): No foreign exchange earning can be expected as there is a complete ban on the export of beef.

Price of Tea

7349. DR. KARNI SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in spite of increase in the prices of all foodstuffs, including coffee and cocoa all over the world, the price of tea of which India and Sri Lanka are principal exporters, has registered a fall; and

(b) if so, the reasons for this strange phenomenon and the steps proposed to be taken singly or jointly with Sri Lanka not to allow the prices of tea to fall?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) International price of tea as reflected in the tea prices in London Auctions obtained during 1973, have tended to rise as compared with prices in 1972.

(b) In the discussions held between India and Sri Lanka in Colombo in February, 1974, the need for joint programme for improving realisation on exports of tea was accepted by both countries.

Decline in Export of Chemicals, Soaps and Cosmetics

7350. SHRI DHAMANKAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of exports in terms of foreign exchange in respect of Pharmaceutical and chemical products during April, 1973 to February, 1974;

(b) how far does it compare with the corresponding period of the last year;

(c) whether there have been any decline in the exports value of soaps, synthetic detergents, cosmetics and toiletries despite the increased exports of synthetic detergents and hydrogenated castor oil compared to the corresponding period of last year; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the amount of loss in foreign exchange?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). The export figures available for the period April to September, 1973 for Pharmaceutical and chemical products as compared with the corresponding period of the last year are as follows:—

April-Sept., 1972	..	Rs. 1876.79 lakhs
April-Sept., 1973	..	Rs. 1718.52 lakhs

(c) and (d). The export of soaps, perfumery, cosmetics, dentifrices and

other. Toilet preparations declined from Rs. 275.99 lakhs to Rs. 200.16 lakhs during April-September, 1973 as compared with the corresponding period of the last year. The main reason for the decline is that a bulk order for one of the items received in the previous year was not repeated during the current year.

Revenue accruing from Excise levy on Petrol and Diesel

7351. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the revenue to be realised during 1974-75 on account of increase in the excise levy on petrol and diesel oil and other petroleum products; and

(b) the specific projects on which the amount is likely to be spent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) The estimated additional Central Excise revenue likely to be realised during 1974-75 on account of the changes made in the excise duties on petrol, diesel oil, superior kerosene in November, 1973 and as a part of 1974 Budget proposals in respect of other petroleum products are placed respectively at Rs. 69.79 crores and Rs. 22.48 crores. (In November, 1973, there was no increase in excise duty on diesel oil. In fact, there was a reduction in duty thereon to the extent of Rs. 100 per kilolitre at 15°C so as to maintain parity in price with kerosene).

(b) In reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred question No. 2420 on the subject answered on 11th March, 1974, the Minister of Shipping and Transport had already indicated the broad outlines. The details of the final allocation of the additional revenue have, however, still to be finalised.

Less emoluments to Employees in Revised Scales due to Non-grant of Rs. 15 for Fixation of Pay

7352. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employees getting a pay of Rs. 150 and Rs. 210 after 1-1-1973 will get less emoluments in the revised scales due to non-grant of Rs. 15/- for fixation of pay after 1-1-1973 under Rule No. 9 of the Central Civil Services (Revised Pay) Rules, 1973;

(b) whether his Ministry has received many representations against Rule No. 9 of Central Civil Services (Revised Pay) Rules, 1973; and

(c) if so, the time by which decision thereon would be taken and orders issued?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) According to the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission, the pay of an employee who opts to come over to the revised scale after earning the next or any subsequent increments in the existing scale, had to be fixed in the revised scale under the Fundamental Rules under which only the basic pay on the date of option could alone be taken into account for fixation of pay in the revised scale, and not under the special pay fixation formula recommended by the Commission. Government have, however, improved upon this recommendation by providing that in such cases not only the basic pay of such an employee on the date of option but also the Dearness Pay, Dearness Allowance and Interim Reliefs relatable to that basic pay at the rates in force prior to 1st January 1973 should also be taken into account for fixing his pay in the revised scale.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The matter is under discussion in a Committee of the National Council set up under the Joint Consultative Machinery. The report of the Committee will be considered by the Government as soon as it is received.

Ancillary Industries around Public Sector Undertakings

7354. SHRI DHAMANKAR:
SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any concentrated efforts are being made to streamline ancillary industries around public sector undertakings so as to create more employment potential;

(b) whether any areas have been identified, techno-economic survey undertaken and time-bound programme drawn up to see where more ancillaries can be set up on a priority basis: and

(c) what is the capital-labour ratio at present per employee on the total investment in the public sector undertakings and whether the development of ancillary industries around the public sector undertakings will have the desired effect of diluting the ratio?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Government have decided to utilise the potential of ancillary industries for promoting regional economic development and increasing employment opportunities. For this purpose the Central Government Industrial Undertakings have been directed to sub-contract as many items as possible to ancillary units. The instructions require the main units to take the following action so as to implement a time bound plan of developing ancillary units:—

(i) the setting up of Ancillary Development Committee under the Chairmanship of the Chief Executive,

(ii) appointment of full-time Ancillary Development Officer of senior status,

(iii) identification of items which could be produced in the ancillary sector and provision of technical as well as material assistance to the small scale enterpreneurs.

(iv) contracting for a guaranteed off-take of atleast 50 per cent of the production of the ancillary unit and conclusion of long-term contracts, and

(v) constant liaison with the Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries.

(b) Some of the important areas identified for production in ancillary units are fabrication, machining, lathe work, forgings, metal gratings, electrical and machanical components, tools and gauges, instruments, valves, fastenders, containers and packing materials, safety equipment, etc. The main units have undertaken techno-economic survey in relevant areas and drawn up project proposals for the ancillary units. These efforts, which have to be undertaken on a continuous basis, have resulted in establishment of about 140 ancillary units in a period of 2 years.

(c) The investment per employee works-out to about Rs. 70,000. The farming out of items to the ancillary units would undoubtedly go to reduce the capital structure of the main unit and increase the employment potential of the industry.

Assistance to Small Scale Industries from World Bank

7354. SHRI DHAMANKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a team from the World Bank is currently visiting India for

the study of problems of Small Scale Industries here and if so, when is the team likely to formulate its recommendations;

(b) whether as a result of the study any assistance is likely to be made available by the World Bank for the development of small scale industries in India and if so, to what extent; and

(c) how will Government ensure the meaningful utilisation of the World Bank assistance to small units?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN). (a) A World Bank team had recently visited India to identify a project for which World Bank Group assistance could be made available for Small Scale Industries in the country.

(b) and (c). The report of this team is not yet available and as such it is not possible to anticipate the extent of any assistance which may be forthcoming.

Modernisation of Textile Industry during the Fifth Plan

7355. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether faced with a huge gap between demand and indigenous availability of cotton textile machinery, Government have decided to go slow with the programme of modernisation and to concentrate on the setting up of additional capacity for the textile industry;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor, and

(c) the estimated requirement of textile machinery for modernisation and expansion during the Fifth Five Year Plan recommended by the Task Force on Textile Industry?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) No. Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Task Force on Textile Industries has estimated the requirement of machinery for modernisation and expansion of the cotton textile industry during the Fifth Plan at Rs 1,250 crores at 1973 prices

Import of Fertilisers through M.M.T.C.

7356 SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI:

SHRI RANA BAHADUR SINGH

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state: :

(a) the names of the countries with whom Government have decided to go in for larger imports of fertilisers, particularly from the rupee-payment countries, during 1974, and

(b) the names of the countries with whom Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation has concluded contracts and the quantity of fertilisers that has been decided to be imported?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). Amongst the Rupee Payment countries larger quantities of fertilisers are proposed to be imported from USSR, Poland, Romania, Bulgaria and German Democratic Republic. A statement showing details of the contracts concluded by the MMTC so far with various countries is attached.

Statement

Sl. No.	Country	Commodity	Contracts concluded	
			Quantity (M/T)	Delivery schedule
1	U.S.S.R.	(i) Urea	2,00,000	March to Dec. 74
		(ii) Ammonium Sulphate	75,000	March to Dec. 74
		(iii) Muriate of Potash	50,000	January to Dec. 74
2	G.D.R.	M. O. P.	2,00,000 (including 20,000M.T at Sellers option)	January to Dec. 74
3	Bulgaria	Urea	46,000	July to Dec. 74
4	D.P.R.K.	Urea	120,000	July to Dec. 74
5	Poland	(i) Urea	1,80,000	April to Dec. 74
		(ii) C. A. N.	35,000	April to Dec. 74

Steps to check smuggling of Food-grains out of India

7357. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the proposal to deploy the Navy to curb the 'flourishing' illegal export of foodgrains, vanaspati and edible oil to West Asian countries by sea; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). Increased co-operation of the Navy along the Gujarat and Maharashtra coasts is being sought for preventing illegal export of goods including food grains and for checking the smuggling of goods into the country.

In addition to the help of the Navy which has been sought to check smuggling of goods, following other steps are being taken by the concerned authorities to prevent illegal export of food grains etc.

The State Governments who are concerned with the movement of food grains out-side the States have alerted the Police authorities and Directors of Ports to check smuggling of food grains and pulses etc. Some check posts have also been opened by the State Police near the coast line of South Gujarat. Customs officers have also been alerted about such smuggling. In addition to directions to intercept any vessels engaged in illegal export of food grains and pulses the officers have specifically been directed to collect intelligence about storage of pulses and food grains in places near the coast for purposes of illegal export. Instructions have also been issued to the officers incharge of minor ports to keep a strict watch over the coastal movement of these commodities to ensure that the articles are not taken out surreptitiously to places outside India.

Ban on Export of Writings and printing Paper

7358. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have banned the export of all varieties of writing and printing paper: and

(b) if so, the extent of foreign exchange loss therefrom?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The exports of writing and printing paper during 1971-72, 1972-73 and April-September, 1973 are as indicated below:

	lakhs Rs.
1971-72	76·23
1972-73	56·50
April-Sept., 73 . .	52·69

No precise estimate of the actual shortfall in earnings of foreign exchange as a result of the ban on the export of writing and printing paper can be framed.

Foreign Exchange earnings from Export of Shoes

7360. SHRI M. S. PURTY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the foreign exchange earning from export of shoes and other footwear, country-wise during the last year: and

(b) the names of the countries who have placed order for footwear and the particulars regarding the number of shoes asked for?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) A statement is enclosed.

(b) According to available information, USSR and G.D.R. have placed orders for 6 lakh pairs and 1 lakh pairs of leather shoes respectively, and Bulgaria for 1.25 lakh pairs of canvas shoes.

Statement Showing Country-wise Exports of Shoes and Other Footwear during April—October, 1973-74

(In lakhs of rupees)

S. No	Name of the countries	Value of exports of shoes and other footwear during April-October, 1973-74
1.	Australia	24·3
2.	Denmark.	15·3
3.	Netherlands . . .	5·0
4.	U. K. . . .	43·0
5.	USA	79·9
6.	USSR . . .	161·7
7.	Zambia	26·4
	TOTAL .	358·6
	Other countries . .	201·0
	Grand Total . . .	559·6

Seizure of Smuggled Goods from Pakistani Smugglers

7361. SHRI R. S. PANDEY:

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether six Pakistani smugglers were arrested in the month of January with goods worth Rs. 10 lakhs at Worli, Bombay; and

(b) if so, the particulars of goods smuggled and steps taken to check such activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Officers of the Marine and Preventive Division of the Customs (Preventive) Collectorate, Bombay, intercepted an Arab Dhow in the sea off Worli, Bombay on 3rd January, 1974, and seized goods worth Rs. 8 lakhs from the vessel. The vessel valued about Rs. 2 lakhs was also seized. 8 crew members were arrested out of whom 6 are Pakistani nationals.

(b) The seized goods consist of Japanese Suiting, English Suitings. Shirtings, T. V. Sets, Transistor Batteries and Cinnamon. The following steps have been taken to check smuggling activities:—

Systematic collection and follow up of information, keeping a watchful eye on suspected smugglers, rummaging of suspected vessels or aircraft, and checking of vulnerable sectors along the coast and the land frontiers. Additional launches and vehicles are being provided from time to time for effective interception, prevention etc. Some senior officers of the rank of Collectors of Customs, Additional Collectors of Customs and Assistant Collector of Customs have been posted in vulnerable areas to look after anti-smuggling work exclusively. Recently, the Customs Act, 1962 has been further amended to provide more severe punishments for smuggling offences and to plug loopholes.

Orders for purchase of 20 fast launches have been placed. A large complement of anti-smuggling staff has been sanctioned to check smuggling at major ports and airports and for combating smuggling on the West Coast and Tamil Nadu Coast. A Wireless communication net work is also being established.

Supply of Newsprint by Finland

7362. SHRI R. S. PANDEY:

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Finland was approached for the supply of newsprint to our country; and

(b) if so, the reaction of that country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A quantity of 2135 tons of glazed newsprint has been supplied. Negotiations for obtaining further quantities are continuing.

De-licencing of Textile Industry

7363. SHRI R. S. PANDEY:

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have been urged to delicence the textile industry: and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Delicensing has been suggested by the Indian Cotton Mills Federation to facilitate speedy expansion of the cotton textile industry without requiring clearances under the Industrial Development and Regulation Act, 1961

Expansion of Cotton Textile Industry in Fifth Plan

7364. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to expand cotton textile industry in the Fifth Five Year Plan, and

(b) if so, the extent of expansion?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Task Force on Textile Industries has estimated the requirement of cotton yarn and cloth by 1978-79 at 1300 million Kgs. and 10,400 million metres respectively. This would require creation of 5.71 million additional spindles and 85,510 additional looms over the levels obtaining in 1972. After reckoning with the expansion of spindleage and loomage already recommended during the Fourth Plan period, the capacity to be created during the Fifth Plan works out to 3 21 million spindles and 70,510 looms.

All India Training Institute of weights and measures, Patna

7365. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All India Training Institute of Weights and Measures at Patna started by the Government of Bihar in 1962 was transferred to the Government of India in the same building and premises on the 1st January, 1970;

(b) whether the West German expert, assigned by the Government of India for selection of site, selected Ranchi as the proper site through his report in August, 1973:

(c) whether the Government of Bihar have already provided 17.30 acres of land valued at Rs. 30 lakhs along with other facilities for transfer of the re-named Indian Institute of Legal Meteorology; and

(d) if so, what is the time schedule for the transfer of the Institute to Ranchi and other salient features thereabout?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A C. GEORGE): (a) to (c). Yes. Sir

(d) The Institute is proposed to be shifted to Ranchi in the near future and developed on lines similar to the suggestions made by the German expert under the Central Plan Scheme.

Request from M.M.T.C for import of rough Diamonds

7366. SHRI M. SUDARSANAM:

SHRI R S. PANDEY:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation has urged the Government to import more rough diamonds from abroad to meet the requirements of the diamond cutting and polishing industry; and

(b) if so, the decisions of Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). No, Sir. However, Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation, through whom the import of rough diamonds is partially canalised, are trying to tap primary sources, in addition to getting supplies from Diamond Trading Company, and other sources.

1 जनवरी, 1973 से पूर्व सेवा निवृत्त हुए कर्मचारियों को तृतीय वेतन आयोग के प्रति-वेदन के लाभ

7367. **श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :**
श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी :

क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन सरकारी कर्मचारियों को, जो 1 जनवरी, 1973 से पूर्व सेवा-निवृत्त हो गये थे, तृतीय वेतन आयोग की सिफारिशों के आधार पर किये गये सरकारी निर्णयों तथा महंगाई भत्ता वृद्धि से उन्हें वंचित रखा गया है ; और

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में पूर्ण तथ्य क्या हैं और इस विषमता को दूर करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) और (ख). तृतीय वेतन आयोग द्वारा सिफारिश की गयी मंहगाई भत्ते की योजना केन्द्रीय सरकार के सेवारत कर्मचारियों को लागू होती है। परन्तु तृतीय वेतन आयोग की सिफारिशों को लागू करने की तारीख अर्थात् 1 जनवरी, 1973 को अथवा उसके बाद सेवानिवृत होने वाले केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों के मामले में आयोग ने जीवन निर्वाह सूचनांक में वृद्धि होने के कारण राहत की मंजूरी के लिये एक अलग योजना की सिफारिश की है। आयोग की सिफारिशों के अनुसार यह राहत सभी भावी पेंशनरों को मंजूर की जानी है, चाहे उनकी पेंशन की रकम कुछ भी हो। यह राहत उनकी पेंशन के 5 प्रतिशत की दर से दी जायगी जिस की न्यूनतम रकम 5 रु० प्रति मास और अधिकतम रकम 25 रु० प्रति मास होगी। अखिल भारतीय श्रमिक वर्ग उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचनांक (1960—100) के 12 महीनों के औसत में जब जब 16 अंकों की वृद्धि होती है तब तब इन दरों पर राहत दी जानी है। 216 अंकों पर राहत पहले ही 1 अगस्त 1973 से और 232 अंकों पर 1 जनवरी 1974 को देय हो चुकी है। आयोग ने सिफारिश की थी कि इस योजना को 1 मार्च, 1973 से लागू किया जाय परन्तु उदारता के रूप में सरकार ने श्रेणी II, III, और IV के कर्मचारियों के संबंध में इस योजना को लागू करने की तारीख 1 जनवरी 1973 नियत की है।

2. यद्यपि आयोग की सिफारिशें केवल भावी पेंशनरों पर लागू होती है, तथापि आयोग की इस सिफारिश से संबंधित लाभ को उन केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों को भी देने का निर्णय किया गया है जो 1-1-1973 से पूर्व सेवा निवृत्त हुये थे।

3. वर्तमान केन्द्रीय सरकारी पेंशनरों को, अर्थात् जो 1 जनवरी 1973 से पूर्व सेवा-निवृत्त हुए थे, अतिरिक्त राहत देने के उपाय के रूप में और सेवारत केन्द्रीय सरकारी

कर्मचारियों के लिये पेंशन संबंधी लाभ देने के मामले में तृतीय वेतन आयोग की सिफारिशों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, सरकार ने इस प्रकार के पेंशनरों को 1 जनवरी 1973 से निम्न लिखित तदर्थ राहत प्रदान करने का निर्णय भी किया है :–

पेंशन रेंज	पेंशन में तदर्थ वृद्धि
85 रु० से नीचे	15 रु०
85 रु० से 209 रु० तक	21 रु०
210 रु० से 499 रु० तक	25 रु०
500 रु० तथा उस से ऊपर	35 रु०

इस मामले से आवश्यक आदेश भी जारी कर दिये गये हैं ।

World Bank Loans for Modernisation of Coal Mines

7368. SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO. Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank released any credit for the modernisation of coal mines in India;

(b) if so, when the World Bank released the credit and the amount of credit received, year-wise, during the last three years; and

(c) the name of the Coal mine units which utilised the amount up to date?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). No loan Agreements had been signed with the World Bank during the past three years for modernisation of coal mines in India. However, Indian Iron and Steel Co., (IISCO) had utilised during the last three years an amount of Rs. 1.95 crores which was available out of the Agreement signed in 1961.

सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्योगों में विद्युत की कमी तथा हड़ताल के कारण हुई हानि

7369. श्री नाथू राम अहिरवार : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत एक वर्ष के दौरान हड़तालों तथा बिजली की कमी के कारण सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्योगों को कितनी हानि हुई ;

(ख) प्रत्येक मामले में, अलग अलग उनका मुख्य ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) देश के सरकारी क्षेत्र के सभी उद्योगों को सुचारू रूप से चलाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या प्रभावी कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) (क) से (ग) बिजली की कमी और बिजली बोर्ड के कर्मचारियों में श्रमिक असन्तोष के कारण सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्योगों में उत्पादन में जो हानि हुई उसके बारे में सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और वह यथा शीघ्र सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Increased levy on Steel products of Furnace Steel Plants

7370. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF:
SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have realised that the increased levy on the steel products of furnace steel plants will affect the production and the growth of the steel industry;

(b) whether Government have considered the question of the production of giant units and small units while proposing the same rates of duty;

(c) whether Government realise that the ferrous scrap is considerably costlier than the raw materials used by the main producers; and

(d) if so, the broad outlines of the policy of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (d). In view of the existence of a capacity considerably in excess of the availability of scrap, this industry has been brought within the purview of licensing under the Industrial (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 with effect from 31st October, 1973. Notwithstanding the increased cost of ferrous scrap, these furnace steel plants have been doing well in view of the higher prices of their products and the absence of price control thereon. Further, the question is not to be looked upon only from the point of view of comparative costs of production but from other angles as well, including their present economic viability and the desirability of continued excise concession for their expansion. The Government are of the view that the expansion of these electric furnace units does not require continued excise relief and hence the withdrawal of the excise concession is not expected to have any adverse impact on the production and growth of this industry.

Agreement with USSR for Supply of Fertilisers by M.M.T.C.

7371. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a contract has been signed with Soviet Union for Supply of fertilisers worth Rs. 58 crores by the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation;

(b) if so, the terms and conditions thereof; and

(c) how far it is going to meet our requirements?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement showing details of the contracts is attached.

(c) These imports would meet a portion of our total requirements.

Statement

Sl. No.	Commodity	Date of contract	Quantity (Tonnes)	Delivery Schedule
1	Urea	28-1-74	2,00,000	March-December, 74
2	Ammonium Sulphate .	28-1-74	75,000	March-December, 74
3	Muriat of Potash .	28-1-74	50,000	January to Dec., 74

Credit from I.D.A. for marketing facilities of Apples

7372. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the International Development Association has extended a credit of about Rs. 10 crores to help in improving the processing and marketing facilities for apples in Himachal Pradesh;

(b) whether this project envisages to provide some 10,000 small holding farmers with at least a 10 per cent increase in their average income; and

(c) whether such schemes cover only Himachal Pradesh or other apple growing States too?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The schemes covers only the State of Himachal Pradesh.

Tea Output

7373. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN:

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether our tea output during 1973 has been beyond expectations;

(b) if so, the total production; and

(c) the quantity exported out of this?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). Production of tea during 1973 was 468.28 million kgs. which exceeded the target by 8.3 million kgs.

(c) Exports during January-November, 1973 was 165.4 million kgs.

Cotton Procurement

7374. DR. KARNI SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the target that was fixed for cotton procurement during the years 1972-73 and 1973-74 and its actual procurement during each of these years;

(b) the quantity of cotton imported during each of these years; and

(c) the estimated production, procurement target and proposed import of cotton during the year 1974-75?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Government did not prescribe any procurement targets for 1972-73 and 1973-74. Actual purchases during 1972-73 cotton year amounted to 3.20 lac bales of lint and from 1st September, 1973 upto end of March, 1974, to 3 lac bales, during cotton year 1973-74

(b) 3.32 lac bales of cotton were imported during 1972-73; and during 1973-74 the quantity of cotton likely to be imported is 1.00 lac bales.

(c) This assessment has yet to be made.

Credit to Cotton Corporation

7375. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the tardy flow of credit to Cotton Corporation of India has resulted in slowing down its cotton purchases; and

(b) if so, the remedial measures proposed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEROGE): (a) The Cotton Corporation's purchase programmes for

cotton in the domestic market are being implemented within the credit facilities available to the Corporation.

(b) Government is watching the cotton market situation with particular reference to the price levels obtaining for cotton. The need for taking special remedial steps has not arisen so far.

Advancing of Loans by Nationalised Banks to Farmers for Setting up of Gobar Gas Plants

7376. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA:

SHRI SHANKER DAYAL SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the nationalised banks which have started advancing loans to the farmers for setting up Cow Dung gas plants; and

(b) if so, the number of persons given loans for the purpose so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) All the nationalised banks have recently decided to finance the programme of setting up of gobar gas plants.

(b) Banks do not maintain separate data on advances for this purpose. Such advances would, however, figure under advances to the agricultural sector. According to information specially collected from the banks, 5 of the nationalised banks are reported to have taken action to sanction loans for setting up of gobar gas plants. A statement indicating the progress of sanction of loans is enclosed.

Statement

Central Bank of India	Limit of Rs. 10 lakhs sanctioned for financing 500 beneficiaries Individual proposals not yet received.
Bank of India	Kolhapur branch received 6 proposals which are being processed.
Canara Bank	Out of 35 proposals received, the Bank has sanctioned 22 for Rs. 41000.
Dena Bank	Sanctioned a scheme of cow dung plant with outlay of Rs. 28 lakhs for financing 1000 plants in Gujarat.
Syndicate Bank	55 loans for Rs. 1, 20, 000 have been sanctined.

Short Fall in Nylon Yarn Output

7377. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an acute shortfall in the nylon yarn output; and

(b) if so, to what extent, and the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) The production of nylon yarn during the last 3 years is given below:—

	Nylon textile yarn	Nylon tyre yarn
1971 . .	9,840	610
1972 . .	11,712	2,090
1973 . .	11,350	2,188

There is thus no appreciable fall in nylon yarn output.

(b) Does not arise.

Experiments in Artificial Rain

7379. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether in order to obtain more rains, cloud seeding experiments, particularly using sophisticated techniques like dynamical cloud seeding have been made or are being planned;

(b) whether experiments of artificial rain are costly in prohibitive sense; and

(c) whether the experiments in different regions have the same cost and success or do they differ in North and South regions?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) Cloud seeding experiments using dynamical cloud seeding techniques have not so far been carried out in the country, nor are there any plans for doing so. Experiments using conventional techniques, however, have been made in Tamil Nadu (May 1973) and Maharashtra (June, 1973.)

(b) Experiments using dynamical techniques are undoubtedly costly in view of the high foreign exchange requirement and that the expected benefits are indeterminate. Indigenously developed techniques are comparatively cheap.

(c) The cost of experiments would be almost the same any where while the degreee of success in the different regions is being evaluated.

Setting up of a Textile Mill in Guyana

7380. SHRI V. MAYAVAN:

SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have allowed the Tata experts to set up a textile mill in the Guyana; and

(b) if so, when the same is likely to be set up and what are the main terms and conditions of the agreement?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). The Government has so far not received any proposal from Tatas for setting up a textile mill in Guyana. However, M/s. Tata Exports are understood to have indicated their willingness to the Government of Guyana to undertake feasibility study of the project.

फिरोजाबाद में आयकर अधिकारियों द्वारा छापे

7381. श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आगरा के आयकर अधिकारियों ने मार्च, 1974 में फिरोजाबाद की एक फर्म पर छापा मारकर लगभग 25 लाख रुपये का काला धन बरामद किया है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में मुख्य बातें कौन सी हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) और (ख) आयकर विभाग के अधिकारियों ने 4 तथा 5 मार्च, 1974 को फिरोजाबाद में कुछ रसायन व्यापारियों के व्यापारिक तथा रिहायशी स्थानों की तलाशियां ली जिसके परिणामस्वरूप लेखा बहियों तथा दस्तावेजों के अलावा 18 लाख रुपये मूल्य की लेखा-बाह्य परिसम्पत्तियां पकड़ी गईं ।

डाकघर बचत बैंक इनामी योजना

7382. श्री चिरंजीव झा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में अधिकाधिक बचत को प्रोत्साहित करने के उद्देश्य से शाखा डाकघरों में औसतन जमा रुपये का कुछ प्रतिशत शाखा डाकघरों में कार्य करने वालों को भी दिया जाता है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका संक्षिप्त विवरण क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय उप मंत्री (श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी) : (क) और (ख). ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों से और अधिक बचतें जुटाने के लिए इस समय अतिरिक्त विभागीय शाखा पोस्ट मास्टरों को विशेष प्रोत्साहन दिये जाते हैं। इसकी खाम खास बातें इस प्रकार है।

(i) अतिरिक्त विभागीय शाखा पोस्ट मास्टरों को उनके डाक घरों में चल रहे डाकघर बचत बैंक खातों में पिछले वर्ष जमा के रूप में शुद्ध प्राप्तियां से, वर्ष के अन्त में कम से कम 500 रुपये की शुद्ध वृद्धि पर, जिसमें ब्याज शामिल नहीं है, 1 प्रतिशत कमीशन दिया जाता है।

(ii) अतिरिक्त विभागीय शाखा पोस्टमास्टरों को उनके द्वारा प्राप्त 2, 3 और 5 वर्ष के डाकघर सावधिक जमा खातों पर भी एक प्रतिशत कमीशन दिया जाता है।

Supply of Raw Cashew Nuts to Factories

7383. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala Cashew Development Corporation has urged the Centre to supply all the raw cashew allotted to the 34 factories which are being taken over by the Corporation; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). The Cashew Corporation of India received from the Kerala State Cashew Development Corporation in January 1974 a list of 34 factories and it was indicated by the Kerala State Cashew Development Corporation that they were negotiating with the owners of the concerned factories for long term lease. The allocation of raw cashew nuts will be made to such of the factories as satisfy the conditions laid down in Public Notice No. 18[illegible]-ITC (PN)/73 dated the 3rd November, 1973.

Revision in Leather Export Policy

7384. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Tamil Nadu Government have urged the Centre to revise its leather export policy; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) While agreeing with the policy of the Central Government that the export of semi-processed hides and skins should be reduced and the export of finished leather increased, the Tamil Nadu Government have recommended that finishing units be set up jointly by the Central and State Governments so that the small tanneries can utilise such facilities and produce finished leather, and that the small tanneries might be allowed to export their semi-finished hides and skins till the finishing centres facilities become available.

(b) The Central Government are trying to ensure that measures to reduce the export of semi-processed hides and skins keep in step with the development of leather finishing and leather manufacturing industry in the country. The Central Government have especially kept in view the interests of the small tanners while formulating the quota scheme and they have not imposed any further cut in the export quotas for 1974-75. Further, the Central Government with the help of the State Governments are establishing finishing centres.

Purchase of Rough Diamonds from M.M.T.C.

7385. SHRI K. MALLANNA. Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether internal trade in diamonds has been badly hit by the strict credit squeeze and the small exporters are finding it extremely difficult to get finances for purchasing rough diamonds from the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation; and

(b) if so, the policy of Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b) Credit squeeze by the Reserve Bank of India did effect the availability of finances with the exporters for purchasing rough diamonds from Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation. Now credit facilities under the Bill Marketing Scheme are being given to the exporters to enable them to purchase rough diamonds from the Corporation.

टैक्सटाइल उद्योगों में उत्पादन में कमी

7387. **श्री लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय** : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि टैक्सटाइल उद्योग के उत्पादनों में गत वर्ष (1972-73) की तुलना में इस वर्ष कितनी कमी रही तथा इसके क्या कारण है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : 1972 तथा 1973 के दौरान सूत तथा कपडे के उत्पादन के आंकडे नीचे दिये जाते है –

वर्ष	सूत (लाख कि० ग्राम)	सूती कपडा (लाख मीटर में)		
		मिल क्षेत्र	विकेन्द्रीकृत क्षेत्र	योग
1972	9722 29	42448 64	37770 00	80218.64
1973 (जून-नवम्बर)	9058 87	38059 95	33256 50	71316.45

चूंकि अब तक उत्पादन के अन्तिम आंकडे 1973 के केवल ग्यारह महीनो के सम्बन्ध में उपलब्ध हैं अतः इस अवस्था में उनकी तुलना 1972 के दौरान हुए उत्पादन में करना सम्भव नही है ।

Import of Aluminium by private cable Units

7388. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to permit the private Cable Units to import Aluminium; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C GEORGE): (a) and (b). In terms of the import policy for 1973-74 period, import of Aluminium was not permitted. In order to meet the shortfall, it has been decided to make an actual user provision in the import policy for 1974-75 period for import of E.C. Grade Aluminium through the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation.

Outstanding amount of Foreign Debt

7389. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be please to state:

(a) the total amount of Foreign debt outstanding against India as on 31st March, 1974, as also the amount of interest paid by India on this amount in the months of January, February and March, 1974; and

(b) the country-wise break-up of the total amount of Foreign debt against India and the rate of interest in each case?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANT RAO CHAVAN). (a) and (b). A statement giving the information is laid on the Table of the House. (*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6752/74).

Arrears of Income Tax in Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh

7390. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the outstanding amount of Income Tax as on 31st March, 1974 to be realised by Government in Himachal Pradesh, Punjab and Haryana, respectively; and

(b) the amount of Income Tax realised by Government in each of the three States in the past three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

Export of Wool and Woollens

7392. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF:

SHRI K. MALLANNA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars regarding the earning in foreign exchange from export of wool and woollens during 1972-73, country-wise; and

(b) whether any study group on woollen sector for the improvement of woollen industry was appointed by Government and if so, the broad outlines regarding its recommendations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) The information is given in the statement attached.

(b) Yes, Sir. A Working Group on Wollen Textiles under the chairmanship of the Textile Commissioner was appointed in order to formulate the guidelines for development of woollen industry. This group has made the following recommendations:—

(i) As far as existing units, which are running very much short of raw materials, are concerned, it should be ensured that their availability of raw material is improved.

(ii) Certain expansions had been sanctioned by the Ministry in the 4th Five Year Plan period on some assumptions. There was need to re-examine these commitments and except where effective steps had already been taken the capacity should be cancelled.

(iii) Expansion to be sanctioned in future should be utilised for the export generation only and that there should not be any slant for domestic consumption. This policy should be applicable to new as well as to existing units.

Statement

S. No.	Country	Value in lakhs of Rs.
I.	*RAW WOOL*	
1.	Belgium	48·33
2.	U.K.	367·91
3.	Netherlands	24·91
4.	U.S.S.R.	149·99
II.	*WOOLLENS/WORSTED AND MIXED FABRICS*	
1.	U.K.	72·38
2.	U.S.S.R.	14·42
3.	Canada	18·80
III.	*WOOLLEN BLANKETS*	
1.	Bangladesh	138·51
IV.	*WOOLLEN READY-MAD GARMENTS*	
1.	U.S.S.R	86·08
2.	Sweden	30·67
V.	*WOOLLEN HOSIERY*	
1.	U.S.S.R	1215·20
2.	Bangladesh	94·40
3.	Czechoslovakia	95·85
4.	Hungary	12·80
5.	Poland	142·67
VI.	*WOOLLEN CARPETS AND DRUGGETS*	
1.	Australia	63·48
2.	Canada	116·65
3.	France	22·03
4.	Federal Rep. of Germany	775·93
5.	Netherlands	64·48
6.	Poland	68·68
7.	U.K.	238·76
8.	U.S.A.	504·49
9.	Belgium	38·05
10.	Denmark	17·53
11.	Switzerland	20·34
12.	Sweden	35·12
13.	U.S.S.R.	70·47

Total value of export during 1972-73 Rs. 4819·62 lakhs or say 48·20 Rs.

NOTE :—Countries, whose off take is more than Rs. 10 lakhs only have been included in the statement

Demand of Indian Fibre Yarn Abroad

7393. SHRI S N. MISRA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the increase in demand for Indian Fibre Yarn in the world market has been assessed by Government;

(b) if so, the broad features thereof; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to step up production of fibre yarn for export?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Results of Inquiry against the Sanction of Loan to Durgapur Chemicals Limited by United Commercial Bank

7394. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the inquiry against the sanction of loan to the Durgapur

Chemicals Limited by United Commercial Bank has since been completed by Government;

(b) if so, the result thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) Government have not instituted any enquiry against the sanction of loan to the Durgapur Chemicals Ltd. (a wholly owned undertaking of the Government of West Bengal), by United Commercial Bank.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Decision taken about Dummy Employees of General Insurance Companies

7395. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether General Insurance Companies which have now been nationalised had several thousands of dummy employees; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government in their case?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b). In the General Insurance Companies, the praotice of dummy appointments did exist on the Development side. Soon after Nationalisation, the Custodians were asked by Government to terminate all such appointments and to reduce the salaries in other cases where they were on exaggerated scales. As a result of this, the Custodians terminated 1037 appointments and reduced salaries of 80 Development Officers/Inspectors.

Compensation to Central Government Employees not allotted Government Accommodation

7396. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state what compensation, if any, is proposed to be paid to such Central Government employees as have not been allotted Government accommodation to put them at par with the allottees of such accommodation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): In the case of Central Government employees who have not been allotted Government accommodation, compensation is granted in the shape of house rent allowance. Government's decisions on the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission in respect of house rent allowance have already been notified in Resolution No. 70(34)73-Imp.Cell dated 1st November, 1973, published in Part-I, Section I of the Gazette of India—Extraordinary No. 257 dated 1st November, 1973, copies of which have been placed in the Parliament Library on 8th November 1973.

Proposal for Compulsory Savings for Industrial Investment

7397. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to introduce compulsory savings for industrial investments by the income tax assessees in the highest category at least of the amount left to them as a relief given by this year's budget; and

(b) if so, the salient feautres thereabout?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Disposal of Smuggled Goods

7398. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3366 on the 15th March, 1974 regarding smuggled goods seized in 1972-73 and state:

(a) what is the manner and method of disposal of seized goods;

(b) how many smugglers have been convicted or acquitted or are being prosecuted during the last three years for having been found in possession of smuggled goods;

(c) what steps are being taken to eliminate the free sale of smuggled goods in the markets of Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Delhi; and

(d) whether responsibilities are being fixed and action taken for failure to stop the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) A statement setting out the procedure for sale and disposal of confiscated goods is annexed.

(b) The number of persons who were convicted, the number of persons acquitted by the Courts and the number of persons against whom prosecutions were launched by the Customs authorities for smuggling offences, during the years 1971, 1972 and 1973 was as follows:

Year		No of persons convicted	No. of persons acquited by the courts	No. of persons prosecuted by customs authorities for smuggling
1971	.	351	125	[illegible]58
1972	.	523	130	984
1973	.	503	208	1217

(c) and (d). Every possible effort is being made by the Customs authorities to check sales of smuggled goods in the markets of Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Delhi and with this end in view they have been organising several raids not only on hawkers, shops and stalls but also on storage godowns and Transport Depots which feed these. These measures are being further intensified. Suitable action is taken against any officer who is found corrupt or negligent.

Statement

PROCEDURE FOR SALE AND DISPOSAL OF CONFISCATED GOODS

1 Consumer and luxury goods are, except as indicated below, sold through National Consumers Co-operative Federation Ltd., New Delhi and also to certain Canteens and Co-operatives controlled by Government, such as Canteen Stores Department, Central Government Employees Consumers' Co-operative Society Ltd

2 Cloves and spices are sold to M/s. National Consumers Co-operative Federation Ltd., New Delhi, Government controlled Cooperatives and Canteens and also by Public auctions restricted to import quota holders.

3. Nylon and other synthetic yarns are sold by the Department directly to the Weavers' Associations/Co-operatives and certified actual users in restricted auction

4 Diamonds, precious and semi-precious stones and conveyances are sold departmentally.

5 Gold and Silver are despatched to the Mint.

6. Currencies are deposited with the Reserve Bank of India.

7 Launches and arms and ammunition are kept for departmental use for anti-smuggling work.

Trade Consortium with Sri Lanka

7399. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether our country plans trade consortium with Sri Lanka; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Exports to and Joint Ventures with Gulf Countries

7400. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:

SHRI RAGHUNANDANLAL BHATIA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Institute of Foreign Trade has identified more than 40 items that have potential for export to Persian countries and also areas where joint ventures in these countries can be fruitful;

(b) if so, the names of the items and the areas so identified; and

(c) what steps will be taken by Government to utilize the findings of the survey of Institute of Foreign Trade?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (c). Following items have been identified by the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade as having potential for exports to Gulf countries:—

1. Tea (tea bags)
2. Coffee
3. Fruits & Vegetables (fresh & Processed)
4. Meat, Poultary & meat products
5. Rice
6. Barley
7. Sugar
8. Tobacco & tobacco manufactures
9. Confectionery Products
10. Cotton Fabrics
11. Readymade garments
12. Woollen fabrics
13. Blankets
14. Carpets & other floor coverings
15. Road Transport Vehicles
16. Auto spare parts
17. Cycle & Parts
18. Tyres & Tubes
19. Excavating & leveling machines.
20. Material Handling equipment
21. Machinery for construction and cargo handling
22. Refrigerators
23. Air conditioners
24. Electrical machinery
25. Electric Motors & generators
26. Diesel Engines
27. Internal Combustion engines
28. Sewing machines
29. Handtools including tool sets.
30. Conduit Pipes
31. Steel Pipes
32. Pumps (both booster & centifugal)
33. Scientific Instruments
34. Iron & Steel construction materials
35. Agricultural implements
36. Tube & Pipe fittings
37. Transmission Line Towers
38. Cable & Wires (incl. insulated)
39. Telecommunication Equipment
40. Aluminium Ware
41. Office machines
42. Cement
43. Asbestos Cement Pipes
44. Sanitary ware and fittings
45. Tiles
46. Crockery

47. Glassware
48. Plywood & Hard board
49. Wood, wood products, timber & lumber
50. Wooden & Steel furniture
51. Clocks
52. Plastic Goods
53. Travel Goods
54. Footwear
55. Medicinal & Pharmaceutical Products
56. Paints & Varnishes
57. Essential Oils, perfumes, Perfumery and cosmetics.
58. Vegetable Oils & fats
59. Detergents
60. Hand bags
61. Brushes & Brooms
62. Razor Blades
63. Playing Cards
64. Industrial Fasteners
65. Vacuum Flasks
66. Toys

Besides these items, the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade have also identified following fields which offer scope for joint ventures in these countries:—

(1) Petrochemical Industries
(2) Gas Turbines
(3) Fertilisers
(4) Mini steel plants and re-rolling mills
(5) Printing industry
(6) Cement Plants
(7) Porcelain products
(8) Servicing industries and work shops.

These findings are bing brought to the notice of Indian exporters and entrepreneurs through the Export Promotion Councils etc., so that full advantage may be taken of the opportunities existing in the Gulf countries.

Demand for reduction in Tariffs proposed by European Economic community

7401. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has sought further reduction in the tariffs proposed by the European Economic Community under its generalised scheme of preference; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). India has been making efforts with the European Economic Community for improvements to their generalised preference scheme. The Community's 1974 scheme already contains some improvements in regard to product coverage, reduction in the number of "sensitive" items etc. Further improvements required in their 1974 scheme have already been brought to the notice of the Community and these are under consideration of the Community.

Study of Yarn situation in consultation with Textile Commissioner

7402. PROF MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a comprehensive study of the yarn situation has been made recently in consultation with the Textile Commissioner;

(b) if so, what are the salient features of this study; and

(c) what steps are proposed to implement the suggestions regarding export of yarn, emerging from the study?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). On the basis of the recent study of the yarn situation, it has been decided to allow export of 24 million kgs. of cotton yarn during 1974. Another one million kgs. have been set apart for exports against earlier orders pending on account of the Government ban on yarn exports The necessary Public Notice is under issue, and shipments are expected to start very shortly.

अचल सम्पत्ति का अधिग्रहण

7403. **श्री मूल चन्द डागा :** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिसम्बर, 1973 मे पारित आय कर (संशोधन) अधिनियम, 1973 के अधीन अभी तक अधिग्रहित सम्पत्ति का मूल्य कितना है, किन स्थानों में यह सम्पत्ति अधिग्रहित की गयी तथा उससे सरकार को कितना लाभ हुआ ; और

(ख) इस समय नोटिस दिये जाने के बाद सक्षम अधिकारियो के पास कितने मामले लम्बित है और यह मामले कब से लम्बित हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) . 31 मार्च, 1974 तक सक्षम प्राधिकारियो ने 26 सम्पत्तियो के अभिग्रहण के आदेश पारित किये है । इनमे से पाच सम्पत्तियां दिल्ली मे, चार जयपुर मे, पाच चौमूगढ मे, तीन मद्रास मे दो थाना में और एक एक अमृतसर, चडीगढ, मदुरै, सेलम, अहमदाबाद, नासिक और बरहामपुर मे स्थित है । इन 26 सम्पत्तियो का कुल उचित बाजार मूल्य जैसाकि अभिग्रहण आदेश मे अनुमान लगाया गया है, लगभग 33 लाख रुपया है जबकि अन्तरण विलेखो मे दिखाया गया कुल प्रत्यक्ष प्रतिफल लगभग $17\frac{1}{2}$ लाख रु० है । ये सम्पतिया सरकार में तभी निहित होगी जब सक्षम प्राधिकारियो द्वारा पारित अभिग्रहण आदेश अन्तिम हो जाएंगे और जब सम्पत्तियो का कब्जा सक्षम प्राधिकारी द्वारा इस संबध मे जारी किये जाने वाले लिखित नोटिस के अनुसरण मे समर्पित अथवा दे दिया जायगा । अभिग्रहण आदेश तभी अन्तिम होंगे जब इन आदेशो की अपीलो मे पुष्टि की जायगी अथवा यदि आदेशो के विरुद्ध कोई अपील नही की गयी हो तो उस हालत मे भी तब अन्तिम होंगे जब अपील दायर करने के लिए निर्धारित समय-सीमा समाप्त हो जायेगी । इनमे से किसी आदेश के अन्तिम होने की कोई सूचना नही है । इन परिस्थितियों में, इन आदेशों से इस समय सरकार को कोई लाभ होने का प्रश्न पैदा नही होता ।

(ख) सूचना तत्काल उपलब्ध नही है । इसे इकट्ठा किया जा रहा है और इकट्ठा होते ही सदन की मेज पर रख दिया जायगा ।

Proposal to form State Jute Corporation in West Bengal

7404 SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have received recently any proposal or suggestions from West Bengal Government or non-official sources to form State Jute Corporation; and

(b) if so, the decisions of Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C GEORGE): (a) and (b). Though so far no specific proposal has been received, Government have in principle no objection to the setting up of such a Corporation.

Advancing of Loans by Nationalised Banks under Self-Employment Scheme

7405 SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI. Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Self-employment Scheme through nationalised banks and the amount allocated for that have not been fully utilized in the year 1972-73 and 1973-74,

(b) the total break-up of allocation of advance or loan for such programme, State-wise, during that period; and

(c) the amount already disbursed, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) to (c). Presumably the Hon'ble Member is referring to banks' participation in the 'Half-a-million Jobs Programme' being implemented by the State Governments to provide gainful employment to the educated unemployed

All banks have issued instructions to their branch managers to participate in the programme fully. It has, however, not been considered feasible or desirable to set down State-wise or bankwise targets Banks are yet to gear up their data flow System to provide information pn a uniform basis regarding their lendings under the programme. A progorma calling for such information every quarter has now been prescribed for them. It is expected that such reports would be compiled by the banks from the quarter ending March, 1974.

Besides, the 'Half-a-million jobs Programme, public sector banks have been financing self-employment ventures of the educated unemployed m such priority sectors as Small Scale Industry, Retail Trade and Small Business and Professional and Self-employed. State-wise data on their outstanding credit to these sectors as at the end of June, 1973 is set-out in the attached statement

Statement

Advances to Priority Sectors by Public Sector Banks as at the end of June 1973 *

(Amount in Rs. Lakhs)

State/Union Territories	Small Scale Industry		Retail Trade Small Business.	Professional and Self-employed		
	No. of Units	Amount outstanding	No of A/cs	Amount outstanding	No of A/cs	Amount outstanding
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Andhra Pradesh	18008	3752·52	16901	544·03	8868	109·90
2. Assam	1335	528·25	2902	292·12	405	16 00
3. Bihar .	2951	1516·94	6961	539·90	2588	55 09
4. Gujarat	13461	6638·77	21121	787·73	14239	170·14
5. Haryana	3166	1926·06	2777	140·27	606	12 65
6. Himachal Pradesh	208	60·07	699	34 41	174	1·29
7. Jammu & Kashmir	785	200·96	1317	67·90	259	6·59
8. Karnataka	11767	3870·45	43326	1025 73	17537	61·95
9. Kerala .	9084	4315·46	16137	500 34	9168	155·23
10. Madhya Predesh .	4989	1768·82	7596	327·18	3433	67·71
11 Maharashtra	26199	14383·14	33211	1534 32	22919	535·83
12. Manipur	128	12·91	262	19·47	60	3·85
13. Meghalaya.	49	7 37	319	31·38	35	0 53

*Provisional

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
14 Nagaland .	19	10·68	93	7·16	—	—
15. Orissa . .	1417	387·74	3767	173·31	977	14·11
16. Punjab. . .	7105	3529·79	3679	191·59	1297	24·97
17. Rajasthan . .	8635	1149·03	5256	233·61	2738	25·08
18. Tamil Nadu .	16708	7281·94	28003	966·84	9062	295·06
19. Tripura. .	54	5·83	365	39·89	19	1·04
20. Uttar Pradesh .	16339	4159·40	16100	545·98	7526	113·56
21. West Bengal . .	11146	5409·62	13911	969·72	3334	111·36
UNION TERRITORIES UNSPECIFIED BANKS	4793	3248·49	469	29·96	153	3·13
22. Andaman & Nicobar Islands .	..	..	214	4·55	48	0·84
23. Arunachal Pradesh	..	..	.	..	..	..
24. Chandigarh . .	..	..	222	21·02	18	0·22
25. Dadra & Nagar Haveli . .	..	..	119	1·04	178	0·27
26. Delhi . .	..	..	3508	247·77	776	72·39
27. Goa, Daman & Diu	..	..	2128	185·28	849	20·97
28. Lakshadweep .	..	..	19	0·16	3	0·01
29. Mizoram. . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
30. Pondicherry .	..	..	360	14·82	54	2·73
TOTAL .	158376	64164·24	231742	9477·52	107343	2122.50

Scarcity of Yarn for Distribution to Handlooms

7406. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM:

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether yarn is being sold in black market in Tamil Nadu; and

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken to stop this?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) There is no price control on cotton yarn. The question of black-marketing it does not therefore, arise.

(b) Does not arise.

Proposal of Indian Airlines for Imposition of Fuel Surcharges

7407. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA:

SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Airlines has proposed to Government for imposi-

tion of fuel surcharge on its ticket to meet the enhanced fuel bill; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government to the suggestion?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b). A proposal in this regard has been received from Indian Airlines. No final decision has been taken so far.

Tea Replantation Subsidy to Gaya Ganga Tea Estate in Siliguri

7408. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of tea replantation subsidy and loans granted and disbursed to Gaya Ganga Tea Estate in Siliguri, Darjeeling district for the last two years, together with details of date of application received, date of approval, date of completion of uprooting and date of disbursement of first instalment of subsidy;

(b) whether any other tea estate in any part of the country has been paid the first instalment of subsidy for such huge area and within such short time since the introduction of the scheme in October, 1968; and

(c) if not, whether Government are going to institute a special and independent investigation into the affairs as to the physical and financial feasibility of uprooting an area of 153 hectares of old tea bushes within a few months from the date of convey of approval of application for subsidy, co-relation with figures of crop with Central Excise and Tea Cess and status of land proposed to be replanted to vesting of surplus land of the estate with the State Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Longview Tea Co.

7409. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Chairman, Tea Board and a Deputy-Secretary of the Finance Ministry have jointly filed an affidavit in opposition on behalf of the Union of India in the Civil Revision Case No. 3142(W) of 1970 in the High Court of Calcutta in which Longview Tea Company have challenged the classification and grouping of Longview Tea Estate in Darjeeling Hill Excise Zone; and

(b) if so, whether Chairman, Tea Board has brought to the notice of Government and High Court that consequent to its filing the case in 1970, Longview Tea Estate, had accepted in 1972 Tea Board's Prize for highest yield in Darjeeling Hill Excise Zone; and if not, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) The joint affidavit affirmed by the Chairman, Tea Board and Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Finance on 24th August, 1970 in connection with a similar writ petition filed by Balimara Tea Co. before the High Court of Calcutta was used as a supporting affidavit in all other individual writ petitions including that of Longview Tea Company.

(b) It was not considered relevant to the case to draw the attention either of Government of India or of the High Court of Calcutta to the

fact of acceptance by Longview Tea Estate of a prize for highest yield for Darjeeling area for years 1969 and 1970 at a function held in the office of Tea Board in Calcutta on 23rd March, 1972 as the prizes were not awarded on the basis of excise zones in the country. Under the Board's scheme of awards for highest yields and prizes, the tea producers in the country are divided into eleven areas as against only five excise zones.

Foreign Exchange Earnings of Coca Cola Export Corporation

7410. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the cost at which Coco Cola Export Corporation is earning foreign exchange with reference to Mr. Justice Nain's observation on Gabriel's expansion and the Ministry of Finance formula of 20 per cent net gain in foreign exchange; and

(b) whether the same privileges as are given to this Corporation shall be given to other companies also?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). No such study has been undertaken.

According to Government's present policy, Branches of foreign companies are allowed freely to remit the profits after taxes earned in this country and such remittances are generally not linked to their export earnings. However, with a view to limit the repatriation of profits etc. by the Indian Branch of Coca Cola Export Corporation, from April 1972 its remittances on all counts (Profits, expenses, imports) were limited to 80 per cent of export earnings from its *own* items of production. Hence no privilege was extended to Coca Cola Corporation but a restriction was imposed on its remittances.

Replacement of One Rupee Notes by Rupee Coins

7411. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR:

SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to replace one rupee note by rupee coins in a phased manner;

(b) if so, whether the scheme is going to involve additional costs in view of rising prices of metals;

(c) if so, the reasons for mooting such a proposal; and

(d) when a final decision is likely to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (c). The proposal is under consideration. Some of the major reasons for mooting the proposal are:

(i) To freeze the circulation of 1-rupee notes more or less at the existing level, in view of the limited printing capacity at Nasik and Dewas and of the paper making capacity of the Security Paper Mill, Hoshangabad.

(ii) The life of the rupee note is 6 months and the note is required to be replaced frequently. On the other hand the life of the coin is expected to be 35 years. Over a period of 35 years the cost of replacing of a 1-rupee note will amount to many times

the present cost of production of a cupro-nickel rupee coin. In the long run the minting of cupro-nickel rupee coin will be far more economical than printing of 1-rupee notes.

(iii) Delay in the examination and disposing off soiled notes.

(iv) Increase in the total volume of work in servicing and replacing the soiled notes, necessitating the construction of more vaults and the opening of more Note Examination Sections.

(v) The recent trend in most countries of the world is to substitute metallic coins for the smaller denomination notes

(d) At this stage it is not possible to indicate when a final decision is likely to be taken in the matter.

Timely Import of Fertilisers by India

7412. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR:

SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has been urged for timely import of fertilisers; and

(b) if so, what efforts have been made by his Ministry for the import of fertilisers in time before the sowing seasons starts?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) All possible efforts through commercial and where appropriate diplomatic channels are being made to procure import of fertilizers, from East European countries among other sources. A statement showing details of contracts finalised by the MMTC for supply of fertilisers is attached

Statement

Sl. No.	Country	Commodity	CONTRACTS CONCLUDED		
			Date of Contract	Quantity M/C T	Delivery Schedule
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	U. S. S. R.	(i) Urea	28-1-74	2,00,00	March to Dec. 74
		(ii) Ammonium Sulphate	28-1-74	75,000	March to Dec. 74
		(iii) Muriate of Potash	28-1-74	50,000	January to Dec. 1974
2.	G. D. R.	MOP	27-9-73	2,00,00 including 20,000 M/T at Seller's option).	Jan to Dec. 74

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Bulgaria . .	Urea	19-2-74	46,000	July to Dec. 74
4.	D. P. R. K.. .	Urea	5-3-74	20,000	July to Dec. 74.
5.	Poland . .	(i) Urea	11-4-74	1,80,000	April to Dec. 74.
		(ii) C.A.N	11-4-74	35,000	April to Dec. 74

P. S. Contracts with Romania & Hungary are Yet to be concluded. The matter is being pursued closely with them

Assistance to Orissa for Flood Relief Works

7413. SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of money sanctioned by the Central Government as flood relief between June and October last year in the State of Orissa;

(b) the break-up of the amount sanctioned as grant and as loan for relief, repair and restoration work; and

(c) the money so far utilized by the Government of Orissa on the works of relief projects alongwith particulars thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (c). The ceilings of expenditure on flood relief measures in 1973-74 approved as qualifying for Central assistance and the anticipated expenditure reported by the Government of Orissa are as follows:—

Rs. in Crores

	Approved ceilings	Anticipated expenditure in 1973-74
Relief items	3·18	4·43
Loan items . .	0·80	0·80
Repair items .	7·76	7·76
TOTAL . . .	11·74	12·99

The expenditure on relief items in excess of the Finance Commission's margin of Rs. 1.25 crores is covered by Central assistance upto 75 per cent—50 per cent as grant and 25 per cent as loan. The expenditure on repair and loan items is provided with *ad hoc* loan assistance if the ways and means position of the State Government justifies such assistance. A grant of Rs. 1 crore and a loan of Rs. 8.00 crores have been sanctioned so far on a provisional basis. Final assistance will be settled on the basis of the actual figures of expenditure as verified by the Accountant General.

Rise in Prices of Consumer Goods

7414 SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI.

SHRI D B CHANDRA GOWDA

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether despite a five to seven per cent increase in the prices of consumer article since the beginning of the month, the post-budget scarcity of vanaspati, kerosene, gas, match box, baby foods, toothpastes, cheaper brands of soaps and detergents still continues,

(b) whether prices of most of the consumers goods, which had been put up by the manufacturers in February this year, are going up again, and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) (a) Price increases can help in improving availability only if the costs of inputs have risen and this has led to production being curtailed, despite price adjustments there may be no improvement in supplies if other constraints operate Thus, for example the controlled prices of vanaspati were raised with effect from 1st February, 1974 because of the high ruling prices of the constituent oils However, an increase in production did not result because of overall shortage of edible oils, power cuts and industrial unrest in some of the larger units of the industry

As for other consumer items, there has been no shortage of cooking gas but supplies of kerosene had to be reduced temporarily so as to permit greater production of diesel for transport and agricultural purposes No shortages of soaps of and detergents have been reported to Government In the case of baby foods, there is a continuing imbalance between supply and demand because of shortage of liquid milk and imported skimmed milk powder Some shortage of matches has been reported in one or two States, but this is likely to be temporary As regards tooth paste, Government have no reason to believe that the same is in short supply

(b) A Statement giving wholesale price indices of principal groups, sub-groups and selected commodities for the weeks ending 26th January, 1974, 23rd February 1974 and 23rd March, 1974 is laid on the Table of the House (*Placed in Library See* No LT-6753/74]

(c) As has been mentioned in the Economic Survey for 1973-74, price of manufactured goods have been getting adjusted to changes in the cost of inputs as for example in the case of cotton textiles, vanaspati and kerosene Whereas the prices of controlled commodities would be reviewed only at intervals those of non-controlled items would tend to be revised at the discretion of the manufacturer and such revision may sometimes be carried out at relatively short intervals Similarly, this year's budget levies would serve to raise the prices of some consumer items (like tobacco manufactures toilet requisites and plastic materials) but the necessary adjustments may spread over a period of time

Sea-beach Resorts

7415 SHRI D P JADEJA:
SHRI VEKARIA·

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state

(a) the names with locations of sea-beach resorts in India;

(b) whether Government are considering to take up a sea-beach project in Gujarat in the near future, and

(c) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) Kovalam near Trivandrum and Goa are being developed as beach resorts in the Central Sector. Additional accommodation is also proposed at Mahabalipuram.

(b) There is no proposal under consideration at present to develop any beach in Gujarat in the Central Sector.

(c) Does not arise.

Investment of L.I.C. in U P.

7416. SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

SHRI VEKARIA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether L.I C. propose to make investments in U. P. in a big way;

(b) if so, in what manner; and

(c) whether similar investment will be made in other States also particularly in Gujarat?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) Gross investments made by LIC in Uttar Pradesh (exclusive of mortgage loans for housing and house property) during the year 1973-74 are Rs. 32.18 crores (provisional, subject to audit) against Rs. 24 24 crores and Rs. 18.53 crores for the years 1972-73 and 1971-72 respectively. The allocation for the year 1974-75 has not yet been finalised.

(b) L.I.C's investment in Uttar Pradesh consists of the following categories:—

(1) State Government Securities.

(2) Debentures of Co-operative Central Land Development Banks.

(3) Bonds and Shares of State Finance Corporation.

(4) Bonds of State Electricity Board.

(5) Loans to Municipal Committees for Water Supply.

(6) Loans to State Electricity Board.

(7) Loans to State Government for Housing Schemes.

(8) Loans to Cooperative Housing Apex Finance Society.

(9) Loans to Cooperative Sugar Factories.

(10) Mortgage loan to Public Limited Companies.

(11) Debentures and Shares of Public Limited Companies.

(c): L.I.C. avails of investment opportunities available in all the states including Gujarat through the above mentioned channels subject to surplus funds available.

Proposal to Organise International Trade Fair Annually

7417. SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

SHRI VEKARIA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to organise International Trade Fair annually;

(b) if so, when and where it is proposed to hold the Fair during 1975; and

(c) the reasons for selecting that place from the international point of view?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (c). The matter is under active consideration.

Scheme for Tourist Attraction in Gujarat

7418. SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

SHRI VEKARIA:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Goverment of Gujarat are preparing a comprehensive tourist scheme to provide more attraction for tourists in Gujarat; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION): (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b) The Government of Gujarat have included an outlay of Rs 100 lakhs in the State Fifth Five Year Plan for development of tourist facilities The details are given in the attached statement

Statement

Statement showing the schemes included in Fifth Five Year Plan for Tourism of the Govt. of Gujarat

(Rs in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the Scheme	Fifth plan Outlay 1974-75
1	2	3
1.	Development of Sasan veraval-Porbandar Complex	20·00
2.	Development of Ahmedabad Comple	15·00
3.	Development of Palitana, Modhera, Dwarka, Shamlaji etc. and Ropeways at Girnar, Pavagadh, etc	15·00
4.	Development of Hot-Springs, Picnic Spots Holidays Homes, Development and subsidy to Dharamshalas, etc. . .	10·00
5.	Transport Facilities, Hotel and Motel Projects, Opening of Tourist Offices at Calcutta, Jaipur, etc. Training of Personnel of the tourist section etc. .	10·00
6.	Coastal Conducted tours and Inter-State Tours .	10 00
7.	Development of Hill Station	2·00
8.	Publicity abroad .	3·00
9.	Establishment of Gujrat Tourist Corporation !	15 00
	TOTAL :	100·00

Percentage of investment by Nationalised Banks and S.B.I. in States

7419 SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of investments by way of loans and advances by each of the nationalised banks and State Bank of India in the States with particular reference to West Bengal, District-wise during the last three years in agriculture and industry; and

(b) what was the percentage of realisation by each of these banks from agriculture and industry, State-wise during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN). (a) The data flow system in the banking industry has only recently been revamped by the Reserve Bank of India and data on District-wise and occupation-wise classification of outstanding credit is available in respect of scheduled commercial banks for June, 1972 and December, 1972 . Statewise figures of outstanding credit of all scheduled commercial banks to Industry and Agriculture and its proportion to total outstanding chedit as at the end of June, 1972 and December, 1972, are set

out in Statement I laid on the Table of the House. (*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6754/7). Similar data, district-wise, in respect of West Bengal is set out in Statement II laid on the Table of the House. (*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6754/74).

(b) The present system of data flow provides for information on Statewise recovery position on direct finance to Agriculture alone. Available data relating to end-June, 1972, is set out in Statement HI. Laid on the Table of the House. (*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6754/74).

Proposal of United Commercial Bank regarding advancing of loans for small Industrial Projects in States

7420. SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR:
SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of the proposal of United Commercial Bank regarding advancing of loans for industrial projects in States;

(b) names of the States which had not accepted the proposal; and

(c) the result so far achieved regarding these proposals State-wise and the impact thereof on the Small Industrial Projects in the States?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) to (c). As part of the objective of stepping up the flow of credit to small borrowers in the different priority sectors, including small industries, United Commercial Bank has been taking steps to increase the advances to small scale industrial units. The outstanding advances to this sector as at the end of June, 1972, June, 1973, and September, 1973, State-wise are set out in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. (*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6755/74). The emphasis on lending to small scale industries is thus a continuing one and the Bank has not made any fresh proposal as such to the States for extending credit exclusively to small scale industrial units.

Complaints regarding functioning of United Commercial Bank, Calcutta

7421. SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any complaints about the functioning of the United Commercial Bank, Calcutta;

(b) if so, nature of the complaints received; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main allegations contained in these complaints relate to the slow progress of the bank in West Bengal in the matter of branch expansion and in the matter of advances to priority sectors; large advances by the bank to a few monopoly houses; lack of proper representation to local people in the staff recruited by the bank in West Bengal: purchase of a flat at a disproportionately high price in Bombay for one of the bank's Assistant General Managers creation of new posts of Assistant General Managers in violation of Government's economy Instructions; irregularities in certain senior appointments made in the bank; irregularities in the matter of recruitment of staff; transfer of senior Bengali officers from West Bengal and other irregularities in the matter of purchase of furniture, stationery and expenses relating to entertainment, publicity etc.

(c) The bank has reported that the slow progress during 1972 in opening of branches and in the matter of advances to priority sector in West Bengal was primarily due to certain difficulties the bank faced in 1972 in the matter of recruitment of requisite personnel. These difficulties were overcome later in 1972. As against only 4 branches opened in 1972, the bank opened 37 branches in West Bengal in 1973. As regards advances to priority sector (excluding export credit) they increased from Rs. 9 35 crores at the end of 1971 to Rs. 10.70 crores at the end of 1972 and to Rs. 12.42 crores at the end of December, 1973 Such advances in the State of West Bengal formed nearly 22.2 per cent of the bank's advances to priority sector in all the States of India. The bank has also clarified that advances to monopoly houses have been and are being sanctioned after appraising their requirements for genuine productive purposes and after obtaining, in the case of amounts exceeding certain limits, prior authorisation from the Reserve Bank under the Credit Authorisation Scheme In the matter of recruitment carried out in West Bengal, the bank has reported that more than 90 per cent of the recruits are from local people Regarding the complaint about the purchase of a flat in Bombay, the bank has clarified that the flat was taken on rent in March, 1967 and was being used as residence for the senior officer posted in Bombay. As the building in which the flat is situated had been sold and the buyer was disposing of the flats to tenants, the bank has decided to purchase the flat at a cost which is reported to be lower than the prevailing rates for similar flats in Bombay. As regards new posts of Assistant General Managers, no decision has yet been taken by the Board of Directors of the Bank. Regarding the allegations in the matter of senior appointments made, recruitment of staff, transfer of senior Bengali officers from West Bengal and other irregularities in the matter of purcase of furniture, stationery and expenses relating to entertainment, publicity etc., there are no reasons to believe, on the basis of material furnished by the bank, that these are correct

Opening of branches of Nationalised Banks and S.B.I. in West Bengal

7422. SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR:

SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO·

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) names of the branches and branch offices of nationalised banks and State Bank of India which were opened in West Bengal District-wise; and

(b) number of branches and branch offices of nationalised bank that will be opened in West Bengal during Fifth Five Year Plan period, year-wise and District-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI). (a) Public sector banks had 877 offices in West Bengal as at the end of December, 1973. The District-wise distribution of these offices is set out in Statement 1 laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6756/74].

(b) In pursuance of the directive of the Reserve Bank of India, commercial banks formulate three-year rolling plans of branch expansion Currently the banks are engaged in formulating the plan for the three years 1974-76. The Reserve Bank of India has indicated that as at the end of January, 1974, public sector banks had on hand 241 licences/allotments for opening offices in West Bengal. The District-wise distribution of these licences allotments is given in

Statement II laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6756/74].

Proposal for Free Trade Zone near Calcutta

7423. SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR:

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal for free trade zone near Calcutta has been abandoned;

(b) if not, the date when the proposal was taken up, salient features of the proposal and month-wise progress of work made up to date; and

(c) whether any persons have been assigned the responsibility to work out the proposals; is not, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). A project report on this proposal was received in April, 1973 from the West Bengal Government. It related to the setting up of a Free Trade Zone in an area of 400 acres in Salt Lake Area near Dum Dum, for the manufacture of a number of products for export, such as Stainless steel cutlery, Hand and Small tools, Builders, hardware, Finished leather Ready-made garments, Scientific and Laboratory equipment, etc. The question of setting up Free Trade Zones has been under the consideration of an inter-departmental Working Group in a series of meetings. The details of the project for setting up a Free Trade Zone near Calcutta are being worked out in consultation with the Government of West Bengal.

Wholesale and Consumer Price Index

7425. SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the rise in Wholesale and Consumer Price Index, from October, 1973 to March, 1974 giving monthwise average of 12 months of 8 points;

(b) the increase in the cost of Vanaspati, edible oils, milk, butter, ghee (deshi), rice, wheat, pulses, petroleum products, taxi, scooter fares and cloth registered from October, 1973 to March, 1974;

(c) whether the expenditure on traditional items, such as, marriages, expenses on children's education are not taken into account while computing the cost of living index; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). Two statements are laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6757/74.]

(c) and (d). Only items relating to consumption expenditure on current living are taken into consideration in the compilation of the Consumer Price Index. Thus, items like school fees, stationery articles etc. (covering the expenditure on childrens' education) are included, but items like expenditure on marriage etc. which do not form current consumption expenditure are excluded.

मध्य प्रदेश में बाढ़ पीड़ित लोगों के लिये केन्द्रीय सहायता

7426. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने राज्य में 1973–74 की बाढ़ से पीड़ित

क्षेत्रों और लोगों को रोजगार देने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार से कुछ सहायता देने का अनुरोध किया है ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य बातें क्या है , और

(ग) सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय मे राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर गणेश) (क) से (ग) राज्य सरकार ने बाढ में सहायता देने के विभिन्न उपायों के लिए, जिस मे सबधित निर्माण कार्य भी शामिल है , 15.30 करोड रुपयो के व्यय का अनुमान लगाया था लेकिन भारत सरकार ने केन्द्रीय दल की सिफारिशो के आधार पर अधिक से अधिक 2 44 करोड रुपयों के व्यय को इस योग्य माना है कि इसके लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता दी जाय । इस व्यय में निर्माण कार्यों के लिए 0 55 करोड रुपये शामिल हैं फिलहाल 1,52 करोड़ रुपए राज्य सरकार को दिये जा चुके है । महालेखाकार द्वारा प्रमाणित किये जाने पर वास्तविक खर्च के आधार पर बाकी, सहायता की रकम दी जायगी।

Loan given by Nationalised Banks to small Farmers, Adivasis and Industrialists in Orissa

7427. SHRI BANAMALI BABU. Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loan given to small farmers, Adivasis and small industrialists in Orissa during the last six months by the nationalised banks; and

(b) the steps Government propose to take to increase banking facilities in these areas?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) Information regarding advances made to small farmers and Adivasis by the nationalised banks is not separately maintained However, agricultural advances made by the nationalised banks to farmers in Orissa with land holdings upto 5 acres (constituting small farmers) and outstanding at the end of March, 1973 were Rs 31 25 lakhs

Advances provided to small scale industries in Orissa by the nationalised banks at the end of September, 1973 were Rs 217 81 lakhs.

(b) In order to accelerate lending in relatively under-banked States like Orissa, the banks have been opening a larger number of branches in rural areas strengthening their organisational machinery by recruiting more technical field staff, simplifying their lending procedures and loan application forms, moving away from security-oriented lending to purposive, productive and incremental income-oriented lending and adopting the "area approach" for evolving programmes for intensive financing

Demand of Indian Goods in Mauritius

7428 SHRI BANAMALI BABU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an increasing demand for Indian goods in Mauritius;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to send a trade team to finalise the terms of trade with that country; and

(c) if so, by what time?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A C. GEORGE): (a) In recent years exports from India to Mauritius have shown a rising trend.

(b) and (c). Various measures for increasing the Indo-Mauritian trade including sending of a trade team, are receiving the attention of the Government.

Proposal to start Air service between Srinagar-Kargil-Leh-Srinagar

7429. SHRI SYED AHMED AGA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to start an air service between Srinagar-Kargil-Leh-Srinagar; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) Indian Airlines have no proposal to operate such a service at present.

(b) Indian Airlines worked out the route economies of such a service in January, 1974 and found that the service would be highly uneconomical. The position has been further aggravated by the recent steep increase in aviation fuel price.

Proposal to Place Srinagar Airport on International Air Route

7430. SHRI SYED AHMED AGA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to place Srinagar airport on international air route to facilitate foreign tourists to visit Kashmir;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Convenient air connections to Srinagar are available from Delhi which is well served by international airlines.

Joint Marketing of Tea by India and Sri Lanka

7431. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL:

SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether under a mutually agreed arrangement India will now buy some tea from Sri Lanka; and

(b) if so, the details of arrangements agreed upon between the two countries and the details of imports of tea from that country for 1974 and to what extent exports of Indian tea will be boosted as a result of the above arrangement during 1974?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). During the visit of the Indian Delegation to Sri Lanka in February, 1974, the prospects for joint marketing of packet teas containing selected teas of India and Sri Lanka were discussed. The details have yet to be worked out.

Decline in Export Earnings of Projects and Equipment Corporation

7432. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to a Government review, the export earnings of the Projects and Equipment Corporation have come down considerably during the last two years; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the same and the steps that are being taken to improve the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). Export earnings of the Projects and Equipment Corporation have been lower during the last two years as completion of long term contracts for export of wagons were delayed on account of Indo-Pak Conflict, power shortages and labour troubles etc. In the meanwhile owing to the oil crisis there has been a further escalation of costs and shipping freights as a result of which efforts to renegotiate the contracts are being made.

Conference of Public Sector Marketing Companies to Co-ordinate Export Policy and Strategy

7433. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bureau of Public Enterprises has convened a conference of the public sector marketing companies to coordinate export policy and strategy;

(b) whether methods were devised for coordination in internal marketing, pricing and profitability also; and

(c) if so, the outcome of this conference?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Yes, Sir. The meeting was convened on the 14th March, 1974.

(b) and (c). This was the first meeting of the public enterprises providing marketing services to discuss various aspects of coordination in internal and international marketing, pricing and profitability, personnel policy and public relations. At this meeting the scope for greater coordination in these areas was identified. Certain suggestions also emerged for improving such coordination, which are being followed up.

Popularity of Cotton Garments Abroad

7434 SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether demand abroad for cotton garments outstrips the demand for garment made from other fibres;

(b) if so, salient features of the favourite markets outside and the foreign exchange earned in 1973-74; and

(c) whether India exports only less than one per cent of the total world trade in garments due to a reputation for no durability in goods and lack of automation in the industry?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). Demand abroad for cotton garments is around 30 per cent of total demand for garments. The major importers of our cotton garments in the Free Foreign Exchange Area are the countries in North America and West Europe. Also, U.S.S.R. imports substantial quantities of Indian garments against payment in Rupees The total foreign exchange earned during 1973-74 through exports of garments amounted to Rs. 51.01 crores.

(c) It is true that India's exports of garments are less than 1 per cent of the world trade in garments. But this is mainly due to production constraints and not due to unsatisfactory market reputation of our garments.

Sharp decline in Export of Tobacco

7435. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state whether exports of raw tobacco have shown a sharp fall during 1973-74 as compared to previous years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): The exports of unmanufactured tobacco during 1973-74 are higher in quantum and value as compared to the previous years excepting 1972-73. Compared with 1972-73, the quantum of exports during 1973-74 is estimated to be less; but value-wise the foreign exchange earnings during 1973-74 are estimated to be higher, namely Rs. 64.28 crores which is the highest level achieved during the last five years.

देश में केन्द्रीय सरकार से पेंशन प्राप्त करने वालों की संख्या

7436. **श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :**
श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने कि कृपा करेंगे कि : (क) राज्यवार केन्द्रीय सरकार से पेंशन प्राप्त करने वालों की संख्या कितनी है, और

(ख) उन में से ऐसे पेंशनर कितने हैं जिन्हें गरीबी के स्तर के समकक्ष या उस से कम पेंशन मिलती है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) अंतिम उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार केन्द्रीय सरकार के पेंशनरों की कुल वर्तमान संख्या 901,626 हैं। राज्यवार सूचना तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ख) मांगी गयी सूचना उपलब्ध नही हैं। परन्तु 31 दिसम्बर, 1972 को केन्द्रीय सरकार के जो पेंशनर प्रति मास 40 रुपये की न्यूनतम पेंशन पा रहे थे उनकी कुल संख्या 413,789 और इस संख्या में परिवार पेंशन पाने वाले व्यक्तियों की संख्या भी शामिल है। इन में से परिवार पेंशन पाने वालों से भिन्न पेंशनरों को 1 जनवरी, 1973 से लागू करके 15 रु० प्रति मास की दर से तदर्थ राहत मंजूर की गयी है जिस से उन की न्यूनतम पेंशन बढ़ कर 55 रु प्रति मास हो गयी है; उनका अपनी पेंशन के 5 प्रतिशत की दर से राहत भी मंजूर की गयी है जो न्यूनतम 5-रू० प्रति मास होगी इस दर पर यह राहत तब तक दी जायगी जब अखिल भारतीय श्रमिक वर्ग उपभोक्ता सूचकांक (1960——100) के 12 महीने की औसत में 16 अंकों की वृद्धि होगी।

राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा लाभान्वित हुये भूमिहीन किसान तथा श्रमिक

7437. **श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :**
श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में वर्ष वार राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों से कुल कितने भूमिहीन किसानों तथा श्रमिकों को लाभ हुआ तथा उन्हें किस प्रकार लाभ हुआ ;

(ख) उन में से प्रत्येक वर्ष के दौरान उन्हें उद्योग स्थापित करने के लिए कितनी धनराशि दी गई ; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में किन किन राज्यों को कितनी कितनी अधिकतम तथा न्यूनतम सुविधायें दी गई है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी) : (क) से (ग) जिस रूप में आंकड़े पूछे जा रहे हैं कि सिर्फ भूमिहीन किसानो व श्रमिकों को कितना ऋण आदि दिया गया उस . . में राष्ट्रीयकृत

बैंकों द्वारा आंकड़े नहीं रखे जाते। ये बैंक उक्त श्रेणी में आने वाले लोगों की कृषि से सम्बद्ध उद्योगां जैसे डेरी, मुर्गी पालन, सुअर पालन, शहद की मक्खी पालन, मछली उद्योग के लिए ऋण देते हैं। उपलब्ध आंकड़ों के अनुसार मार्च, 1973 के अन्त तक राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों में इस तरह ऋण के लिए 1,67,906 खाते खुले हुए थे। इन खातों में प्रत्यक्ष ऋण के रूप में 10.20 करोड़ रुपए दिये जा चुके है जिन में भूमिहीन किसानों व श्रमिकों को दिये गये अग्रिम ऋण की राशि भी शामिल है।

Issuing of Licence for Establishing a Punjab Co-operative Spinning Plant

7438. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Co-operatives Development Corporation of India has issued any licence to the Punjab State Cooperatives Marketing Federation for establishing a co-operative spinning plant;

(b) whether the Corporation has also prepared a scheme for marketing and processing of cotton in Punjab; and

(c) if so, the particulars thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) An industrial licence was granted by Government to the Punjab State Co-operative Supply and Marketing Federation Ltd., Chandigarh in December 1973 for the establishment of a new' cotton textile spinning unit at Bhatina (Punjab).

(b) and (c). The National Cooperative Development Corporation has stated it has made an assessment of the need for additional cotton processing capacity in different cotton-growing states during the Fifth Plan. In so far as Punjab is concerned it has been suggested that 10 ginning and pressing units, each having 20 gins and a press, should be established.

Development of Tourist Centres by ITDC during Fifth Plan

7439. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:

SHRI D. D. DESAI:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether India Tourism Development Corporation proposes to develop tourist centres in the country in the Fifth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, their names with locations, State-wise; and

(c) the main features of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) to (c). A Statement listing the schemes which the India Tourism Development Corporation propose to take up during the Fifth Five Year Plan is laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6758/74]. They will be taken up after undertaking feasibility studies for determining their economic viability, and subject to the availability of resources.

Price Fluctuations in Delhi Markets

7440. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:

SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to a survey conducted recently by the Consumer Council of India, prices of various commodities in Delhi's markets vary from shop to shop and fluctuate from hour and by hour;

(b) if so, whether survey has also revealed that Super Bazar prices are higher than the prices at other places; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) to (c). The Council has made a comparison between Super Bazar prices and those at which commodities could be obtained from wholesalers/producers if consumers were to organise themselves and make bulk purchases from the latter. This comparison quite naturally favours bulk purchases as against retail sales from the Super Bazar. Moreover the comparison does not take into account price variations arising from differences in quality, presence of foreign matter, retail packing etc.

Over-haul in Management of Indian Airlines

7441. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a thorough overhaul of the top management of the Indian Airlines has been done to ensure optimum efficiency and increase in its profitability; and

(b) how far this is going to re-energise and reform the airline's administrative and technical services?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b). With a view to ensuring proper co-ordination and control and to enabling the higher management to concentrate on basic policies and long-term plans, some re-organisation has been made at the headquarters. Further in order to improve its efficiency and productivity, a special Group headed by one of the senior officers has been set up to study each department and region in depth identifying problems and problem areas and recommended solutions for them.

Changes made by Nationalised Banks in regard to Advancing of loans to Weaker sections of Society

7442. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what changes are made by each of the nationalised banks in their pattern of advancing loans to accommodate the weaker sections of society;

(b) the amount of loans advanced by each of these banks as a result of these changes during 1972-73 and 1973-74; and

(c) the percentage of bad debts in such loans and how does it compare with the general percentage of bad debts?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) to (c). Public sector banks have been endeavouring to enlarge the flow of credit to small borrowers in the priority sectors such as agriculture, small scale industry, road and water transport etc. To facilitate extension of credit to these categories of borrowers, banks have evolved special schemes, simplified their loan application forms and procedures, relaxed their security and margin requirements in respect of small loans, delegated sanctioning powers to branch managers and liberalised terms of repayment of loans. Public sector banks are also implementing the Scheme of Differential Rate of Interest in selected districts for extending credit to eligible borrowers at a concessional rate of interest of 4 per cent

per annum. Data on advances of State Bank of India Group and each of the 14 nationalised banks to the priority sectors as at the end of June, 1972 and June, 1973, is set out in Statement-I laid on the Table of the House (*Placed in Library. See* No LT-6759/74) Similar data on their advances under the Scheme of Differential Rate of Interest as at the end of December, 1973 is set out in Statement-II laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library. See* No LT-6759/74]

The form of profit and loss account and balance sheet prescribed under the Third Schedule to the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, read with section 13 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970 do not provide for disclosure of actual provisions made for bad and doubtful debts

Expenditure incurred by Indian Airlines on Passenger Coach services Breakfasts and Lunches

7443 SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state the amount of expenditure incurred by the Indian Airlines during 1971-72 and 1972-73 on its (i) passenger coach services to and from airports and on (ii) the breakfasts and lunches given to air passengers on board?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) The expenditure incurred on passenger coach services during 1971-72 and 1972-73 was Rs 48 10 lakhs and 49 65 lakhs respectively.

Indian Airlines do not have figures of expenditure incurred separately on breakfast and lunches served to passengers. During 1971-72 and 1972-73 the total expenditure on inflight meals was Rs 75.29 lakhs and Rs 113 31 lakhs respectively.

Pilots resigned or Discharged from service in Indian Airlines and Air India

7444 SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state

(a) how many pilots from Indian Airlines and Air India have resigned from service or have been discharged or dismissed from service since August 1973, and

(b) how many Indian pilots have accepted service in foreign countries since August, 1973?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR)

(a) Name of Airlines	Number of Pilots resigned	Number of Pilots discharged or dismissed
Indian Airlines	2	3
Air India	3	

(b) None of the Indian pilots have applied through the Indian Airlines and Air-India for taking up appointment in foreign countries

Forged Currency Rackets unearthed

7445 SHRI P GANGADEB:
SHRI D D DESAI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether forged currency rackets were unearthed in Kerala, Tamilnadu, West Bengal and Delhi, recently;

(b) if so the total number of forged hundred rupee notes seized; and

(c) the total arrests made and whether all the cases have been investigated and if so, the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 1485 forged Hundred Rupee Notes were seized by Police in raids and another 36 were recovered in circulation.

(c) 17 persons have been arrested and all the cases are under investigation.

Trade pact with Bhutan

7446. SHRI P. GANGADEB:

SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any trade pact was signed with Bhutan on the 23rd March, 1974;

(b) if so, whether the agreement also includes details in regard to the implementation of "Chukha Hydro-electric Project" in Bhutan; and

(c) what other topics figures in the agreements?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (c). No trade pact between India and Bhutan was signed on 23rd March, 1974. However, an agreement relating to the Chukha Hydro Electric Project in Bhutan was signed between the two governments on the date mentioned above. A copy of the agreement is annexed to the Unstarred Question No. 6205 answered in the House on 8th April, 1974 by the Deputy Minister for Irrigation and Power.

Decline in Export of Spectacles

7448. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the export of spectacles has declined; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. We are making in depth examination of the problems facing the export of this item.

Compensation for loss of money value deposited with Government as Provident Fund of Government Employees

7449. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the value of a rupee as measured by the All India Industrial Workers Consumers Price Index showed decline of 19 per cent in one year from 1972 to 1973;

(b) whether the value of a rupee with 1960 as 100 was 47.6 paise in December, 1972 and 39.5 paise in December, 1973;

(c) whether the wholesale price index of Vanaspati showed a percentage of increase of 46.4 per cent from beginning of 1972 to the end of January, 1974 coal marked an increase of 8.6 per cent during period, kerosene oil 42.5 per cent and edible oils other than vanaspati 96 per cent; and

(d) if the answers to parts (a) to (c) above be in affirmative how Government are going to compensate the loss of money value of deposits with the Government as Provident Fund of the Employees since 1960, and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN). (a) to (c). The relevant information has been provided in the replies to Unstarred Questions Nos. 1457 and 1473 given on March 1, 1974.

(b) Savings held in the form of general provident fund are usually for long periods and, as such fluctuations in the real value thereof are unavoidable. However the Government has tried to offset in a number of ways the effects of the decline in the real value of the general provident fund of their employees These measures include various tax exemptions, revision of pay scales, additional dearness allowance, higher interest rates on outstanding balances of provident fund and liberalistion of gratuity and pensionary benefits

Export of Carpets

7450 SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Central Project is being mooted for the manufatcure of hand-woven carpets which have a sizable world wide market;

(b) whether any survey had been undertaken to study the feasibility of embarking on such a project with a view to assessing the profitability and earnings in terms of foreign exchange and the assessment of foreign exchange earnings;

(c) will the production be confined to quality carpets, chiefly for export purposes or mass production of Carpets will also be undertaken; and

(d) when is the project likely to come up and at what initial cost?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (d). No Central project as such is contemplated for manufacture of hand woven carpets. However, in order to quickly and substantially develop the base of export production of hand-made carpets, a scheme is envisaged for massive training in carpet weaving.

Statutory Control on Synthetic Fibre

7451 SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to impose Statutory Control on Synthetic fibre; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A C GEORGE) (a) No such proposal is under consideration at present

(b) Does not arise

Allocation for Development of Tourism in Orissa during Fifth Plan

7452 SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state the allocation made in Fifth Five Year Plan for development of tourist spots and tourism in Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) Completion of a Youth Hostel at Puri at a cost of Rs 5.41 lakhs and beautification of the surroundings of the temples at Konarak and Bhubaneshwar have been included in the draft Fifth Five Year Plan of the Department of Tourism.

In addition, the India Tourism Development Corporation propose to expand their Travellers Lodge at Bhubaneshwar, and to take over the Railway

Hotel at Puri for which a provision of Rs. 75 lakhs has been made. They also propose to set up a transport unit at Bhubaneshwar.

Opening of Branches of Nationalised Banks in Scheduled Districts of Orissa

7453. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Branches of nationalised banks opened so far in the Scheduled Districts of Orissa to provide easier credit facilities particularly to the tribals and weaker sections of the Society;

(b) whether his Ministry have issued instructions to the banks to open the branches in the district of Koraput in the near future; and

(c) the reasons for not opening the banks in the backward districts of Orissa for which instructions has been issued by his Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) In pursuance of the objectives of bank nationalisation, all branches of public sector banks endeavour to extend credit to small borrowers in the priority sectors. The names of centres in the backward districts of Orissa having branches of public sector banks, as at the end of December, 1973, are set out in Statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6760/74].

(b) and (c). Commercial banks formulate three year rolling plans for branch expansion. The Reserve Bank has advised all banks to keep in view, while formulating these plans, the need to open more bank branches in under-developed/underbanked areas/States particularly in such of the districts as have very adverse population per bank office ratio. The Reserve Bank has reported that as at the end of January, 1974 there were 19 commercial bank branches in Koraput District, Orissa, and that the Banks were also holding licences for opening two more offices in that district.

Allocation for Development of Tourism in Tribal areas of Orissa

7454. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Miniser of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the allocation made by the Centre and State Government for development of tourism in tribal areas of Orissa in the Fourth and Fifth Five Year Plan; and

(b) whether his Ministry has prepared any scheme for tribal development as per the sectoral allocation policy of the Government of India in the Fifth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b). No specific allocation was made for the development of tourism in tribal areas of Orissa during the Fourth Plan in the Central and State Sectors. Nor is there any plan to take up schemes for tribal development in accordance with the sectoral allocation policy of the Government during the Fifth Plan. The proposed development of wild life tourism, however, will be in areas largely inhabited by tribal people.

Un-Employed pilots absorbed during last two years

7455. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA:
SHRI K. MALLANNA:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state the number of unemployed pilots absorbed by Government, Departmentwise, on ground duties and in the Ministry of Agriculture for crop spraying during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): The required information is given below:—

1. *Civil Aviation Department*: During the last two recruitment drives for the post of Assistant Aerodrome Officers, 75 unemployed pilots were selected in the fist round and 34 in the second. 48 have been absorbed so far.

2. *International Airports Authority of India*: 3 unemployed pilots have been appointed as Airport Managers.

3. *Ministry of Agriculture*: Nil.

4. *Air India*: Nil.

5 *Indian Airlines*. (i) Nil in so far as ground duties are concerned.

(ii) With effect from 1-2-1973, 28 pilots have been recruited for flying duties and they are undergoing training, at present.

Contract with Bangladesh regarding Newsprint

7456. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has agreed to revise the contract with Bangladesh to pay a higher price for last year's import of newsprint; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines regarding the reviewed policy of Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). The STC had signed a contract for import of 10,000 metric tonnes of newsprint from Bangladesh Paper & Board Corporation in June, 1973. After the latter had supplied 3500 metric tonnes of newsprint, there was a rise in the international prices of newsprint and the Bangladesh Paper & Board Corporation asked for higher price in February, 1974 in line with the international price of newsprint. After considerable negotiations and in view of world shortage of newsprint, an increase in the price was agreed to for the balance quantity of 6500 metric tonnes of newsprint.

वेतन भोगी वर्ग द्वारा आयकर अदा करना

7457. श्री लम्बोदर बलियार : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि वेतन भोगी कर्मचारियों के अलावा अन्य कोई वर्ग आयकर की पूरी राशि अदा नहीं करता ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : जी, नहीं ।

Furnishing of Office of Chairman, State Bank of India

7458 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) break-down of the amount of expenditure incurred under each head for furnishing and decorating a whole floor for the use of Chairman of State Bank of India in the State Bank of India Building at Bombay:

(b) names, addresses and particulars of the contractors who supplied materials for decoration and furnishing; and

(c) names, addresses and particulars of person or persons commissioned to plan the interim decoration?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) The State Bank of India has reported that no floor of the bank's new administrative building at Bombay has been set apart for the exclusive use of its Chairman. There are in all 19 rooms on the 18th floor of the building of which one room is used by the Chirman for his office. The State Bank has further reported that consequent on the damage caused by a devastating fire in this building in January, 1972, the interior decoration and furnishing of some of the floors, including the 18th floor, had to be completely redone. The expenditure incurred by the Bank for redecorating and furnishing the entire 18th floor is reported to be Rs. 6.90 lakhs and its break-down is as follows:—

		Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
(i)	Carpets	2·57
(ii)	Furniture	3·57
(iii)	Curtains	0·41
(iv)	Art Objects. . . .	0·35
TOTAL :		6·90

(b) The information is given in the Statement.

(c) The work of interior decoration of the 18th floor of the building was entrusted to M/s. Auroville Designs, 4, National House, Tulloch Road, Bombay-1.

Statement

Sl. No.	Nature of Work	Contractor's and address	Amount Rs. in Lacs
1.	Carpets	M/s. Wooltop carpets Ratan House, 425 Lamington Road, Bombay-4-BR.	2·57
2.	Furniture including repairs	M/s. Jasani Corporation Jayant Mahal, 'D' Road, Churchgate, Bombay-20	3·57
3.	Curtains :		
	(a) Fabric	M/s. Globe Gabrics Madan mansion, 67 Hunghes Road, Bombay-7	0·22
	(b) Panelling & upholstering furniture	M/s. Jasani Corporation, Jayant Mahal, 'D' Road Churchgate, Bombay-20	0·19
4.	Art objects : Photomontage	M/s. Samanvey, A- 202 Simla House, Napean Sea Road, Bombay-6.	0·35
			6·90

Proposal to issue instructions in regard to cutting down the expenditure on Government Transport while receiving Ministers|Officers on the Airport

7459. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that when Ministers and Senior Officers of the Government of India, such as Secretaries or Chairmen of the Boards of Direct and Indirect Taxes go abroad or return from abroad, a number of Officers go to the Airport to see them off or receive them in staff cars and other Government transport;

(b) whether in a number of cases even taxis are hired for the purpose at State expense;

(c) whether flower bouquets and garlands are also purchased at Government expense at times and in certain cases; and

(d) if so, the instructions which he proposes to issue to cut down such infructous expenditure in the context of the present economy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) According to information made available by various Ministries/Departments of Government of India, officers, including members of the personal staff of Ministers, Secretaries, etc., sometimes find it necessary to go to the Airport in connection with official business. At times, personal staff has to be deputed to assist in securing necessary customs clearance etc. The available information does not indicate that officers go to the Airport for any other purpose.

(b) and (c) According to information made available by the various Ministries and Departments, no such case has come to notice.

(d) Does not arise

Import of Wood Pulp for Rayon Industry

7460. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total value of wood pulp for the rayon industry imported, yearwise, during the last three years;

(b) whether the price of imported wood pulp has gone up from about 240 dollars per tonne to 567 dollars per tonne; and

(c) if so, what steps, if any, are being taken to reduce our dependence on imported raw materials?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Total value of wood pulp imported during last 3 years is as follows:—

	Rs. in Lakhs
1971-72	575·68
1972-73	1279·50
1973-74	887·75

(b) No, Sir. The present price of wood pulp is around Canadian $ 300 per tonne.

(c) (i) Production of wood pulp by M/s South India Viscose is likely to be doubled in the next 3 years.

(ii) Letters of Intent have been issued to a number of parties for production of rayon grade wood pulp

देवास, मध्य प्रदेश स्थित सिक्योरिटी प्रैस के अधिकारियों का घेराव

7461. श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मार्च 1974 में देवास (मध्य प्रदेश) स्थित सिक्योरिटी प्रैस के अधिकारियो को छात्रो ने घेराव करने का प्रयत्न किया और प्रैस को क्षति पहुंचाई थी ; और

(ख) यदि हां तो छात्रो ने किन मांगो को लेकर उक्त कार्य किया और तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य बाते क्या हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) बैंक नोट प्रैस देवास के अधिकारियो का न तो कोई घेराव किया गया था और न ही परियोजना क्षेत्र मे प्रैस को कोई नुकसान हुआ था।

किन्तु सागर महल कार्यालय (परियोजना क्षेत्र के बाहर का प्रशासनिक कार्यालय) में कुछ छात्र जबरदस्ती घुस गये थे और कुछ, फरनिचर एक सरकारी बस और एक स्कूटर को नुकसान पहुंचा था जिस में 1200 रुपये से लेकर 1500 रुपये तक का नुक्सान हुआ ।

(ख) छात्रों की मांग थी कि बैंक नोट प्रैस, देवास में स्थानीय व्यक्तियों को भर्ती किया जाये । लगभग 40 छात्र सागर महल कार्यालय में घुस गये और मुख्य प्रशासनिक अधिकारी तथा लेखा अधिकारी से कहा कि वे बाहर आकर उन से बात करें। छात्रों को काफी देर तक मनाने के बाद 4 छात्र अपनी मांग के बारे में बातचीत करने के लिए राजी हो गये । छात्रों की धारणा यह थी कि बैंक नोट प्रैस मुख्यत: स्थानीय लोगों को रोजगार देने के लिए हैं। छात्रों को कई बातों के बारे में गलतफहमी थी और उन लोगों ने जो तस्वीर सामने रखी थी उसमें कोई सच्चाई नहीं थी । छात्रों को यह बात समझाई गई थी कि सरकार का इरादा यही है कि प्रैस में विभिन्न पदों का कार्यभार चलाने के लिए स्थानीय कुशल व्यक्तियों की सेवाओं का उपयोग किया जाये और केवल उन्हीं पदों के लिए भोपाल और इंदौर के अंग्रेजी अखबारों के अलावा हिन्दी के अखबारों में भी विज्ञापन दिया जाता है जिनके लिए स्थानीय कुशल व्यक्ति उपलब्ध नहीं होते। छात्रों को यह भी बताया गया था कि जहां तक कुशल व्यक्तियों के उपलब्ध न होने का प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करने का सम्बन्ध है बैंक नोट प्रैस के प्राधिकारियों के पास इस तरह के प्रमाण पत्र भेजे जाने से पहले जिलाधीश इस बात की छान बीन करने के लिए राजी हो गये । इससे छात्रों को जो गलत फहमी थी वह दूर हो गयी। इसके बाद छात्र चले गये ।

अन्य देशों से वाणिज्यिक समझौते

7462. **श्री मधु लिमये बमौकार :** क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन महीनों के दौरान अन्य देशों के साथ हुए वाणिज्यिक समझौते के आधार पर भारत को कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा की बचत होने की आशा है ; और

(ख) उक्त समझौतों में से सरकार किस समझौते को अधिक अनुकूल तथा किस किस समझौते को अधिक प्रतिकूल समझती है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) तथा (ख) जनवरी 1974 से इस अवधि के दौरान सोवियत संघ, कोरिया लोकतंत्रीय जनवादी गणराज्य, बल्गारिया, तंजानिया तथा कुवैत के साथ करार व्यापार संलेख/करार किए गए है । इस अवधि के दौरान पटसन, कयर तथा वाणिज्यिक सहयोग के लिए यूरोपीय समुदायों की परिषद् के साथ भी करार किए गए हैं ।

इन करारों का उद्देश्य हमारी निर्यात आय बढ़ाना तथा हमारी महत्वपूर्ण आवश्यकताओं के आयात सुनिश्चित करना है। इन करारों से हमारे व्यापार के विस्तार तथा विविधिकरण में मदद मिलेगी और ये सभी अनुकूल हैं । तथापि, उपलब्धियों का परिमाण बताना संभव नहीं है ।

चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान प्रशासनिक व्यय में मितव्ययता

*464. श्री चन्दू लाल चन्द्राकर : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि.

(क) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान वर्षवार पृथक-पृथक केन्द्र सरकार के प्रशासनिक व्यय में मितव्ययता का क्या लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया था ,

(ख) क्या केन्द्र सरकार ने उन राज्यों को जिन्होंने प्रशासनिक व्यय मे कमी की है भविष्य मे प्रोत्साहन देने की योजना बनाई है ;

(ग) क्या केन्द्र सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध मे राज्यों को कुछ निर्देश दिये हैं , और

(घ) केन्द्र सरकार के उन मंत्रालयो के विरुद्ध जिन्होने इसकी उपेक्षा की है, क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान किसी भी स्तर पर प्रशासनिक व्यय मे कमी करने के लिए न तो कोई लक्ष्य सोचा गया न निर्धारित किया गया । किन्तु पिछले कुछ वर्षों के दौरान सरकार ने प्रशासनिक व्यय मे कटौती करने के उद्देश्य से मितव्ययता के बहुत से उपाय अमल लाये गये जिन मे से मुख्य ये हैं —

(1) वेतमानो के संशोधन पर प्रतिबन्ध ;

(2) कतिपय श्रेणियो के पदो पर नियुक्ति करने पर आंशिक प्रतिबन्ध ,

(3) विदेशी मोटरकारो की खरीद पर रोक ;

(4) यात्रा भत्तों मे कटौती, और

(5) कर्मचारी निरीक्षण कार्यों (स्टाफ इंस्पेक्शन स्टेडीज) में तेजी ।

उपर्युक्त उपायों के अलावा बंगलादेश से शरणार्थियों के आगमन तथा हमारी सीमाओं पर अनिश्चित परिस्थितियों के परिणामस्वरूप वित्तीय दबाव के सन्दर्भ में 1971–72 में मितव्ययता के लिए निम्नलिखित उपाय शुरू किये गये थे जो 1972–73 मे भी जारी रहे —

(1) आयोजना-भिन्न कार्यक्रमो में पदो के निर्माण पर प्रतिबन्ध ,

(2) आकस्मिकता निधियो, यात्रा भत्तों, मनोरंजन आदि के लिए की गई बजट व्यवस्था में कटौती,

(3) किन्ही परिस्थितियो मे खाली पदो का न भरा जाना ,

(4) फर्नीचर सजावटी वस्तुओं आदि की खरीद पर रोक, और

(5) विदेशी शिष्टमण्डलो पर पहले से अधिक कड़ा नियन्त्रण ।

प्रशासनिक व्यय में होने वाली वृद्धि पर काबू पाने में पूर्ववर्ती उपायों के कारण विशेषरूप मे सहायता मिली है। किन्तु जो सफलता मिली वह सरकारी कार्यों में आमतौर पर विस्तार होने के कारण व्यय में वृद्धि कर्मचारियो को अतिरिक्त अन्तरिम सहायता की अदायगी करने तथा रेलभाड़ा में डाक-दरें आदि मे वृद्धि के कारण कुछ सीमा तक बराबर हो गई । इन परिस्थितियों में यह सम्भव नहीं है कि मितव्ययता के उपर्युक्त विभिन्न उपायो से 1972–73 के दौरान होने वाली बचतों को ठीक ठीक तरीकों से अलग से बताया जा सके ।

2. 1973-74 में सरकार के आयोजना-भिन्न व्यय में मितव्ययिता के बहुत से और भी उपाय शुरु किये गये थे ताकि घाटे की वित्त व्यवस्था को रोका जा सके। ये उपाय थे :

आकस्मिकता निधियों और यात्रा भत्तों में मितव्ययिता ऐसी इमारतों के निर्माण कार्य को रोका जाना जो चौकी के तल से ऊपर नहीं बनायी गई है कुछ विशेष महत्व वाली इमारतों को छोड़ कर शेष इमारतों की वार्षिक मरम्मत तथा अनुरक्षण के कार्यों को रोक दिया जाना, ऐसे नये पदों के निर्माण पर प्रतिबन्ध जो छः महीने से अधिक समय तक खाली पड़े हुए हैं, सरकार के विभिन्न शाखाओं में अधिकारियों के बारी बारी स्थानान्तरण का आस्थगन ताकि स्थानान्तरण भत्तों की बचत की जा सके, दफ्तर की गाड़ियों द्वारा पेट्रोल की खपत में तथा टेलीफोन काल में बचतें, मनोरंजन और विदेश यात्रा पर व्यय में किफायत, सम्मेलनों, गोष्ठियों तथा बैठकों के आयोजन में होने वाले खर्च में किफायत, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बैठकों के आयोजन के लिए कम से कम नियन्त्रण देना, सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों को निर्देश देना कि वे दक्षतापूर्वक कार्यनिष्पादन आदि द्वारा आन्तरिक स्रोतों से होने वाली नकद हानि को कम करें।

3. इसके अलावा यह आवश्यक समझा गया कि आयोजना व्यय में किफायत की जाय। यह किफायत इस प्रकार की गई कि मुख्य प्रायोजनाओं और कार्यक्रमों पर जो कि आवश्यक हैं और पूरी होने ही वाले हैं, इसका प्रभाव न पड़े और ऐसी प्रायोजनाओं और योजनाओं को जो कि इतनी आवश्यक नहीं हैं और जिनके पूरा होने में अधिक समय लगेगा उन्हें धीमा कर दिया जाये। राज्यों की आयोजनाओं के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता में भी 100 करोड़ रुपये की बचत का प्रस्ताव था।

4. आशा थी कि इन उपायों के परिणामस्वरूप लगभग 400 करोड़ रुपये की कुल बचत हो जायेगी। किफायत के इन उपायों को मोटे तौर पर विभिन्न मन्त्रालयों / विभागों द्वारा लागू कर दिया गया है। विभिन्न मंत्रालयों / विभागों द्वारा 1973-74 में भी की जाने वाली बचत के अनुमान इस विवरण के अनुबन्ध में दिये गये हैं। इन बचतों में निम्नलिखित के सम्बन्ध में सरकार पर आने वाली अतिरिक्त देनदारियों को हिसाब में नहीं लिया गया था —सरकारी कर्मचारियों के वेतन और भत्तों में संशोधन, खाद्य सम्बन्धी राजसहायता, दैवी विपत्तियों के सम्बन्ध में राज्यों को अतिरिक्त सहायता आदि और मुख्य परियोजनाओं और योजनाओं के सम्बन्ध में भिन्न मंत्रालयों / विभागों को दी गई कुछ अतिरिक्त रकमें।

(ख) जी नहीं। किन्तु राज्य अपने प्रशासनिक खर्च को जितना कम करते हैं इनकी योजनायों के लिए उतने से अधिक साधन उपलब्ध हो जाते हैं और इसे राज्य सरकारों की योजनाओं का आकार निर्धारित करते समय ध्यान में रखा जाता है।

(ग) भारत सरकार राज्य सरकारों पर आयोजना भिन्न खर्च कम करने की आवश्यकता पर बार-बार जोर देती रही है जिस से उनकी आयोजना सम्बन्धी योजनाओं के लिए पर्याप्त साधन उपलब्ध हो सकें। पिछले वर्ष राज्य सरकारों को सलाह दी गई थी कि वे अतिरिक्त आयोजना या आयोजना भिन्न के लिए केन्द्र की प्रत्याशित सहायता में खर्च न करें और अपने बजट की स्थिति की

समीक्षा करें जिससे जहां आवश्यक हो वहां उपयुक्त कमीबेशी की जा सके और आय और व्यय में सतुलन लाया जा सके ।

(घ) जैसे कि उपर्युक्त पैरा 4, (क) में बताया गया इसका प्रश्न ही नही उठता ।

विवरण

(करोड रुपयों में)

क्रम सख्या	मत्रालय/विभाग	सूचित की गई कुल बचत
1	2	3
1	कृषि	13 84
2.	खाद्य	4.47
3	सामुदायिक विकास	5 40
4	सहकारिता	10 13
5	भारतीय कृषि अनुसधान परिषद्	3.87
6	वाणिज्य	0.34
7	सचार एव समुद्रपार सचार व्यवस्था	0.02
8.	डाक एव तार	3 29
9.	शिक्षा	11 76
10	समाज कल्याण	2 48
11	अर्थ विभाग (वित्त)	2.93
12.	बैंकिंग (वित्त)	7.50
13.	व्यय (वित्त)	158.45*
14	राज्य एवं बीमा (वित्त)	3.13
15	स्वास्थ्य	4.60
16.	परिवार नियोजन	6.25
17.	भारी उद्योग	8.54
18.	गृह विभाग	1.40
19.	औद्योगिक विकास	8.76
20	सूचना एवं प्रसारण	3.68
21	सिंचाई एव बिजली	23.98
22	श्रम एवं नियोजन	0.32
23.	पुनर्वास	2.52
24	पट्रोलियम और रसायन	15.62
25	जहाजरानी और परि-वहन	24.41
26	इस्पात	31 72
27	खनन	9 71
28	पर्यटन और सिविल विमानन	4 69
29.	निर्माण और आवास	5 30
30	विज्ञान और टेकनोलाजी	2 25
31	प्रधान मत्री का सचिवालय	0.02
32	राष्ट्रपति का सचिवालय	0.02
33	उच्चतम न्यायालय	0 01
34.	योजना आयोग	0 06
	जोड	381 47

*इसमें केन्द्र द्वारा राज्यों को दी जाने वाली सहायता में 93. 98 करोड रुपयों की बचत, नियोजन योजनाओं में 34 करोड रुपयों की बचत और पांचवीं पचवर्षीय योजना की अग्रिम कारवाई में 30 करोड़ रुपयों की बचत शामिल है ।

बुनकरों के लिए सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था

7465. **श्री चन्दूलाल चन्द्राकर :** क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वाराणसी, मिर्जापुर और इलाहाबाद जिलों के बुनकरों की पृथक्-पृथक् संख्या कितनी है ;

(ख) उनके द्वारा रेशम, रेयन और जरी तैयार की गई वस्तुएं किन-किन देशों को निर्यात की गई और उनसे कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित की गई ;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार इन बुनकरों को उनकी उपयोगिता को ध्यान में रखते हुए कुछ सुविधायें प्रदान करने का है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) जानकारी राज्य सरकार से एकत्र की जा रही है।

(ख) जिला आधार पर निर्यात आंकड़े नही रखे जाते है। 1972–73 तथा 1973–74 के दौरान देश के कृत्रिम रेशम के वस्त्रों के कुल निर्यात नीचे दिये जाते हैं :

1972–73 9.32 करोड़ रुपये

1973–74 25.52 करोड़ रुपये (अप्रैल-फरवरी)

(ग) और (घ). सामान्य नीति के अनुसार धागे की प्रतिपूर्ति, आयात व्यापार नियंत्रण नीति खण्ड ii के अनुसरण में इन वस्त्रों के निर्यात के आधार पर की जाती है।

Air Service to Fiji

7466. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to discontinue Air India services to Fiji Islands and if so the reasons therefor;

(b) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government ... ...oduce some subsidiary air service to that Island;

(c) whether Government have received some memorandum to continue the air service to Fiji for the residents of the Island; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government to the memorandum?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) Yes, Sir Air India commenced operations to Fiji in August 1964 by extending their weekly service to Sydney. As the traffic and financial results continued to show a downward trend, a market survey was conducted by Air India to assess the profitability of operations between Sydney and Fiji. The survey has left Air India with no option but to pull back from Nandi for the time being.

Although Air India have withdrawn operations to Fiji, they continue to maintain their office in Fiji so that it can sell transportation on Air India's services world-wide and earn as much revenue as possible. When the situation improves and if it is felt that it will be commercially viable for Air India to operate services to Fiji, the service can be resumed.

(b) No such proposal is under consideration at the present.

(c) and (d). Government have received no such memorandum. However, there are a number of convenient flights operated by other airlines from Nandi to Sydney from where Air India flights are available.

Setting up Offices of Exporting Firms in E.E.C.

7467. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal under consideration of Government to provide necessary facilities to Indian exporting firms to set up their offices in East European countries to boost up trade with those countries;

(b) whether some delegations had also been sent by Government in this regard to those countries.

(c) if so, the broad features thereof and the particulars of the goods to be exported to those countries; and

(d) the expected profits to be earned therefrom?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Government would encourage reputable export houses and other exporting firms to set up their offices in East European countries. They have, however, to obtain the permission of the Governments of the respective countries for which those Governments require fulfilment of certain conditions laid down by them.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). Do not arise

Agreement with Iraq

7468. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an economic pact has been signed between the Governments of India and Iraq recently;

(b) if so, the broad features of the agreement arrived at. and

(c) the extent to which India would be beneficiary as a result of the agreement with particular reference to oil imports?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) to (c). Recently a loan agreement has been entered into with Iraq in connection with supply of crude oil. Under this agreement, the Government of the Republic of Iraq shall extend to the Government of India a loan to the amount of 110 million U.S. Dollars to cover patial value of crude oil supplies to India during 1974.

Export of Silver

7469. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:
SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a good market for export of Indian Silver at favourable prices;

(b) if so, the estimated amount of exportable silver available in the country and its value at ruling international prices;

(c) whether large quantities of silver are being smuggled out of India; and

(d) steps taken to check such smuggling and to canalise export through Government agencies?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is not feasible to give an estimate of the quantity of exportable silver and its value.

(c) Earlier, there was a ban on export of silver. However, recently this ban was lifted and export of silver is freely licensed.

(d) There is no proposal to canalise export through Government agencies. Customs authorities continue to be on the vigil to check smuggling of silver. Administrative and legislative measures have been taken by them to have effective control. The regulations provide for declaration of promises to Customs, transport of silver under cover of vouchers, maintenance of prescribed accounts and reasonable steps to avoid sales in the name of fictitious persons. The position is kept under constant review.

Revenue from Excise Duty on Motor Spirit

7470. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount realised upto 31st March, 1974 from the excise duty of Re. 1/- per litre on motor spirit levied in November, 1973;

(b) whether any portion of this has been or will be allotted, specifically for improvement of urban transport, particularly in Calcutta; and

(c) if so, the agencies to whom the allotment has been or will be made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) The amount of excise revenue collected on account of increase in excise duty by Re. 1/- per litre on motor spirit during the period 3rd November, 1973 to 28th February, 1974 (upto which the figures are immediately available) is provisionally placed at Rs. 57.84 crores.

(b) and (c). In reply to the Lok Sabha unstarred Question No. 2420 on the subject answered on 11th March, 1974, the Minister of Shipping and Transport had indicated the broad outlines. The details of the final allocation of the additional revenue have, however, still not been finalised.

Lapsed Policies of L.I.C.

7471. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether about 14 lakhs of Life Insurance policies have lapsed in the course of one year;

(b) if so, the reasons for this state of affairs; and

(c) steps taken to eradicate the malpractice of "Benami" life insurance agencies?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) 5.38 lakh policies lapsed during the year 1972-73.

(b) Policies generally lapse for one or more of the following reasons:

(i) Change in the financial condition of the policy holder.

(ii) Wrong and indifferent selling of life insurance.

(iii) Inadequate contact of the agent with the policyholder.

(iv) Inadequate facilities for remittance of premiums.

(c) The LIC is alive to the need for eradicating benami agencies. Some of the steps taken by the LIC are:

(i) Application form for agency is required to be filled in the applicant's own handwriting.

(ii) The applicant is interviewed by the officer in charge of the Branch who is required to satisfy himself that the applicant is capable of working as an agent independently.

(iii) The statutory agents regulations which come into force from 1-5-72 provide that new agents must undergo training and pass a test to qualify for confirmation.

Special vigilance against 'Bad' Loans of Nationalised Commercial Banks

7472. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank has recently asked the nationalised commercial banks to exercise special vigilance against 'bad' loans;

(b) if so, whether such loans, have mainly accrued in the priority sector; and

(c) whether greater reliance on Conventional standards of 'credit worthiness' will not adversely affect the credit requirements of small scale borrowers?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) Banking being a business of dealing in credits, every bank has necessarily to take a certain amount of credit risks, if proper service is to be rendered to the public, particularly when a number of new areas of lending are being taken up after nationalisation. However the nationalised banks have evolved suitable systems for periodical review of their advances in order to identify debts which may prove difficult of recovery so that adequate and timely action may be taken for recovering such debts. Government as well as the Reserve Bank of India are also undertaking periodical reviews of the working results of the nationalised banks and advising the banks to ensure that yearly appropriations from the profits are adequate to provide for bad and doubtful debts and other contingencies, so that the banks augment their inner reserves and strengthen their capital structure.

(b) and (c) Bad and doubtful debts could and do arise in both the priority as well as the non-priority sectors. In the matter of advances to small scale industries, small business, self employed professionals etc, the emphasis is that funds are lent for so that the schemes are viable and that the borrowers possess the requisite capacity and skills. Moreover, the Credit Guarantee Corporation of India Ltd, which is jointly owned by the public sector banks and the Reserve Bank of India, which went into operation from 1-4-1971 provides for insurance of loans to any single party in the priority sector against losses to the extent of 75 per cent of the outstanding advances. Seventy-five commercial banks, including all the public sector banks, participate in this scheme. No credit institution had invoked the guarantee from the Credit Guarantee Corporation in respect of credit facilities covered by the Corporation till 31-12-1972. During the first half of 1973 five banks submitted claims in respect of 51 borrowers for advances aggregating to Rs. 2 lakhs only. Therefore the question of nationalised commercial banks hesitating to advance loans to the priority sector does not arise.

Under-invoicing by Jute Exporters

7473. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:
SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether jute exporters indulge in under-invoicing thereby depriving the country of precious foreign exchange;

(b) if so, whether Government have made use of the new Foreign Exchange Regulations Act to detect such cases; and

(c) the names of Jute exporters who have so far been arrested for under-invoicing?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) No specific case of under-invoicing has been reported.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Moratorium on Foreign Remittances

7474. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to impose a moratorium on all foreign remittances for the financial year 1974-75 so as to tide over the difficult foreign exchange position; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). No, Sir.

It is Government's policy to freely permit the remittances of profits and dividends earned by foreigners on their investments in India subject to payment of Indian taxes thereon.

The payments on account of royalties and technical know-how fee arise out of agreements entered into with foreign collaborators and it would not be feasible to put any restriction on their remittances abroad.

The question of imposing restrictions on remittances of profits and dividends on non-residents was examined and it was thought that any such steps would result either in accumulation of free reserves which would be available for capitalisation by issue of bonus shares or alternatively it could increase the fair value of shares as and when non-residents wanted to disinvest their holdings. It was, therefore, decided not to impose any general restrictions. In respect of utilisation of reserves for declaring dividends by 100 per cent foreign-owned subsidiaries certain restrictions, however, have been imposed.

Remittances by Foreign Companies

7475. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR:
SHRI ATAL BEHARI VAJPAYEE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the total remittances made by various foreign companies operating in India under various heads, during 1972-73 and 1973-74, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): Latest information regarding total remittances by foreign companies in India, based on balance of payments statistics, is available for the first half of 1972-73 and is given below:—

Remittances of	(Rs. crores)
1. Profits by branches of Foreign Companies. . . .	8·49
2. Dividends by Foreign *Controlled Companies . .	18·49
TOTAL . .	26·98

*It relates to subsidiaries of foreign companies, or companies with 40 per cent or more share capital held outside India in any one country or companies in which 25 per cent or more of the share capital is held by a foreign company or its nominee.

Teller System in the Branches of Central Bank

7476. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 901 on the 16th November, 1973 regarding Teller System in the branches of Central Bank and state:

(a) whether the Teller System has since been introduced in other branches of the Central Bank of India in Delhi and New Delhi where it was to be introduced;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof and if not, the reasons for delay: and

(c) whether Gole Market Branch is one of the branches of the Central Bank of India where Teller System is proposed to be introduced and if so, when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) to (c). Central Bank of India has reported that the teller system has since been introduced by them in one more branch, namely at Lajpat Nagar and that proposals for introduction of the said system in eleven more branches, including Gole Market branch, are under consideration. The exact date of introduction of the teller system in these branches will depend on the completion of requisite preparations and arrangements for the introduction of the system

Meeting of Aid India Consortium

7477. SHRI TARUN GOGOI:
SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting of the Members of the Aid India Consortium was held in Paris from 9th to 11th April, 1974;

(b) if so, the subjects discussed; and

(c) the decisions arrived at?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) to (c). A Working Party meeting of the members of India Consortium was held in Paris on 9th and 10th April, 1974 to consider a paper prepared by the World Bank on India's foreign exchange requirements and to consider the Bank's suggestion that as large a portion of the assistance which the Consortium provides should be in freely usable form The meeting did not attempt to reach any decisions. The matter would be pursued further at a meeting scheduled to be held in June this year.

Decision in regard to drawing of increments by Central Government Employees

7478. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to permit Central Government employees to draw their increments on the first day of the month in which it falls due with effect from November, 1973; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not giving effect to this recommendation from the date the new grade have been given effect to i.e. January, 1973?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The Third Pay Commission had recommended 1st March, 1973 as the date of giving effect to its recommendations on pay scales and pensionary benefits only, which has been modified by Government as 1st January, 1973. In respect of other matters including date of increment, no date

of effect has been recommended by the Commission. The normal procedure in this regard is that any revision of orders relating to benefits to Government employees is made effective from a prospective date or from a date specified in the orders. The Commission's recommendation relating to date of increment has accordingly been given effect from 1st November 1973 *i.e.* the date on which Government's decisions on the recommendations of the Commission relating to employees in Classes II, III and IV have been formally notified in the Gazette of India Extraordinary of that date.

Agreement signed by Management of Indian Airlines with Pilots

7479. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state. the broad outlines of the agreement signed by the management of Indian Airlines with its pilots on the 21st February, 1974?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): The agreement executed between the management of Indian Airlines and the Indian Commercial Pilots' Association on 21st February, 1974, *inter alia* provides for the following:—

(i) the functions of the management in regard to supervision, laying down duties and responsibilities of employees, promotions and transfers, training and rostering of pilots, flight and duty-time limitations consistent with safety, efficiency and economy in operations, elimination of wasteful practices, etc. and

(ii) closer co-ordination between the management and pilots.

Purchases by U.S.A. under PL 480 Agreement

7480. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether United States Government had sent a list of 30 items which it would like to buy under PL 480 agreement; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Proposal to take over Management and Control of Private Flying Clubs

7481 SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:
SHRI R S. PANDEY:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal by Government to take over the management and control of private flying clubs in the country, and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR). (a) and (b) The Central Government has no such proposal under consideration. However, the Bihar Flying Club, Patna, has recently been taken over by the Government of Bihar and the management of the Amritsar Aviation Club, Patiala Aviation Club and Co-operative Hind Flying Club, Lucknow, has also been taken over by the concerned

State Governments by superseding the respective Managing Committees or Boards of Directors.

Representation regarding inconvenience to Passengers at Visakhapatnam Airport

7482. SHRI R RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have recently received any representations from Visakhapatnam Chamber of Commerce that the new schedule of services of Indian Airlines announced recently as also the lack of a canteen at Visakhapatnam airport are causing much inconvenience to the air passengers; and

(b) if so, what action Government have taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) (a) and (b) The Indian Airlines received a representation from the Visakhapatnam Chamber of Commerce about the inadequacy of capacity of air service to and from Visakhapatnam before the new schedule of services was introduced effective from 18th March, 1974 Some of the suggestions of the Chamber were duly taken into account while announcing the new schedule Separate aircrafts now operate the Hyderabad-Visakhapatnam-Hyderabad and Calcutta-Bhubaneswar - Visakhapatnam-Bhubaneswar-Calcutta services with connections at Visakhapatnam

So far as the provision of canteen facilities at Visakhapatnam is concerned, the Director General, Civil Aviation is making every effort to provide these facilities at the airport as early as possible.

Indian Airlines' Caravelle Flight to Hyderabad grounded at Madras Airport

7483. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state.

(a) whether an Indian Airlines' Caravelle flight which was scheduled to take off to Hyderabad was recently grounded at Madras airport due to a fire mishap in the fuselage;

(b) whether any inquiry has been made into the cause of the fire and

(c) if so, the findings thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) Caravelle aircraft VT-DVJ scheduled to operate the Madras—Delhi service *via* Hyderabad on the 24th March, 1974 was grounded at Madras due to smoke emanating from the rear passenger cabin at the time of starting the engines due to an electrical fault.

(b) and (c) The cause of the incident is being investigated.

सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों में समयोपरि भत्ते की अदायगी

7484. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :
श्री विश्वनाथ झुंझुनवाला :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकारी क्षेत्र के विभिन्न उपक्रमों में गत तीन वर्षों में कर्मचारियों को कितना समयोपरि भत्ता अदा किया गया, और

(ख) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों के वेतन मानों के पुनरीक्षण के कारण समयोपरि भत्ते की मात्रा में और स्फीति होने की सम्भावना है और 1974 तथा 1975 में प्रस्तावित मितव्ययिता क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और उसे सभा-पटल पर रख दिया जायेगा ।

(ख) तीसरे वेतन आयोग की सिफारिशों पर सरकार द्वारा लिया गया निर्णय सरकारी उद्यमों पर लागू नहीं होता ।

Opening of branches of nationalised banks in Assam

7485 SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the number of branches of nationalised banks opened in Assam for the last three years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): The number of bank offices in Assam increased from 74 as on the eve of bank nationalisation to 179 as at the end of December, 1973. The bank group-wise distribution is set out below:

BANK GROUP	NUMBER OF OFFICES AS ON	
	19-7-69	31-12-73
State Bank of India .	37	54
14 Nationalised Banks	30	113
Others . . .	7	12
	74	179

426 LS—8

निर्यात से होने वाली विदेशी मुद्रा की । ।

7486. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) वर्ष 1973–74 में निर्यात से कितनी राशि की विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित की गयी है ;

(ख) वर्ष 1974–75 में अनुमानत. कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा की आय होगी ;

(ग) पांचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना के क्रियान्वयन पर इसमें से कितनी धनराशि खर्च करने का विचार है ; और

(घ) निर्यात से प्राप्त विदेशी मुद्रा तथा विदेशी सहायता की पूरी राशि को विभिन्न कार्यों के लिये किस प्रकार खर्च करने का विचार है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) (क) सीमा शुल्कों के उपलब्ध आंकड़ों के अनुसार 1973–74 के पहले दस महीनों में लगभग 1921 करोड़ रूपये की वस्तुयें निर्यात की गयी थीं ।

(ख) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय आर्थिक स्थिति के अनिश्चित बने रहने के कारण खास तौर से कीमतों में भारी घट बढ़ होते रहने के कारण ठीक-ठीक यह बताना कठिन है कि 1974–75 में विदेशों को निर्यात की गयी वस्तुओं से कितनी आय हुई ।

(ग) और (घ) विदेशों से लिए गये ऋणों के ब्याज की अदायगी के लिये तथा ऋणों की वापस अदायगियां जिन पर सर्वप्रथम हमारे देश की विदेशी मुद्रा से खर्च किया जाता है, उसके लिये जरुरी रकम निकाल लेने के बाद शेष विदेशी मुद्रा की आय और विदेशी सहायता की अर्थ व्यवस्था बनाये रखने के निमित्त जरूरी खर्चों को पूरा करने के लिये तथा स्वीकृत प्रायोजनाओं और कार्यक्रमों के लिये इस्तेमाल किया जायेगा ।

Allocation of Foreign Exchange to Bihar for purchase of Aircraft

7487 SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bihar Government have approached Central Government this year for allocation of foreign exchange to the tune of Rs. 21 lakhs to purchase an aircraft; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR). (a) and (b) It was in 1972 that the Bihar Government applied for release of foreign exchange of Rs. 20.00 lakhs for importing one twin-engine and one single-engine aircraft. Foreign exchange amounting to Rs. 8,70,400/- was released for the import of one twin-engine aircraft.

Jute Export

7488. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has received a request from the Baled Jute Association seeking permission to export raw jute;

(b) whether the Jute Corporation has been exploring the possibilities of increasing exports but the Ministry is not in a position to announce its decision in this regard; and

(c) if so, the broad outlines regarding the policy of Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Government has already advised the Jute Corporation of India to export a substantial quantity of raw jute during this year, as a price stabilisation measure in view of the bumper crop. The exact quantity will depend upon market conditions.

Confirmation of Employees working in I.T.D.C.

7489. SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of temporary and permanent employees Unit/Department-wise out of the total number working in India Tourism Development Corporation;

(b) whether all the employees got their confirmation letters after completing their probation periods, as specified in their letters of appointment; and

(c) if not, the reactions therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) A statement showing the number of employees (excluding apprentices/trainees or those engaged on specific contractual basis or who have been employed on a purely temporary/casual/part-time basis) in India Tourism Development Corporation Headquarters and its various units is enclosed.

(b) On successful completion of probationary period, an employee of India Tourism Development Corporation is automatically considered as a 'permanent employee'.

(c) Does not arise.

Statement

UNIT	TOTAL NUMBER
India Tourism Development Corporation (Headquarters)	370
Transport Division	425
Hotels :—	
Ashoka Hotel, New Delhi	1563
Hotel Ranjit, New Delhi	306
Hotel Janpath, New Delhi	665
Lodhi Hotel, New Delhi	317
Akbar Hotel, New Delhi	385
Hotel Ashoka, Bangalore	232
Qutab Hotel, New Delhi	100
Varanasi Hotel, Varanasi	57
Kovalam Palace Hotel & Grove	82
Laxmi Vilas Palace Hotel, Udaipur	31
Aurangabad Hotel, Aurangabad	29
Khajuraho Hotel	32
Travellers' Lodges	146
Jammu Motel, Jammu	43
Hassan Motel	32
Kosi Restaurant, Kosi	12
Taj Restaurant, Agra	16
Sagar Restaurant	5
Ajanta Restaurant	3
Elephanta Restaurant	7
Kovalam Project	55
Dum Dum. Calcutta	7
Faridabad Set Up, Faridabad	17
Duty Free Shops	29
TOTAL	4966

Policy for serving liquor in Hotels/Restaurants and Clubs in Delhi

7490. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether recently Government have changed its policy for serving liquor in Hotels/restaurants and clubs in Delhi:

(b) if so, the broad features thereof as well as of the change in timings, if any; and

(c) whether Indians and foreigners will now be allowed to take liquor at these places without any distinction?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) No change has been made in the policy, but certain rationalizations have been made by the Delhi Administration in respect of licence fee, assessment fee, service hours, etc.

(b) The licence fee and assessment fee have been raised, and the hours for the sale of liquor in bars attached to hotels have been extended

(c) The distinction between Indians and foreigners has been removed only in respect of service of liquor to the residents of a hotel in their rooms in licensed premises.

Civil Airports in India

7492. DR. KARNI SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state the number of civil airports in India together with their names, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6761/74]. Besides, civil air services can operate to a number of airfields, private, state govt. owned and Defence.

Survey on price trend by the Consumers Council of India

7493. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:

SHRI M. M JOSEPH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to results of the nation wide post budget survey conducted by the Consumer Council of India;

(b) whether they have stated that the prices of consumer goods had registered an indiscriminate rise all over India after the new taxes were announced;

(c) if so, the reaction thereto; and

(d) steps taken to check this trend?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). There is no doubt a tendency for producers and traders to use higher indirect taxes as on excuse for raising prices. However, it will be incorrect to state that there has been an indiscriminate increase in prices all over India as a result of new tax proposals announced in the budget for 1974-75. The indirect tax proposals by and large do not cover articles of mass consumption and as such cannot be the basis for price increases. Government are fully aware of the inflationary pressures in the economy and have taken a number of fiscal, monetary and administrative measures to check the growth of inflationary pressures.

Repatriation by foreign companies

7494. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the implications in terms of foreign exchange when a manufacturing company operates as a Branch or as a wholly owned subsidiary; and

(b) on what basis is Head Office Expenses repatriation justified and how it is computed and controlled by Government?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) If the foreign company is operating in India as a branch the remittances will mainly relate to profits and head office expenses: If however, it is operating as a subsidiary, the remittances will generally relate to Dividends and Royalty and Technical know-how if there is a technical collaboration agreement in addition to the above items, both the branches and subsidiaries would be effecting remittances for imports against licences, if any, held by them

As rgeards the foreign exchange earning of the companies, it will be in the form of export proceeds realised by them.

(b) Remittances of Head Office Expenses are generally claimed by foreign enterprises on one or more of the following reasons:

(i) Expenses incurred by Head Office and identified with the Indian Branch;

(ii) Expenses incurred by Head Office for several Branches and proportionate amount being allocated to the Indian Branch.

(iii) Expenses incurred by Head Office which are not identifiable with any one or more branches and are allocated proportionately to all the branches including the Indian Branch.

The general criterion applied in determining the admissibility of Head Office expenses as a deduction in computing their taxable income, is the one laid down in section 37(1) of the Income-Tax Act, 1961, *viz.*, whether the expenditure is laid out or expended wholly and exclusively for the purpose of the business and is not in the nature of capital expenditure.

Indian Airlines Flights to Port Blair

7495. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Airlines flights to Port Blair have been resumed; and

(b) if not, when they are likely to be resumed?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b). Indian Airlines resumed air services to Port Blair with effect from 26th March, 1974 on a temporary basis for the present.

Ex-gratia compensation for properties left over in Pakistan

7496. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5221, on the 31st August, 1973 and state:

(a) whether (i) Ganesh Flour Mills and Co., Delhi (ii) Delhi Cloth General Mills and Co., Delhi, (iii) Sutlej Cotton Mills Limited, Amritsar, (iv) Okara Flour Mills, Amritsar, (v) Forbes Compell and Co., Bombay, (vi) Property and Finance Private Limited, Calcutta, (vii) Tide water oil and Co., (viii) India Trade and General Insurance and Co., (ix) F.L. Dinsay Limited and (x) National Insurance Co. Ltd. received large amount of *ex-gratia* compensation for their porperties in Pakistan;

(b) if so, details of their companies in Pakistan in regard to (a) names of their former directors (b) location (c) when these companies shifted to India and (d) what type of organisations and where these companies were located in 1965;

(c) facts about the compensations received by these companies according to evacuee property left by them in Pakistan; and

(d) the names of the persons who received *ex-gratia* compensation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) What the Government has paid to these ten Companies is not compensation but an adhoc interim relief in the form of *ex-gratia* grant from the Consolidated Fund of India.

(b) and (c). All these Companies have their registered offices and Directors in India and not in Pakistan. These Companies were taken over by the Custodian of Enemy Property of Pakistan at the outbreak of September 1965 Conflict. The question of compensation under the Evacuee Properties Act did not arise.

(d) *Ex-gratia* grant were given in the names of the Companies listed in (a) above and not to individuals.

Functioning of Branches of Nationalised banks and SBI in West Bengal Assam, Tripura, Karnataka, Maharashtra, and Gujarat

7497. SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) number of branches of nationalised banks and the State Bank of India functioning in Assam, Tripura, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Gujarat, during the last three years;

(b) number of the persons employed by these banks in these States, district-wise during the last two years, and

(c) number of the branches likely to be opened in these States during 1974-75 and the persons likely to be employed, category-wise during that period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) (a) The data in regard to the number of offices of nationalised banks, State Bank of India and its Subsidiaries functioning in the States of Assam, Tripura, Karnataka Maharashtra and Gujarat as at the end of December, 1971, 1972 and 1973 are set out in the Statement attached.

(b) The present system of data flow does not provide for global compilation of information relating to employment by banks districtwise

(c) All commercial banks now prepare three year rolling plans for branch expansion While the plan for the first year is to be set out in detail, the plan for the next two years is to be in broad aggregative terms. Banks are currently engaged in finalising the rolling plan for the three year period 1974—76.

Statement

Name of the State	Number of Offices as on								
	31-12-71			31-12-72			31-12-73		
	Nationalised Banks	State Bank of India	Subsidiaries of S B I.	Nationalised Banks	State Bank of India	Subsidiaries S.B I	Nationalised Banks	State Bank of India	Subsidiaries of S B.I
Assam	92	50	1	96	52	1	113	53	1
Tripura . . .	9	3		11	3		14	3	
Karnataka . .	585	62	199	674	73	249	732	85	270
Maharashtra	1080	235	75	1221	256	93	1339	267	93
Gujarat	893	168	125	971	183	136	1050	200	140

Opening of branches of nationalised banks and SBI in West Bengal during 1974-75

7498. SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the names of the places where nationalised banks and State Bank of India will open new offices and branches in the State of West Bengal, District-wise during the year 1974-75 and the number of persons of various categories likely to be employed in these branches?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): In terms of the directive of the Reserve Bank of India, the commercial banks prepare three-year rolling plants for branch expansion. The plan for the first year is a detailed one, while those for the subsequent two years are generally in aggregative terms. The banks are currently engaged in formulating their branch expansion plans for the three year period 1974—76.

The public sector banks had at the end of January, 1974 licences/allotments for opening 241 offices in West Bengal. The staffing pattern of branches varies from bank to bank and from branch to branch depending upon the area of operation, potentialities for development, volume of business etc. Banks undertake formulation of their manpower plans only after the details of their branch expansion plans are finalised.

Losses suffered by public sector

7499. SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO:

SHRI SHANKAR DAYAL SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of net loss suffered by the Public sector during 1972-73 and 1973-74, unit-wise; and

(b) the action taken by Government to make public sector profitable and the results achieved so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) During the year 1972-73, the public enterprises collectively made a net profit after tax of Rs. 19.85 crores (after prior period adjustment) as against the net loss of Rs. 16.74 crores in 1971-72. The statements indicating the net loss suffered in 1972-73 by 29 enterprises and the net profit made by 68 enterprises are laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library See.* No LT-6762/74). The audited accounts for the year 1973-74 are not yet due.

(b) Steps taken to improve the working results of public enterprises include:

(i) better maintenance organisation and practices to reduce equipment downtime;

(ii) improvement in production planning and control, personnel management, materials management, industrial engineering;

(iii) introduction of incentive scheme for improving motivation;

(iv) training at all levels for better managerial performance and increased productivity;

(v) wherever demand has been inadequate, diversification and greater export efforts; and

(vi) import of raw materials and components, wherever necessary.

The effect of these steps is already reflected in the working results for 1972-73 which show that after a lapse of many years, the Public Enterprises as a group have earned a net profit Nevertheless, Government are maintaining vigilanec for improving the performance of the enterprises which are still incurring loss.

Estimated loss caused to offices and buildings of nationalised banks as a result of Mob attacks in Gujarat

7500. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether offices and buildings of various nationalised banks were the targets of popular frenzy and mob attack in Gujarat during the three months, January—March, 1974; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof including the estimated loss on this score?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). During the disturbances which took place in the State of Gujarat from January, 1974 onwards, the premises and other property of some of the branches of nationalised banks located in Ahmedabad and some other cities/towns are reported to have suffered damage as a result of stone-throwing and arson. The reports received from 12 natonalised banks indicate that the estimated loss suffered by them was of the order of Rs. 7 lakhs.

Policy of advancing loans to individuals and industries by nationalised banks

7501. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the present policy of advancing loans to individuals and industries by the nationalised banks in the country; and

(b) whether the said policy is working satisfactorily and if so, with what result?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). Within the available resources and subject to overall the credit policy laid down by the Reserve Bank of India, public sector banks including nationalised banks extend credit for various economic activities, including production and distribution of goods and services. They are devoting greater attention towards meeting the credit requirements of small borrowers in the priority sectors like agriculture, small scale industry, road and water transport etc. Within the constraints of limited resources, limited manpower, absence of complementary infrastructural facilities etc. the efforts of the public sector banks, including the nationalised banks, towards achieving the socio-economic objectives of the credit policy are progressing satisfactorily. The priority sector advances of public sector banks increased from Rs. 441 crores in June, 1969 to Rs. 1295 crores at the end of June, 1973. These advances, as a proportion of public sector bank's total advances constituted 14.9 per cent and 24.3 per cent respectively on these dates. Correspondingly, the number of borrowal accounts/units in the priority sectors has increased from 2.6 lakhs as at the end of June, 1969 to 19.22 lakhs as at the end of June, 1973.

भारत और रूस के बीच अभ्रक के संबंध में व्यापार समझौता

7502. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत और रूस ने मार्च, 1974 में अभ्रक के व्यापार के सम्बन्ध में कोई समझौता किया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी तथ्य क्या हैं और अनुबन्धित अभ्रक का निर्यात कब तक कर दिया जायेगा ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) · (क) जी हां ।

(ख) खनिज तथा धातु व्यापार निगम ने सोवियत संघ को 5.44 करोड़ रुपये मूल्य का लगभग 313 मी० टन साधित अभ्रक निर्यात करने के लिये एक संविदा की है । संविदा के आधार पर अभ्रक की सुपुर्दगी अक्तूबर, 1974 तक पूरी हो जायेगी ।

Correction of Answer to Unstarred Question No. 5678 dated 5th April, 1974 regarding Officers Working in Syndicate Bank After Completion of Age of 58 Years

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): While replying to the Unstarred Question No. 5678 for the 5th April, 1974 regarding officers working in Syndicate Bank, after completion of the age of 58 years I had stated that Syndicate Bank has reported that since nationalisation only one officer has been reemployed on contract basis after his retirement on attaining the age of 58 years for a period of one year. There has been a discrepancy in reporting the facts by Syndicate Bank. The correct position, as reported by Syndicate Bank is that after nationalisation 13 officers continued to work in the bank on contract basis for varying periods upto 2 years after completion of 58 years of age. At present only one such officer is still working. Shri N. B. Haribal who has been given an extension for one year from 13-7-1973. I regret the discrepancy which had crept in the earlier reply.

Correction of Answer to Unstarred Question No. 2724 dated 9th March, 1973 regarding Assessment of Wealth of Top 75 Families in India

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): The names of top 75 wealth-tax assessees and particulars of their returned or assessed net wealth in each of the assessment years 1969-70, 1970-71 and 1971-72 were furnished in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2724 on 9-3-1973..

2. The name of Shri P. K. Aggarwala was shown at Serial No. 65 of the list for the assessment year 1970-71, with a wealth of Rs. 41,80,323/- It has since been ascertained that the wealth of Shri P. K. Aggarwala for the assessment year 1970-71 was Rs. 4,80,323/- only and that the wealth of Rs. 41,80,323/- was shown owing to a typographical error. This name should, therefore, be deleted as it would not fall within the list of top seventy-five wealth-tax assessees. The subsequent Serial Numbers may be changed accordingly and the name of Shri Manoj KR Jain may be added at Serial No. 75, with assessed wealth of Rs. 38,19,000/-, for the assessment year 1970-71

3. The name of Maharani Jain, Chaibasa was mentioned at Serial No. 63 with wealth of Rs. 42,22,428/- for the assessment year 1970-71 and at Serial No. 43 with wealth of Rs. 46,30,228/- for the assessment year 1971-72. It has since been discovered that there was a typographical error and that the name of the assessee should really read as Mishri Lal Jain. Chaibasa. The name at Serial No. 63 for the assessment year 1970-71 and at Serial No. 43 for assessment year 1971-72 may, therefore, be read as Mishri Lal Jain, Chaibasa.

4. The errors are regretted. They came to light only recently. However brief reasons for not having been able

to correct the reply earlier are given as under:—

1. Reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2724 was furnished on 9-3-1973 on the basis of information received from the field officers of the Income-tax Department in connection with provisional Unstarred Question with D. No. 1558 for reply in the Lok Sabha on 23-2-1973 which, however, was not admitted.

2. Subsequently, there were two Lok Sabha Unstarred Questions (i) Diary No. 3868 for reply on 4-5-1973 and (ii) No. 6386 for reply on 6-4-1973. Both these referred to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2724 replied on 9-3-1973 and sought further particulars in respect of persons mentioned in the reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2724.

3. The question with Diary No. 3868 was not admitted. An assurance was given for Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 6386 which is yet to be implemented. The mistakes mentioned in the Statement correcting the reply were recently pointed out in the reports sent by the field officers for implementation of the assurance given to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 6386. The mistakes had earlier been rectified in the reports from the field in connection with Question with Dy No. 3868. But as it was not admitted there was no occasion to look into these reports.

4. Delay in correcting the Statement was thus inadvertent and unavoidable.

12.01 hrs.

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE—*contd.*

ALLEGED MISLEADING INFORMATION GIVEN BY THE MINISTER

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Yesterday I held over for consideration the notice of a privilege motion by Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu.

I have had the opportunity to go through his letter and also to examine the relevant proceedings in the House on that day and what I found was that there is a dispute with regard to facts. Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu contends that there was an order to shoot-at-sight and the Home Minister in his statement says that there was no such order and whatever action was taken was on the order of the Magistrate on the spot and not on any order of shoot-at-sight. At the most, this is a dispute of facts and since the discussion on the Bihar situation will be taken up right now, I shall give Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu an opportunity to speak on it and he may make that submission.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): On a point of submission. You have said something and you must hear me.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have given my ruling, and I must hear him?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You cannot hang me without hearing me.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I am not hanging you.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The purpose of my privilege motion is that I wanted to highlight that the Home Minister came and deliberately misled the House and stated an untruth on the floor of the House which amounts to a contempt of the House.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order, please. I have ruled that there is no privilege involved.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You cannot ride rough-shod over rules. There is a specific rule. .

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order, please. I have ruled out the question of privilege.

12.03 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATION UNDER CENTRAL EXCISE RULES, 1944, AND A STATEMENT ON THE REPORT OF WORKING GROUP RE. BUREAU OF INDUSTRIAL COSTS & PRICES

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 349 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 6th April, 1974 issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944, together with an explanatory memorandum. [*Placed in Library See* No. LT-6747/74.]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): I beg to lay on the Table a statement (Hindi and English versions) on the Report of the Working Group under the Chairmanship of the Chairman of the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices on the cost structure of certain bulk drugs, etc. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6748/74.]

INTERIM REPORT 1973 OF WAKF INQUIRY COMMITTEE

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Interim Report 1973 of Wakf Inquiry Committee. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6749/74].

12.03½ hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

REPORTS AND MINUTES

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I beg to present the following Reports and minutes of the Public Accounts Committee:—

(1) (i) Hundred and seventeenth Report on the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1971-72—Union Government (Civil) relating to Departments of Labour, Rehabilitation and Supply.

(ii) Minutes of the sittings of the Committee relating to the above Report.

(2) (i) Hundred and twenty-fourth Report on the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1971-72—Union Government (Civil), relating to the Ministry of Health and Family Planning (Department of Health).

(ii) Minutes of the sittings of the Committee relating to the above Report.

12.03½ hrs.

COMMITTEE OF PRIVILEGES

EIGHT REPORT

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola). I beg to present the Eigth Report of the Committee of Privileges.

12.04 hrs.

DISCUSSION RE. SITUATION IN BIHAR

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, we take up the discussion on the statement of the Minister of Home Affairs regarding the situation in Bihar.

SHRI S M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): With a very heavy heart, anguish and anger I beg to move:

"That this House take note of the statement made by the Minister of Home Affairs in the House on the 17th April, 1974 regarding the situation in Bihar"

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There is no motion It is only a discussion You may say, 'I raise a discussion'

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Sir, I raise a discussion under Rule 193 and request this House to take note of that.

I request that my hon. friend, Shri Bhogendra Jha who is in possession of all facts and figures may kindly be given the chance to speak on my behalf.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You both belong to the same Party. Yes, Shri Bhogendra Jha.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Thank you, Sir

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा (जयनगर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, बिहार में जो जानें गई हैं, खास कर बी० एस० एफ० और पुलिस की गोली से जो जानें गई हैं, उन में अधिकतर निर्दोष लोग हैं जिन की जानें गई हैं। मैं अपनी ओर से, अपने दल की ओर से और मैं समझता हूं कि पूरा सदन भी इस में एक साथ होगा, उन निर्दोष लोगों के प्रति जिन की जानें गई हैं, श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करता हूं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, बिहार में जो बातें सामने आई हैं वह उस नारे का ही प्रतिरूप है—"गुजरात की जीत हमारी है, अब बिहार की बारी है।"। इस से यह साफ जाहिर हो जाता है कि यह मामला सिर्फ बिहार को लेकर ही नहीं उठा है। यह सही है कि कांग्रेसी सरकार ने 1971–72 में जो वायदे किये थे, गरीबी हटाने के, वे वायदे पूरे नहीं किये गये। जिन शक्तियों वे उस समय पुरानी कांग्रेस से बाहर आ कर नई कांग्रेस का निर्माण किया था और जिस से जनता में खुशी की लहर दौड़ी थी आज वह खुशी समाप्त होती जा रही है। आज फिर वही जमींदार, पूंजीपति, चोरबाजारी इस कांग्रेस में दाखिल हो गये हैं। केवल शरीर से ही दाखिल नहीं हुए, बल्कि उन की नीतियां भी कांग्रेस में चली आई हैं जिनके चलते हम ने देखा कि मुनाफाखोरों को पूरी छूट दी गई। पिछले माल गेहूं का थोक-व्यापार नाम के लिये लिया गया, जो गल्ला खुद-ब-खुद आ जायगा उस को ले लेंगे, इस तरह से जान-बूझ कर उस को नाकाम बनाने की कोशिश की गई और इस साल तो उसे भी खत्म कर दिया गया।

भारत सरकार पूरे देश में बड़े पैमाने पर चोरबाजारियों, के सामने, बड़े बड़े भू-स्वामियों के सामने झुकी है। कल्याणी अधिवेशन में जो फैसला हुआ था कि 1973 तक हदबन्दी कानून लागू हो जायेगा, 1973 बीत गया, 1974 जा रहा है, हदबन्दी कानून लागू करने की चर्चा तक नहीं हो रही है। इस लिये कि जमींदारों का बड़ा तबका कांग्रेस में घुसता चला जा रहा है और उन्होंने कांग्रेस पर दखल कर लिया है। इसी तरह से जो बड़े भूस्वामी हैं, चोर-बाजारी हैं, करोड़पति हैं उन्होंने कांग्रेस पार्टी के ऊपर, इस सरकार पर एक बड़ी हद तक दखल कर लिया है, कब्जा कर लिया है और यह उसी का नतीजा है कि अभी कुछ दिन पहले 30 प्रतिशत कपड़े की कीमत बढ़ाई गई। गल्ले की कीमत तो बढ़ी ही है, लेकिन जो राशन और गेहूं पिछले साल का था, उस की कीमत भी राशन की दुकानों पर बढ़ा दी गई है। सरकार की नीतियों में जो परिवर्तन हुआ है उस के परिणामस्वरूप आप सब जानते हैं कि तीसरे

[श्री भोगेन्द्र झा]

दर्जे के मुसाफिरों के लिये रेलवे का किराया बढ़ाया गया, इस तरह से आम जनता पर बोझ बढ़ा है, करोड़पतियों का मुनाफा बढ़ा है, करोड़पतियों का मुनाफा बढ़ा है, बड़े भूस्वामियों का बटाईदारों पर बेदखल बढ़ा है, इन नीतियों के चलते जनता के अन्दर असन्तोष बढ़ा है । हम चाहते हैं कि जनता के अन्दर यह असन्तोष जो बढ़ा है इस सदन के जरिये हम उस का समर्थन करते हैं हम चाहते हैं कि यह असन्तोष संगठित जन-आन्दोलन का रूप ले ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, बिहार में यह असन्तोष बहुत ही शन्तिपूर्ण आन्दोलन का रूप ले चुका था । 14 मार्च को पूरा बिहार बन्द हुआ था जिस में कालिज के शिक्षक, हाई स्कूलों और प्राथमिक स्कूलों के शिक्षक से लेकर खान मजदूर, कारखाने के मजदूर, रिक्शा चलाने वाले मजदूर, सभी एक साथ शामिल हुए थे । एक जगह भी लूट नही हुई, एक जगह भी दंगा नहीं हुआ, इसी से घबरा कर कांग्रेस के बाहर के प्रतिक्रियावादियों ने, चोरबाजारियों ने, जमींदारों ने कांग्रेस के अन्दर के कुछ लोगों की मदद से बिहार में आग लगाने की कोशिश की और यह कोशिश कोई अनहोनी नहीं है, क्योंकि देश के करोड़पति और वे लोग जो कल तक पार्लियामेन्ट्री डेमोक्रेसी का उपदेश किया करते थे, लेकिन अब कुलक्स की श्रेणी में हैं, वे अब कहने लगे हैं कि पार्लियामेन्ट्री जनतन्त्र भारत के लिये मौजू नहीं है । आप स्टेट्समैन अखबार को लीजिये, जो आज टाटा का अखबार है, जो कल तक भारतीय जनतन्त्र की प्रशंसा करता था, जो हमारी सरकार के प्रति बहुत भक्ति और आदर दिखाता था, वह अखबार लिखता है कि—

"Election and Parliamentary Democracy has become irrelement?

उस ने इस को इर्रेलेवेन्ट कह दिया है और और जयप्रकाश बाबू जो स्वतन्त्रता संग्राम में हमारे साथ थे और 1952 तक उन को चुनाव में विश्वास था । लेकिन मतदाताओं ने जो 1952 में ठुकराया उसके बाद उन्होंने अयूब खां की तानाशाही को कहा था कि गाइडेड डिमोक्रेसी का हम निरादर करते हैं और आज वे पार्टीलिस की बात कह रहे हैं । सरकार में अगर फौजी तानाशाह होता है वह पार्टियों पर रोक लगाता है । सरकार के बाहर जयप्रकाश बाबू कह रहे हैं हम पार्टीलिस करेंगे, पार्टी विहीन करेंगे और यह नारा जयप्रकाश बाबू का केवल जन असंतोष का नारा नही है । संगठित रूप से जयप्रकाश बाबू का यहां दिल्ली में सम्मेलन हुआ, ऊपर से वे जरूर होंगे कि हम हिंसा नहीं चाहते हैं लेकिन यहां जो मिलतोल कामा अमना था उसको भी उन्होंने फोन किया कि मेरे प्रति लोगों की आस्था हो गई है इसलिए मेरा नाम लेकर उन्होंने ऐसा किया है (व्यवधान) इस तरह से मैं चाहता हूं वाजपेयी जी इस पर गौर करेंगे क्योंकि हम सभी इस बात की शपथ लेकर बैठे हैं कि पार्लियामेन्टरी डिमोक्रेसी को हम निभायेंगे । (व्यवधान) हम विश्वास करते हैं कि पूंजीपति अपनी मर्जी से नही चलने देंगे । अगर पूंजीपति इसे कबूल करलें तो मजदूर वर्ग सौ फीसदी विश्वास करके चलेगा लेकिन हमें आशंका है कि पूंजीपति वर्ग नहीं चलने देंगे और यह शंका साबित हो रही है । हम तहे दिल से, ईमानदारी से

समझते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान में शांतिपूर्वक क्रान्ति हो सकती है और शांतिपूर्वक हिन्दुस्तान में पूंजीवाद को मिटाया जा सकता है। इसी विश्वास पर हम खड़े हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान के मेहनतकश मध्यमवर्ग के लोग मिलकर बिना तलवार के, बिना बन्दूक के हिन्दुस्तान में इन्कलाब ला सकते हैं। यह चीज जब आगे बढ़ती है तभी हिन्दुस्तान में करोड़पतियों ने घबराकर जनतन्त्र के वास्ते और चुनाव के वास्ते या नाश किया है। चौधरी चरणसिंह जब बोलते हैं तो आप सभी जानते हैं वे हिंसा का खुलेआम समर्थन करते हैं। अपने को जो अहिंसा का अवतार कहते थे, जो भूख-हड़ताल के खिलाफ थे अनशन के खिलाफ थे वे आज हिंसा का समर्थन कर रहे हैं।

जो कुछ अभी बिहार में बातें हो रही है वह देश के अखबार और सरकारी रेडियो के लिए एक खबर हर दिन बन गई हैं, इकतरफा बन गई हैं देश में इस बात को फैलाने के लिए आज वह बिहार का मामला केवल बिहार का मामला नहीं है, बल्कि मध्य प्रदेश के, परसों उत्तर प्रदेश में और फिर सारे देश में चुनाव प्रणाली को खत्म करके फासिज्म लाने की साजिश का यह हिस्सा है। मैं एक फोटोस्टैट कापी आनन्द मार्गी की आपकी इजाजत से रखना चाहूंगा जिस में दिया है 1 अप्रैल, 9 अप्रैल, 24 अप्रैल, को सभी आनन्दमार्गियों के नाम यह सर्कुलर है कि पूरे बिहार में बड़े पैमाने पर इस दिवस को मनाओ और दफ्तरों को घेरो एक अप्रैल को जो उनके सरकार साहब हैं उनकी भूख हड़ताल का एक साल पूरा हो जायेगा इसलिये उस दिन से शुरू करो। 9 अप्रैल का जो दिन है उसको याद रखेंगे माननीय सदस्य, 9 अप्रैल को सर्वदलीय मोर्चा चलाया गया। अगर वाजपेयी जी को मालूम न हो तो मालूम कर लें। उनका जो परिपत्र है उसकी फोटोस्टैट कापी है जोकि 13-3-74 का है और 18 को बिहार में आग लगाने की घटना हुई है। 16 तारीख को, शायद वाजपेयी जी का पता नहीं यह मैं मानकर चलता हूं, वाजपेयी जी भी और गुहा जी भी उस जाल में फंस गए 16 तारीख को। वहां पर बी० के० डी० का कोई संगठन नहीं है लेकिन वे भी पहुंच गए। सिंडीकेट के मेहता साहब भी गए। अगर मिश्र जी जाते तो मैं समझता वे बिहारी है इसलिए गए। इस तरह से 4 लोग पहुंच गए 16 तारीख को और 13 का परिपत्र है। मैं आपकी इजाजत से इसको टेबिल पर रखना* चाहता हूं क्योंकि यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। इसके अलावा यह जो 16 तारीख को जेल में मुलाकात करने गए, क्या बात हुई जेल में उसके सम्बन्ध में उस दिन गृह मंत्री जी ने कहा कि पता नहीं है। मैं आशा करता हूं अभी भी गृह मंत्री जी बतायें क्या बात हुई क्योंकि जेल में कोई प्राइवेट बात नहीं कर सकता, वहां पर आफिसर मौजूद रहता है। इसलिए क्या उनके पास कोई रिपोर्ट है कि क्या बातें हुई हैं? मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूं क्या वाजपेयी जी को कोई इजाजत थी? मुझे खबर है वाजपेयी जी की भी मुलाकात के लिये इजाजत

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*The speaker not having subsequently accorded the necessary permission the documents were not treated as laid on the Table

[श्री भोगेन्द्र झा]

नहीं थी, अन्य तीन के लिए थी। वाजपेयी जी की उससे मुलकात हुई जो सौ लोगों की हत्याओं का मुजरिम होकर बैठा है, क्या वाजपेयी जी की आनन्द मार्ग से दोस्ती हो गई है या आनन्दमार्ग को ले आये हैं अपने में या स्वयं आनंद मार्ग में चले गए है, वे स्वयं कहेंगे। लेकिन अगर जेल वालों के लिए सहानुभूति हो तो हमारे 600 साथी जेल में बन्द हैं। हम वाजपेयी जी को अभी भी निमन्त्रण देते है। (व्यवधान)

तो मैं इस बात पर जोर देना चाहता हूं कि एक तरफ जयप्रकाश बाबू जिनके लिए 51 संसदस्यों ने श्रद्धा की बात कही थी. मैं समझता हूं उम्र के लिए श्रद्धा का होना कोई बुरी बात नहीं है। हम सब मे जो वृद्ध है उन सभी के प्रति हम श्रद्धा अर्पित करेंगे लेकिन जो राजनीति का मामला है, जो यूबकों को गाइडेड डिमोक्रेसी को लेकर वे खड़े हुए हैं, जिनके लिए वे खड़े हुए है उसका क्या यह संसद् या संसद् का कोई सदस्य समर्थन कर सकता है? अगर करता है तो जो कसम ली गई है संविधान के मुताल्लिक उस शपथ के खिलाफ वह काम करता है। वह पार्टी विहीन व्यवस्था इस देश की हो, वह व्यवस्था लागू कैसे हो? जबर्दस्ती लोगों के इस्तीफे दिलाकर। मैं आपके सामने बात रख रहा हूं कि 14 तारीख को दरभंगा में खादिम हुसेन जो बिहार असेम्बली के एम एल ए हैं, उनके घर पर आर एस एस के 25–30 व्यक्तियों ने हमला किया, मारपीट की। (व्यवधान) मैं पूरी जिम्मेवारी के साथ इस बात को कह रहा हूं। मैं दरभंगा में था। (व्यवधान) एक हिस्से मे मुझे मालूम हुआ। तो जब उनके घर पर हमला हुआ, पुलिस को खबर दी गई लेकिन पुलिस ने किसी को गिरफ्तार नहीं किया। क्या बिहार सरकार को लकवा मार गया था? जब आग लग रही थी बिहार में, 10–12 हजार लोग इकट्ठा हुए थे असेम्बली के सामने उनकी संख्या बहुत नहीं थी। हम समझते है अभी भी दस दिन की तैयारी से जनतन्त्र की रक्षा के लिए पटना में 10 लाख लोग इकट्ठे हो जायेंगे। उन आग लगाने वालों के खिलाफ जनतन्त्र की रक्षा के लिए, चोरबाजारी और मंहगाई के खिलाफ और रोजी रोटी के लिए 10 लाख लोग इकट्ठा हो जायेंगे। 25 तारीख को मैं समझता हूं बिहार में लाखों लोग कूच करेंगे, हर जिले में लाखों लोग कूच करेंगे, इसमें सौ पचास का सवाल नहीं है। लेकिन हालत क्या हो रही है? तीन चार लड़के जाते हैं तो अफसर दफ्तर बन्द करके चला जाता है। लेकिन वह गिरफ्तार किसको करते हैं? जो आग लगाने से रोकता है उसको। मिथिला विश्वविद्यालय यूनियन का सेक्रेटरी बैजनाथ चौधरी, सी० एम० कालेज की यूनियन का सेक्रेटरी जिसने पूरी जमात को रोका, न आग लगने दी, न लूट करने दी, न ईंटें फेंकने दी, विद्यार्थियों का समूह उसके साथ था तो उसको गिरफ्तार करके मीसा में नजरबन्द कर लिया गया। उससे वहां के एस० पी० ने कहा तुम आराम से बैठे रहो

जेल में। कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी, जिला कौंसिल का मेम्बर आज भी मीसा में नजरबन्द हैं। (व्यवधान) दरभगा मे मै कहता हू उसके पहले एक ईंट नही फेंकी गई। जब लोग निकले रेल मे आग लगाने के लिए तो हजारों विद्यार्थी खडे हो कि रेल की सम्पत्ति काग्रेस सरकार की सम्पत्ति नही है, श्री ललित नारायण मिश्र की सम्पत्ति नही है इसके बदले मे हम लोगों को ही किराया चुकाना पडेगा इसलिए इसकी रक्षा हम करेगे। तुम्हे बदला लेना है तो किसी मिनिस्टर के घर पर बदला लो। लेकिन उनको नजरबन्द कर लिया गया। मिथिला टाइम्स के कम्पोजीटर, प्रुफ रीडर्स को पकड कर गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया। क्या दरभगा मे जहा कोई भी ऐसा वाकया नही हुआ, मै जाना चाहता हू कि क्या इनके अफसरो का बडा हिस्सा इस बात के लिए कोशिश नही कर रहा था कि वहां आग लगे, क्या वे इस बात में हमदर्दी नही दिखला रहे थे कि यहा आग लगे और बर्बादी हो और दफ्तर बन्द हो? मैने पटना मे देखा है तीन चार अमीर घरो के लडके है मसनद और डनलपपिलो पर आरम करने वाले वे निकल कर गए तो अफसर ने दफ्तर बन्द कर दिया लेकिन अगर 10–15 या 20 हजार लोग जाते है बात करने के लिए तो उन के पास उसके के लिए समय नही रहता।

दूसरी तरफ बिहार यूनिवर्सिटी टीचर्स फेडरेशन ने प्रस्ताव पारित किया था, विद्यार्थियो की जो मागे थी उनका समर्थन करते हुए तथा साथ ही जनतन्त्र पर जो चोट है उसका विरोध करते हुए और पार्लमेन्टरी डिमोक्रैसी की रक्षा करने के लिए लेकिन इनके आल इंडिया रेडियो ने पटना से जो ब्राडकास्ट किया उसमे जनतन्त्र वाले और रक्षा वाले हिस्से को गायब कर दिया। मैं यह आल इडिया रेडियो की बात कर रहा हूं। बिहार यूनिवर्सिटी टीचर्स फैडरेशन के सेक्रेटरी श्री एम० के० बोस का जो खत है, मे चाहूगा आप इजाजत दे उसको मै टेबिल पर रखू। मैं चाहूगा स्टेशन डायरेक्टर आल इडिया रेडियो, पटना के खिलाफ दीक्षित जी कार्यवाही करे। बिहार के विश्वविद्यालय टीचर्स का जो सगठन है उसकी ओर से जनतन्त्र की रक्षा की माग की गई, वह अखबारों मे नहीं आई तो चूकि करोडपतियो के हाथ मे है इसलिए मै उनकी बात नही कर रहा हू। लेकिन आल इडिया रेडियो जो भारत सरकार का है उसके लिए क्या गुजराल साहब का हुक्म था, दीक्षित जी का हुकम था या गफूर साहब का हुक्म था, किसके हुक्म से उसको काटा गया? इस पर यह कार्यवाही करें। मै चाहूगा इस खत को मैं टेबिल पर रख दू ताकि इस पर समुचित कार्यवाही हो। (व्यवधान)

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जहा पर यह आग लगाने की घटनाए हुई वहा पर खुद वह लोग गये, लाठिया ले ले कर आर० एस० एस० के लोग पहुचे और उन्होने उपद्रव किये।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) बिल्कुल गलत।

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा इस पर भी वे गिरफ्तार नहीं हुए। अगर 20 25 गिरफ्तार कर लिये जाते, तो शाति रह जाती। उन को बाद मे छोड़ देते।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है । या तो बाद में इन के अनर्गल आरोपों का खण्डन करने का आप हम को अवसर दें या अभी बीच में टोका-टोकी कर के जो सच्चाई है, उस को सामने लाने की मैं कोशिश करूं ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: His pary's time is there. When his trun comes, he can have that time.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उसमें नहीं होगा । उस में हम आरोप नहीं लगाएंगे । हमारी लड़ाई तो सरकार से हो रही है । यह हम से लड़ रहे हैं । इन से निपटने के लिए हमें अलग से टाइम चाहिए और उन से निपटने के लिए अलग से टाइम चाहिए ।

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह जानता हूं कि सरकार चोर व्यापारियों के समर्थकों को जेल नहीं भेजती । मैं जानता हूं कि जिन लोगों ने आग लगाने का प्रयत्न किया, वे सभी बाहर है और जिन्होंने आग लगाने को रोका, वे जेल में हैं । बिहार में 600 कम्युनिस्ट अभी जेल में बन्द हैं इसी आन्दोलन के सिलसिले में । मैं किसान आन्दोलन की बात नहीं कर रहा हूं । अगर गया में 20, 25 को पकड़ लेते और पकड़ कर उन को बाद में स्वागत करते, उन को मालाएं पहनाते, तो हमें एतराज न होता, लेकिन जब भीड़ इकट्ठी हो गई, तो निर्दोष लोगों पर गोलियां चलाई गईं और उन की हत्याएं की गईं । बहुत से निर्दोष लोग उस में मारे गये । मेरा कथन है कि इन के अफसरों का एक हिस्सा निर्दोषों पर गोली इसलिए चलाता है कि लोगों में असन्तोष फैले और असेम्बली को भंग करने का आधार तैयार हो और हिन्दुस्तान से जन-तन्त्र खत्म हो। इसलिए गोलियों से हत्याएं हुई हैं। वे आग लगाने वाले नहीं है जिन की गोलियों से हत्याएं हुई हैं ? वे लूटने वाले और उपद्रव करने वाले नहीं हैं, जिन की हत्याएं हुई हैं। वे निर्दोष लोग हैं जिनकी हत्याएं हुई हैं। जो लोग आग लगा रहे हैं, जो लूट-पाट कर रहे हैं । उन्हें संरक्षण मिल रहा है । उपाध्यक्ष महोदय मैं यह कहूंगा कि व्यक्तिगत मिनिस्टर्स के, पहले के भी और अब के भी, आदमी इन आग लगाने वाले गिरोह में हैं। यह पैसा देते हैं और यह बात अभी भी चल रही है ।... (व्यवधान) ....

श्री श्याम नन्दन मिश्र : (बेगुसराय) नाम लीजिए ।

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : यह चेलेंज करेंगे या यह खण्डन करेंगे, तो मैं नाम लूंगा ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, ऐसी स्थिति में, मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि बिहार के जनमत ने क्या इन को इसीलिए चुना था कि आग लगाने के लिए या सारे कारोबार को ठप करने के लिए कुछ लोगों को मौका दो जबकि लाखों लोग चाह रहे हैं कि सरकार की नीतियों में परिवर्तन आए। सरकारी नीतियों को नहीं बदला गया और सरकार अगर मुनाफाखोरों या जमींदारों के साथ रहेगी, तो सरकार का भी परिवर्तन होगा। अगर सरकार यह फैसला कर लेती है कि वह व्यापारियों का साथ देगी, तो उस के लिए भी लोग तैयार हो जाएंगे। आज जिस तरह से सरकार का एक बहुत बड़ा अंग, अफसरों का एक अंग, मिनिस्टरों का एक अंश और आल इण्डिया रेडियो इन के सहयोग से जिस तरह से घटनाओं को प्रसारित कर रहा है, उस से

एक भयकर हालत पैदा हो गई हैं। आनन्द मार्गी और आर० एस० एस० श्री जय प्रकाश का समर्थन पा कर जो हत्याकाड बिहार में कर रहे हैं,, वह मारे देश के लिए खतरे की घटी है और जनतन्त्र के लिए चुनौती है। बाजपेयी जी के पटना जाने से पहले बर्ले साहब वहा पहुच जाते हैं ? बाजपेयी जी 16 मार्च को गये और वे उस से पहले पहुच गये। लेकिन इस सरकार के पास ताकत नही है, इस को लकवा मार गया है कि वह उन को परसन नान ग्रेटा डेक्लेयर कर दे, उस के पास इतनी ताकत नही है कि वह उन को देश निकाला कर दे। ऐसी स्थिति मे, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस बात की ओर ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हू कि देश मे एक बहुत बडी अशान्ति लाने की साजिश है। जनमत के जरिये से देश के करोडों किसान, खेत मजदूर, कारखानो के मजदूर, दफ्तरो के कर्मचारी जो कि इस महँगाई से तबाह हैं, वे शान्ति पूर्ण तरीके मे सरकार से लडना चाहते हैं। वे उस सरकार की नीति मे परिवर्तन लाना चाहते हैं, जो कि व्यापारियो, मुनाफाखोरो, बडे जमीदारो और करोडपतियो से आस्नी कर के आम जनता को मुसीबत मे डाल रही है? इसलिए उन का गुस्सा है। आज चोर व्यापारी, करोडपति सोलहो आने सरकार पर फासिस्ट रूप से कब्जा करके यह साजिश चल रहे हैं। इसलिए मैं समझता हू कि बाजपेयी जी के लिए यह खुशी की बात नही हैं। आखिर वे भी इसी वोट के बल पर आए हैं, श्री पीलू मोदी के लिए भी खुशी की बात नही होनी चाहिए। क्योंकि वे भी इसी वोट से यहां पर आए हैं। इसलिए मैं कह रहा हू कि हमें इस बात का विश्वास है कि आज नही तो कल, अगर देश मे शान्ति रही, देश का बहुमत, देश का लोकमत, श्रमजीवियो का बहुमत वोट के जरिये से, शान्त आन्दोलन के जरिये से पूजीपतियो की सत्ता को उखाड फेंकेगा और देश को समाजवाद की ओर ले जाएगा और यह काम बिना खून-खराबे के होगा, लेकिन जो लोग आग से खिलवाड कर रहे हैं, वे यह कहते हैं कि देश को फौज के हवाले कर दो। यह मसानी साहब, जो कि पीलू मोदी साहब के साथी हैं और पहले इस पार्टी के अध्यक्ष भी थे, इस 'जेड' मेगजीन मे लिखते हैं। वे देश को फौज के हवाले कर देना चाहते हैं।

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra). On a point of order I think before somebody who is not in the House is mentioned there are well-established practices Nevertheless when somebody who is a leader of our party is mentioned in this flippant way by somebody who, after reading the newspapers, does not understand it, I think there is something the Chair should do to protect not only the person who is not here but the reputation of the best party in India.

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा . उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह कह रहा था कि 'जेड' नाम की मैगजीन में मसानी साहब ने लिखा है कि देश को फौज के हवाले कर दिया जाए और अपना काम चलाने के लिए फौज को जय प्रकाश जी जैसा या मेरे जैसा सलाहकार चाहिए। यह भी राय उन्होने दी। इसलिए मैं कहता हू कि जो लोग आग मे खिलवाड कर रहे हैं, वे समझ लें कि देश के श्रमजीवी कभी हिंसा पर उतारू नही हुए। संसार भर मे आप देखें वे कभी हिंसा पर नहीं उभरे। आप देखें कि रूस के जार ने चुनाव पद्धति को खत्म कर दिया, च्याग-काई-शेक ने चीन मे कभी चुनाव नही होने दिया

[श्री भोगेन्द्र झा]

और आज वह समुद्र में जन सेवन कर रहे हैं। अगर देश में कोई हिटलर के रास्ते तर चलते हैं, तो समाजवाद की रक्षा के लिए जनतन्त्र की रक्षा के लिए जनता लड़ेगी और हमें विश्वास है कि अगर कांग्रेस पार्टी में ताकत नहीं होगी, तो आम जनता के जोर से यह पार्टी फिर टूटेगी और वे लोग चोरबाजारियों को निकाल बाहर करेंगे और देश के सभी देशभक्त वे किसी भी पार्टी के हों, मिल कर जनतंत्र को बचाएंगे और देश को समाजवाद की ओर ले आएंगे और ये जो करोड़पति है, उन की दमड़ी भी जाएगी और और चमड़ी भी जाएगी।

इसलिए उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, बिहार में जो घटनाएं घट रही है, मैं आप के जरिये से सदन से और सरकार से आग्रह करूंगा कि निर्दोषों का कत्ल आम बन्द हो और जो यह गोली चल रही हैं, यह बन्द हो और सरकार के भीतर और बाहर जो लोग साजिश मे लगे हुए है, इंटेलिजेंस से सरकार को भी मालूम है और अगर नहीं मालूम है, तो मै खबर देने को तैयार हूं, उन अफसरो के खिलाफ कार्यवाही की जाए और वहां पर कुछ केन्द्र के अफसर भेजे जायें जो कि वहा पर शान्ति कायम रखे। वे लोग वहा पर संविधान का गला घोटना चाहते हैं और देश को बर्बाद करना चाहते है। यह चाहते हैं कि अगर बिहार में कामयाब हो जाएंगे, तो फिर यू० पी० और मध्य प्रदेश की सोचेंगे, लेकिन हम जनमत की रक्षा करेंगे। इसके लिए यह जरूरी है कि सरकार हिम्मत करे और एक बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर मुनाफाखोरों के खिलाफ अभियान चलाए। अभी बिहार में जो चोर व्यापारियों ने यह आग लगवाई और वहां पर रेलो को चलने नही दिया, तो चीजों की कीमते ड्यौढ़ी हो गई और व्यापारियों ने करोड़ो रुपया इस में कमा लिया। इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि वहां पर डी-होर्डिंग कम्पेन बड़े पैमाने पर चले और वह जन सहयोग से चले और जो भूमि-सुधार कानून पास हो गये हैं, पारित हो गये है, उन को सरकार लागू करे और गोली वहां पर न चलाई जाए और बी० एस० एफ० को वहां से हटा दिया जाए, तो बिहार के किसान, मजदूर मध्यवर्गी लोग, देश की रक्षा करेंगे, जनतन्त्र की रक्षा करेंगे और इस तरह से यह हिंसा का जो रास्ता अपनाया हुआ है और एक सकट पैदा हो गया है उस का टाला जा सकता है।

बस यही मुझे आप से निवेदन करना था।

SHRI PILOO MODY: What is all this santimonious humbug about democracy. They do not even have elections in their own party, let alone in the country of their mentors.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHO: Shri Piloo Mody has no idea about democracy.

SHRI PILOO MODY. You have no idea of elections. You do not have elections in your party, and you are talking about democracy.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Nawal Kishore Sinha.

Order, please. Now, I have been requested by the Whip of the Congress Party that the Congress Members may please take not more than seven minutes each in order to give chances to as many as possible. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA (Muzaffarpur): I could not follow.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have been requested by the Whip of your party to allow the Congress Members seven minutes each in order to accommodate the maximum number.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA: When I am in the Chair I try to maintain discipline, and therefore, I shall keep that in view.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Thank you.

श्री नवल किशोर सिंह : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यहां जिस विषय पर हम लोग विचार कर रहे है वह गम्भीर चिंता का विषय है ऐसा हमें मान लेना चाहिए और इस में कोई छोटी मोटी बातें लाने या छोटी-मोटी भावनाओं से प्रेरित होने का सवाल नही उठता है। हमारे पूर्व वक्ता श्री भोगेन्द्र झा ने अपने भाषण में बार-बार इस बात पर जोर दिया कि ये लोग जो पीड़ित हुये हैं वे निर्दोष है। इसमें कोई शक नहीं कि समय की गम्भीरता का उन्होंने भी ख्याल रखा। लेकिन जहां तक इन लोगों को निर्दोष घोषित करने का सवाल है हमें अपने मित्र से यह उम्मीद करूंगा कि जो कुछ आन्दोलन हो रहा है उस आन्दोलन की बुनियाद में क्या है उस को जानने की कोशिश करें। इस आन्दोलन का बिहार में नारा क्या है ? इस का नारा है—पैरालाइज दि गवर्नमेंट, सरकार के सारे काम काज को बन्द कर दिया जाय। आज बिहार में जो कुछ भी हो रहा है उस का उद्देश्य जो कुछ भी हो लेकिन जो उस उद्देश्य को प्राप्त करने का माध्यम है वह माध्यम है कि सरकार के सारे कार्यक्रमों को बन्द कर दिया जाय। गया के बारे में जो कुछ आप लोगों से सुना वह उसी आंदोलन का एक अंग था। 48 घंटे तक जनरल पोस्ट आफिस और टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज का घेराव, बार-बार अफसरों के मिन्नत और खुशामद करने के बाद भी घेराव का न हटाया जाना और तीन व्यक्तियो के गिरफ्तार होने पर हजारों व्यक्तियों का जमा हो कर गिरफ्तार व्यक्तियों को छुड़ाने की कोशिश करना, ये बात यह बताती हैं कि इस सब का उद्देश्य था सरकारी कामकाज को बन्द करना। अब मैं एक बात आप से जानना चाहता हू कि सरकारी कामकाज बन्द हो जाय, सदन या सदन का कोई सदस्य चाहे वह इधर का बैठने वाला हो या उधर का बैठने वाला हो, क्या इस बात का किसी अंश में भी वह समर्थन करता है ? मेरा ख्याल है कि चाहे वह इस पक्ष के हों चाहे उस पक्ष के हों, इस की वकालत नहीं कर सकते।

हमारे देश में विद्यार्थियों का समाज एक बड़ा समाज है और नौजवान समाज है। जो लोग इस आदोलन को बढ़ाना चाहते है वह ऐसा कह रहे हैं कि इस आन्दोलन मे विद्यार्थी मारे गए, इस आन्दोलन में विद्यार्थियों के साथ दुर्व्यवहार हुआ। लेकिन जो लोग वहां मारे गए हैं उन में चाहे वह जांच हम लोगो ने कराई हो या सरकार ने कराई हो, दो विद्यार्थी थे।..(व्यवधान).. वे लोग दावा करते है तो हम मान लेते है लेकिन उन के दावा करने के बाद भी दो ही थे। जो 13 घायल हैं उन में एक भी विद्यार्थी नहीं

[श्री नवल किशोर सिंह]

है। जो 88 गिरफ्तार हुए और जेलों मे हैं उन में एक भी विद्यार्थी नही है। तो मैं आप से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इस तरह से हमारे देश के नौनिहालो को भडका कर और उन की आड मे छिप कर जो लोग अपने स्वार्थ की पूर्ति करना चाहते है वह क्या देश की सेवा कर रहे हैं या देश के साथ गद्दारी कर रहे है ?

जो कुछ गया मे हुआ उस को देखे। 12 बजे से अफसरो ने मिन्नत और खुशामद शुरू की और वह खुशामद चलती रही 4 बजे तक। पहली फायरिंग गया मे 4 बजे हुई थी। 4 बजे के बाद जब स्थिति बेकाबू हो गई ता कोई भी व्यक्ति चाहे भोगेन्द्र झा हो या ज्योतिर्मय बसु हो अगर वह सरकार मे हो और ऐसी हालत हो तो वह क्या करेंगे वे 4 बजे तक रुकते इस में भी मुझे सन्देह है। मै आप से यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि यह क्यो हो रहा है ? यह हो रहा है इसलिए कि लोकतन्त्र मे हमारे देश मे चुनाव हुए हैं। मै नही कहता कि मैं भारत में सब से अच्छी पार्टी हूं। लेकिन मेरा यह दावा जरूर है और सन्त विनोबा जैसे सन्त ने इस बात की पुष्टि की है कि हम आप सब से अच्छे है। यह उन का स्टेटमेट एक जगह नहीं बल्कि जगह का है। अब चुनाव में आप जीतते नही हैं तो यह कौन सा तरीका है चुनाव की हार का बदला लेने का ? इस में कांग्रेस जन का तो नुकसान नहीं होता। यह ठीक है कि मुजफ्फरपुर में दो एम एल ए को मारने की कोशिश की गई और बिहार के एक एम पी का घेराव हुआ। लेकिन आप बदला इस तरह से लेना चाहते हैं ? आप फिर सोचिए कि क्या कर रहे हैं ? चुनाव की हार का बदला लेने का जो तरीका है यह बड़ा ही नेफेरियस है और यह हमारे लोकतन्त्र का नाश कर देगा। इस मे उन का भी नाश होगा, वह भी बचेंगे नही।

एक बात मैं और कहना चाहता हूं। इस में कोई शक नही कि बिहार में हिंसा को रोकने में जयप्रकाश जी का योगदान रहा है। लेकिन जय प्रकाश जी को सोचने की जरूरत है कि वह जो कुछ कर रहे हैं उस का लाभ कौन उठाएगा। क्या उन के पास डेमोक्रेसी को चलाने के लिए कैडर है ? इस का लाभ फिर कौन लोग उठाएंगे ? उन की जो फिलास्फी आफ नान-वायलेंस है और जो पार्टीलिस गवर्नमेंट की फिलास्फी है क्या एक भी आदमी विरोधी दल में ऐसा है जो उन के इस आदर्श को ले कर चल सकता है ? उन की फिलास्फी आफ नान-वायलेंस को ले कर चल सकता है ? उन की पार्टीलैस गवर्नमेंट को ले कर चल सकता है ? आज जयप्रकाश बाबू को यह सोचने की जरूरत है कि वह जो कुछ कर रहे हैं उस का लाभ कौन उठाएगा ?

मै एक बात और गृह मन्त्री दीक्षित जी से कहूंगा कि बिहार मे 7 लाख टन का रेकरिंग डेफिसिट है आजादी के पहले से। हम ने अनाज बढ़ाया है 50 लाख टन से बढ़ कर 90 लाख टन पर आ गए हैं लेकिन हमारी आबादी भी बढ़ गई है। इस 7 लाख टन की पूर्ति तो बिहार ने करनी ही है। अगर बिहार का साराडी-होल्डिंग हो जाय तब भी यह 7 लाख टन का डेफिसिट तो रहने ही वाला है। इसलिए केन्द्रीय सरकार को इस के ऊपर आत्म-निरीक्षण और आत्म-परीक्षण करने की जरूरत है। जो चार प्लान हुए हमारे देश के उस मे पर कैपिटा आउटले बिहार में कितना हुआ ?

लोएस्ट इन दि कन्ट्री 99 रुपए। शायद हमारे मुकाबिले बेस्ट बंगाल ही खड़ा हो सकता है जहां पर कैपिटा आउटले 73 रुपये है। तो इस बात को भी ध्यान में रखने की जरूरत है। दूसरी बात मैं अपने मित्रों से कहना चाहता हूं कि वे लोग चुनाव में अपनी हार का बदला इस तरह से हम से न लें। फिर चुनाव की ही तैयारी करें और बिहार में जो कुछ हो रहा है उस को रोकने में सहयोग दें।

श्री भागवत झा आजाद (भागलपुर) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, बिहार की स्थिति से हम सब को गहरा दुख और क्षोभ है। इस का प्रारंभ वहां के विद्यार्थियों ने अपनी मांगों को ले कर किया। लेकिन प्रश्न यह है कि इन मांगों के नाम पर जो आज वहां पर आग, लूट और संहार की घटनाएं हो रही हैं उन के लिए जवाबदेह कौन है? मैं इस बात को पूर्णतया मानता हूं कि गणतन्त्र में अपनी मांगों के लिए शान्तिपूर्ण प्रदर्शन और धरना ये तमाम चीजें सही हैं। लेकिन इस की आड़ में जो आज बिहार राज्य में आग और लूट की घटनाएं हो रही हैं इसके लिए जवाबदेह कौन है। विद्यार्थियों ने बार बार इस बात के लिए कहा कि इस आग और लूट में उन का हाथ नहीं है। उन के नेताओं ने कहा, उन सब ने यह कहा। विद्यार्थियों की मांगों का मैं पूर्ण समर्थन करता हूं। अगर विद्यार्थी मांगते हैं अच्छी शिक्षा पद्धति या विद्यार्थी मांगते हैं पढ़ाई, विद्यार्थी चाहते हैं उन को चीजें कम दामों पर मिलें, उन्हें कम खर्च पर पढ़ने की सुविधा दी जाए तो इस में कौन सी दिक्कत है? अगर विद्यार्थी कहते हैं कि हमें स्वस्थ शासन चाहिए तो इस में कौन सी बात गलत है लेकिन प्रश्न यह है कि इन मांगों के लिए बिहार के विद्यार्थी शाम को प्रदर्शन करते हैं तो उन के पीछे एक हाथ में पैट्रोल और किरासिन का टिन लेकर, एक हाथ में दियासलाई लेकर कौन चलता है? इन विद्यार्थियों को आगे कर के उन के पीछे आग कौन लगाता है? मुख्य प्रश्न तो यह है कि आग कौन लगाता है.....

श्री पीलू मोदी: सी० पी० आई० के लोग।

श्री भागवत झा आजाद: पीलू मोदी कहते हैं कि आग लगाने वाले ऐसे व्यक्ति हैं जो उग्र-पंथी पार्टियों के हैं, प्रतिक्रियावादी पार्टियों के हैं– उदाहरण स्पष्ट है। अब अगर आप गया की फायरिंग की बात करते हैं तो यह भी पता लगाइये कि गया में टेलीफोन एक्सचेन्ज को किस ने नुकसान पहुंचाया....

एक माननीय सदस्य: सत्याग्रहियों ने।

श्री भागवत झा आजाद: सत्याग्रहियों के नाम पर आग लगाना और सत्याग्रह इन दोनों में फर्क होता है — माननीय संसद् सदस्य इस बात को समझ ले — आग लगाना एक बात है और धरना देना दूसरी बात है – आज इन तमाम चीजों के नाम पर चुनाव में हारी हुई पार्टियां हमारा मुकाबला करती हैं, हमारा घेराव करती है। याद रखिये, हम भी आप का घेराव कर सकते है। आज अगर आप असेम्बली को, विधान सभा को, लोक सभा को तोड़ना चाहते हैं तो आप कहां रहेंगे? मैं कतई इस बात का विरोध नहीं करता हूं कि इन मांगों के लिए शान्ति पूर्ण प्रदर्शन किया जाए, लेकिन अगर आप कोर्ट बन्द कर के शासन को समाप्त करना चाहते है शासन को चलने नहीं

[श्री भगवत झा आजाद]

देना चाहते हैं तो हम समझते हैं कि आप जनतन्त्र मे विश्वास नही करते हैं। लेकिन हम जनतन्त्र मे विश्वास करते है और हम कहते हैं कि हम विद्यार्थियो की मांगों का समर्थन करते है। हम इस बात का समर्थन भी करते हैं कि इस बात की जांच कराई जाए कि सर्च लाइट प्रेस किस ने जलाया, सर्च-लाइट प्रेस जलानेवालों की एन्क्वायरी कराई जाए, हम इस बात की जोरदार मांग करते हैं उन के सम्पादक ने, प्रदीप के सम्पादक ने, जो बयान दिया है, वह बडा भ्रामक है, कठोर है, बडा अजीबोगरीब है। मैं समझता हू कि कांग्रेस पार्टी और हम सभी लोग प्रेस की आजादी मे विश्वास करते है और हम बराबर विश्वास रखेंगे, इस मे हम उन का समर्थन करते है। इसलिए हम मांग करते है कि सर्च लाइट प्रेस जलाने वाले को पकडा जाए, सजा दी जाए। अगर इस बात मे हम पीछे हैं तो हमें सजा दी जाये। लेकिन मैं इस बात को भी नही मानता कि बिहार में जो आग लगाई गई, जो होटल जलाया गया, जो आफिस जलाया गया, वह विद्यार्थियों ने किया। वह जलाने वाले आप थे, जिन्होंने लोगों को भडकाया, जिन्होंने विद्यार्थियों को आगे किया, जब गोलियां चली तो आप भाग गये और विद्यार्थी मारे गए।

गया के बारे मे अभी नवल किशोर जी ने बतलाया कि 8 मारे गए, लेकिन उन मे मुश्किल से एक विद्यार्थी है, एक सम्भवतः हो या न हो, लेकिन ये 6 कौन हैं? 13 व्यक्ति घायल हुए, इन मे कौन से विद्यार्थी है, एक भी विद्यार्थी नहीं है। 88 गिरफ्तार हुए, इन में कितने विद्यार्थी हैं? इस लिए मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूं कि आप नाम पर न जाइये, मैं अपनी पार्टी की तरफ से कहना चाहता हूं कि हम सब मिल कर इस पर विचार करें। क्या विधान सभा टूट जानी चाहिए, अगर इस को तोड़ दिया जाना चाहिए, तो लोक सभा को भी तोड़ दिया जाना चाहिए तब फिर जब कल चुनाव होगा और अगर कही चुनाव मे आप का सपना सफल हो जाए, आप जीत जाएं, आप की सरकार बन जाए, तो फिर हम भी कहेंगे कि उस को तोड दिया जाए।

इस लिए प्रश्न बडा साफ है—प्रश्न सिद्धान्त का है—जहा हम उन की मांगों का समर्थन करते है वहा इन राजनीतिक पार्टियों के दाव-पेच को भी समझते है कि वे इन विद्यार्थियों की शक्ति का उपयोग नही, दुरुपयोग करना चाहते हैं। यहा बार बार कहा गया है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने सी० आर० पी० और बी० एस० एफ० का उपयोग किया, यह क्यो करने दिया गया। क्या आप यह नही मानते कि तमिलनाडू मे विपक्ष की सरकार है, पाण्डिचेरी मे कल थी, अगर वहा शासन व्यवस्था भग हो जाए और अगर वे बी० एस० एफ० भेजने की सहायता मांगें तो उन को न दी जाए। क्या आप का मत न करेंगे, मैं समझता हू कि आप नही करेंगे। इस लिए बिहार सरकार को भी अधिकार था कि ऐसी परिस्थिति मे इस फोर्स को बुलाए। लेकिन इस के आगे बढ़ कर मैं स्वयं कहता हू कि अगर शान्ति और व्यवस्था कायम करने वाली इस फोर्स ने कोई दुरुपयोग किया है तो निश्चय ही गृह मंत्री जी सजा दें। मैंने स्वयं भागलपुर शहर का उदाहरण रखा है—वहा की स्थानीय पुलिस ने वहा के एक नौजवान को, जो अपनी बेटी का श्राद्ध कर रहा था, आंख फोड़ दी, उसके हाथ तोड़ दिए।

लेकिन ऐसे कुछ उदाहरण इस बात का सबूत नही है कि आग लगाने वाले पर बी०एम०एफ० या सी० आर० पी धावा न करे, हमला न करे मैं जोरदार शब्दो मे माग करता हू कि ऐसे तत्वो का दृढता से मुकाबला किया जाये क्योकि इस से आप के शासन के प्रति, इस फार्म के प्रति आदर होगा, वरना इसके प्रति अनादर होगा।

एक सभ्रात नागरिक शाह मन्सूर के घर पर पुलिस ने छापा मारा और कहा कि हम कल्प्रिट को खोज रहे हैं। भले सज्जन के घर कल्प्रिट के नाम पर उसके बक्से खोजने लगे—ऐसी बातो की जाच होनी चाहिये। लेकिन जहा तक बुलाने का सवाल है हमे फख्र करना चाहिये कि कोई भी सरकार जरूरत पडने पर ऐसी फोर्स को बुलाये।

आज बिहार मे राजनीतिक स्तर पर एक बडा कदम कांग्रेस ने उठाया है। उन्होंने वहा के मत्रियो की सख्या 46 से 14 की है, इसलिये की है कि आप स्वय कहते है कि काम्पैक्ट सरकार होनी चाहिये, बडा मत्रिमडल नहीं होना चाहिये। मत्रियों की सख्या कम होनी चाहिये। मैं उम्मीद करता हू कि यह नया मत्रिमडल कुछ नये कदम उठायेगा . . .

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र . सुरेश कुमार जी उसमें नही हैं।

श्री भागवत झा आजाद . इस नये मत्रिमडल को तुरन्त अपने प्रशासन मे सुधार करना चाहिये। वहा के उन भ्रष्ट अधिकारियो को निकाल बाहर करना चाहिये, जिन्होंने अपने स्वार्थ के लिये और खाने-पकाने के लिये काम किया है, जहा के डवलपमेंट कमिश्नर, जहा के डिप्टी चेयरमैन, प्लानिंग कमीशन, चेयरमैन ने अपने स्वार्थ के लिये गोड्डा समग्र विकास समिति बना दी, वहा के एम० पीज को नही पूछा, वहा के एम० एल० एज को नही पूछा, वहा के पोलिटिकल पार्टीज को नही पूछा, अपने खाने के लिये सोसायटी रजिस्टर कर ली, इन व्यक्तियों के खिलाफ अविलम्ब कार्यवाही की जाय, ये शर्म-शर्म के लायक हैं। वहा के मत्री मडल को इनको निकाल बाहर करे। वहा के मत्रिमडल विद्यार्थियों के साथ सीधी बात करे, राजनीतिक पार्टियों के जरिये नही। उनके नेताओं को छोडें और कहे कि तुम्हारी मागो के लिये बात करना चाहते हैं। और उनका अविलम्ब सुधार करेंगे। वहां का मत्रिमडल बिहार के जमाखोरो, मुनाफाखोरों के खिलाफ़ कार्यवाही करे, कीमतो को कम करने के लिये, स्वस्थ शासन के लिये कार्यवाही करे।

जहा तक कीमतो का प्रश्न है—गृह मत्री जी यह काम आपको स्वय भी करना होगा। केन्द्रीय स्तर पर इसके लिये 10 रुपये से अधिक के नोट्स का डीमोनिटाइजेशन कीजिये, यह बहुत आवश्यक है। उत्पादन अधिक होने से कीमते घटेंगी, उत्पादन अधिक होने के लिये देश मे शान्ति और व्यवस्था चाहिये। धरना कम हो, हडतालें कम हो ऐसे ठीक से चलायी जाये, इनकी हडतालें बन्द हो। ये तमाम बातें राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर बिना किसी पार्टी का बिल्ला लगाये हम सभी को करनी चाहियें। हम विश्वास करते हैं कि वहा की छात्र सघर्ष समिति इन बातो पर विचार करेगी और वहा के नये मत्रिमडल से बात करेगी।

मैंने आपके समक्ष निम्न सुझाव दिये है—

1 स्वस्थ शासन, प्रशासन मे परिवर्तन।

2. नोटों का मुद्रीकरण।

3. इकानामिक कादम्ज का कोडिफिकेशन किया जाये कि जमाखोरों, मुनाफाखोरों

[श्री भगवत झा आजाद]

के खिलाफ़, जो कीमतें बढ़ा कर परेशानी पैदा करते हैं, उनके खिलाफ़ कार्यवाही की जा सके ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : ला एण्ड आर्डर का प्रश्न एब्सोल्यूट नही है । ला एण्ड आर्डर का सीधा सम्बन्ध मनुष्यों के पेट और भूख से हैं, अन्न की कमी को पूरा किया जाये । जमाखोरों, मुनाफाखोरों और बाजपेयी जी के मित्रों के खिलाफ़ धावा बोला जाये, जो कीमतें बढ़ाते है । हमारा विश्वास है कि इन तमाम चीजों को करने के लिये वहां का राजनीतिक नेतृत्व, प्रशासनिक नेतृत्व कुछ काम करके दिखलायेगा, हम उनके साथ है । लेकिन अगर वे इन बातों को नही करते है तो मै यह कहूंगा—

> समय शेष है, नही पाप का अपराधी है व्याध,
>
> जो तटस्थ है, जो पदस्थ है, जो पीछे है (हाथ मे दिन लेकर) समय गिनेगा उनका भी अपराध।

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA (Aurangabad): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the discussion on subject of this dimension has arisen because of the point raised by Shri Jotirmoy Bosu the other day about the use of excess force by the BSF in Gaya. The hon. Members who have spoken before me have referred to the explosive situation in Bihar. There is no doubt that. But I was surprised to hear the adverse criticism given to Shri Jayaprakash Narayan from this forum. Unfortunately, he is not here to defend himself. But it is known to all of us that Shri Jayaprakash Narayan is not there to destroy democracy. He has made it very plain that he wants to preserve democracy, to give more content to it. He does not believe only in formal democracy. The organisation that he has set up is for saving democracy. While I am not here to defend him. I must say that but for his leadership Bihar would have been facing a large violent movement today. It is because of his gracious personality and leadership that the movement in Bihar is peaceful and non-violent.

I would like to ask some questions here. Who started the movement on the 16th March in Betiah? Who started the movement on the 17th March in Patna? It was not the students. The Students' Committee appeared on the scene on the 18th March. Nobody accuses them of having resorted to violent activities. It is they who came out with a statement condemning arson and looting done by anti-social elements. The Students Action Committee is a non-political committee. Members owed allegiance to all parties, including the ruling party. Therefore, to characterise such a body as being engineered or supported by any political party would be wrong and it would not be giving a correct picture to the House.

The discussion today is on the points raised by Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu on the happenings in Gaya. What happened in Gaya on the 12th of April? The statement made by the Home Minister has pained me because it is a gross understatement of what happened on the 12th April. He has stated that firing had taken place at three places only. He has mentioned that only eight persons were killed and ten persons injured. This is a gross understatement. Even the subsequent reports that the Home Minister might have got would confirm this statement or mine that firing was resorted to at five places at least, if not at six places. The firing never took place near the Telephone Exchange as stated by the Home Minister. The number of persons killed in the firing would be more than 50.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT): There were five firings at three places.

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA: It was never near the Telephone Exchange, as was mentioned by the Home Minister in his statement. I say that the firing took place at five places. My information is from a source which cannot be considered to be hostile to the State Government or the ruling party. The number of persons killed would be more than 50. I have with me a list of at least 17 persons who were killed in the firing.

Sir, if you would permit me, I am prepared to read out the list of the persons who have been killed. One man lost his right hand.

What was the genesis of the trouble? Actually, the tension built up on the 11th April when Sargeant Lal took into custody four ladies and wanted to take them away. He has a very unsavoury reputation in Gaya. People sourrounded him. It was the intervention of the District Magistrate, who arrived on the scene, and on the assurance by D.M. that Sargeant Lal would be withdrawn to the police line, that the people were pacified. On the 12th April what happened was that one Manoj Kumar Bose was arrested along with two ladies. His mother and other persons, including women, prostrated before the jeep to prevent the arrested persons being taken away. When the policemen caught hold of those ladies by hand, it infuriated the mob. Although there were women constables, they were not utilized. This infuriated the mob and somebody from the crowd threw a brickbat. That started the trouble. The Home Minister might have received subsequent reports to show that there was no tear gas party. There was only a lathi party. The SDO and DSP came with one havildar and four armed police, with whom they wanted to control the crowd. When they failed in their attempt, they requisitioned the services of the BSF and the CRP.

We are not against the deployment of BSF as such. I have great admiration for them. The BSF has been reared up by a person with imagination, drive, skill and dedication, namely, Shri Rustomji, the Director-General of the BSF. He has stated only recently that they should not use 303 lethal weapons for quelling riots, they should have a humane approach and that they should develop riot guns to deal with the situation so that it may not prove lethal. Shri Jayaprakash Narain has also appreciated this humane approach What has pained us that the personnel of the BSF should have chased people who were running away, and fired at them. There was curfew for 39 hours continuously without a break to provide cover to the administration to dispose of the dead bodies without being detected.

The District Magistrate says that he did not issue the shot at sight order. At least that is what the Home Minister has said in his statement. There are many persons who have said that they have heard Shri Thakur, the Public Relations Officer, Gaya, announcing from the mike that anybody violating the curfew would be shot dead. The Government has denied it. The District Magistrate later on stated "no, it was meant for those who were indulging in arson and looting."

The hon. Member, Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad, has given some instances of excesses committed by the BSF. I am not making a statement of my own. I am only relying on the statement of Shri Jai Kumar Palit, President, Town Congress Committee, Gaya, belonging to the ruling party, that the personnel of the BSF chased people away, pursued them, entered even his private apartment, beat the inmates mercilessly, including his uncle, Shri Hari Prasad, a freedom fighter aged 80. Is it something which is normal for the BSF force to do? While I have all admiration for them, they will lose our respect and admiration if they behave like this.

[Shri Sotyendra Narayan Sinha]

Shri Jai Kumar Palit, Shri Mudrika Singh, ex-MP and former General Secretary of the BPCC and Dr. Jugal Kishore Prasad, MLA, all of the ruling party, have demanded a judicial probe into the excesses committed by the BSF. Shri Mudrika Singh has stated that they were virtually interned in their houses and that they were not allowed to go out. The District Magistrate did not hold even a press conference nor did he issue curfew passes even to MLAs. So they were not allowed to go out and see what was happening. At that time the dead bodies were being disposed of. We are told that they took the dead bodies to five places for burning. One driver of a Government vehicle has stated that he was employed for taking away dead bodies to Dehri-on-Sone for disposal.

If there is a judicial enquiry, all these facts would come out. I would, therefore, say that either the Home Minister should graciously agree to a judical probe or, alternatively, appoint a committee of this House to go into this question. Let some members of the opposition and the ruling party go there and hold an enquiry. Shri Jaiprakash Narayan has appointed a non-official committee, which has its owns status. You cannot say that a non-official committee has no importance. After the Jallianwalla massacre Motilal Nehru headed a non-official committee to go into it. Even though Shri Jaiprakash Narayan has appointed a non-official committee so that all the facts might be collected, it would be better if the Government appointed a judicial committee which would command the confidence of the people and let a time limit be fixed for the report. Therefore, my submission is, whatever my hon. friend, Shri Bhogendra Jha, and others have said, the Students' Action Committee has not been inspired by any political party. Secondly, the movement is being conducted on peaceful and non-violent lines....

13.00 hrs.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: They are demanding the dissolution of the Assembly.

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA: When they came out with their demands, I suggested in this House, the other day, that their demands should have been discussed with them. But nobody cared to talk to them. The Government was keeping quiet. Now, they have increased their demands.

My hon. friend, Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad, has said that the Ministry has been cut down to 14. I would like him to consider for himself: Will this Ministry deliver the goods? Are they capable of taking the action that he has suggested. No. Then, it is being said that this is the politics of disruption. I say, it is the callous attitude, the cavalier attitude, of the Government which is driving people to despair and desperation. I would say, actually, it is not the politics of disruption but it is the politics of despair and desperation.

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव: (मधेपुरा) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, बिहार मे गत महीने में जो वाकयात हुये और अभी जो हो रहे हैं, वे वास्तव में चिन्ताजनक और शर्मनाक हैं। हम इस सदन के इस भाग के लोग उस से ज्यादा चिंतित हैं बजाये उस भाग में लोगों से क्योंकि वे लोग इसके पीछे हैं और वे लोग इन्हें कराने में अपना सहयोग दे रहे हैं।

13.03 hrs.

[SHRI VASANT SAITHE *in the Chair*]

यह बात सही है कि दुनियां की हालत अनाज के मामले में तथा और मामलों में बिगड़ गई है और उसके साथ साथ भारत

और बिहार की भी। इसी बीच मे यू० पी० और कुछ और प्रदेशो के चुनाव आये और विरोधी दलो मे यह मसूबा बनाया कि वे वहां अपनी सरकार बना लेंगे और इस बिगडी हुई हालत से नाजायज फायदा उठायेंगे, लेकिन वास्तव मे परिणाम दूसरी तरह का निकला। उनके सब मसूबो पर पानी फिर गया। वहा की जनता ने उनको यह बता दिया कि अभी उनकी आस्था काग्रेस के ही साथ है। इससे बिगड कर विरोधी पार्टियों ने और खास कर हमारे वाजपेयी जी की पार्टी ने यह समझा कि उन्हे दूसरा तरीका अपनाना होगा। मुझे याद है चन्द एक माननीय सदस्यो ने यह बात इसी सदन मे कही थी कि यदि हम वोट से सरकार नही बदल सके तो वोट से सरकार को बदलेंगे, (व्यवधान) . उसी साजिश के फलस्वरूप आज ये वाकयात पटना मे देखने मे आये है क्योंकि गत महीने 16 तारीख और 18 तारीख को जो कुछ बिहार मे हुआ उसकी जाच पडताल से जो कुछ निकला है, उससे यह साबित हो चुका है कि उसमे किन लोगो का हाथ था। यह बात भी सदन के सामने आ चुकी है कि पटना में डिस्टिरबेंस होने से पहले यहा के चन्द एक नेता वहा पर गये थे और वहा जाकर उन्होंने जेल मे आनन्द मूर्ति जी से बाते की और उसके बाद ही बिहार मे ये घटनायें घटी। आगे आगे वाजपेयी जी जाते है और पीछे से ये घटनाये बिहार मे घटती हैं। जहा वे उधर से आये और ये घटनाये हुई... (व्यवधान)..., वहा जो बात हुई है, उसमे यह देखा गया हैं कि आनन्द मार्गी लोग उस भीड मे थे। इससे यह साफ जाहिर होगा कि इन उपद्रवों के पीछे कौन है। विरोधी दलो के लोगों ने यहा पर जोरदार शब्दो से कहा कि विद्यार्थियो का यह एजीटेशन था और उनकी कुछ मांगें थीं। विद्यार्थियो की जो मांगें हैं, हकीकत यह है, कि ये राजनीतिक मागे है, और यह एक राजनीतिक साजिश है।

सभापति जी, हमारे यहा अभी 15 प्रतिशत ही लोग मुश्किल से ऐसे खुशकिस्मत है जो कि अपने बच्चो को कालेजो और स्कूलो मे पढने के लिये भेज सकते है और 85 प्रतिशत अभी भी ऐसे लोग है जो कि गावो मे रहते हैं, और जो अपने बच्चो को कालेजो मे पढने नही भेज सकते है। उन 15 प्रतिशत म से 5 प्रतिशत ही ऐसे लोग होगे जो कि इन विरोधी दलों के बहकावे मे आ कर इस षडयंत्र मे सहयोग करेंगे। यह भारत की खुशकिस्मती है कि वे 85 प्रतिशत लोग ऐसा कोई काम नही करते है। जिनको लायन शेयर मिल रहा है, वही ऐसा कर रहे हैं और 25 वर्ष की आजादी के बाद भी जिनको कुछ नही मिला है, वह गड बड नही करते हैं। और शान्त हैं यदि वे बिगड जाये, तो आप समझ सकते हैं कि विरोधी दलो का क्या हाल होगा और उसके साथ साथ हमारा भी क्या हाल होगा। मैं अपने को एक एक्सक्लूड नहीं करता हू। उनके साथ हमारा भी क्या हाल होगा, इसका आप अन्दाजा लगा सकते हैं। इसलिये मै अपील करना चाहूगा और खास कर वाजपेयी जी और उनके दल के लोगो से और आप सभी से कि कम से कम इस आग को आगे न भडकाये जिससे हम सारे लोग झुलसकर मरने वाले हैं।

[श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव]

अभी जो गया में घटनायें हुई हैं, उसकी बात आई और हमारे कुछ दोस्तों ने यह कहा है कि यह स्टूडेंट्स एजीटेशन है। मैं आपको बताऊं कि 8 मृतकों में से एक को आईडेंटीफाई किया गया है कि वह स्टूडेंट है, छः को कहा गया है कि वे स्टूडेंट्स नहीं हैं और एक के बारे मे अभी स्थिति सन्देहजनक है, वह क्लियर नही हो पायी है। इसी तरह से 88 लोगो को जो गिरफ्तार किया गया है, उनमें एक भी विद्यार्थी नही है और पालीटिकल पार्टीज के कार्यकर्ताओं को उसमें आइडेंटीफाई किया गया है। इससे साफ जाहिर होता है कि दुर्घटनायें कौन कर रहा है और इनमें किन की साजिश हैं और किन का हाथ है।

गया मे जो उपद्रव हुये, उनमे श्री नवीन कुमार सिन्हा के बारे मे बताया गया है कि उनकी गोली से मौत हुई। उनके शरीर से एक पिलेट निकला है। पुलिस की तरफ से 303 के अलावा दूसरी गोली नही चली और उनके शरीर से पिलेट का हिस्सा निकला है। इससे आप अन्दाजा लगा सकते हैं कि क्या साजिश है। इसी तरह से कहा गया है कि जैन मन्दिर मे गोली का दाग है। जब यहां से लोग गये और उस दाग को देखा तो यह पाया गया कि वह एक डेढ़ इंच तक छेद है पर उसके अन्दर से कोई गोली नही निकली इन सब बातो से जाहिर है कि क्या क्या साजिश की गई और क्या यह कराना चाहते है और किसके इशारे पर ये सारे वाकयात हो रहे हैं।

श्री ईश्वर चौधरी (गया) : इसकी न्यायिक जांच हो.... (व्यवधान).. ।

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव : एक बात और जाहिर होगी। इस बीच जब पटना में वे वाकयात हुए, तो हमारे एक दोस्त हमारे जिला सहरसा में गये हुये थे। वहां इन पालिटीकल पार्टीज ने खास कर जन संघ पार्टी के लोगों ने किस तरह से हमारे माननीय सदस्य, श्री, चिरंजीत झा, जो यहां पर बैठे हुए हैं, को जलील किया और बाद में जब इंक्वायरी हुई तो इन के एक एम० एल० सी० एरेस्ट हुए और सोशेलिस्ट पार्टी के कई कार्यकर्ता एरेस्ट हुए है। तो इस से जाहिर होगा कि किस तरह से पालीटीकल पार्टी ने यह तय कर लिया है, वास्तव में डेमोक्रेसी में जिन का विश्वास नही है, कि वे देश को बर्बाद कर देंगे। हम उन्हें आगाह नहीं बल्कि चेतावनी देना चाहेंगे कि यदि वे ऐसा करते रहेंगे, तो हम को भी बाध्य होकर कुछ करना होगा। यह देश के लिए खतरनाक बात है और जनता तो इनके लिए कुछ करेगी ही लेकिन जनता यदि बिगड़ गई तो जैसा कि मैं ने पहले कहा उन के लिए तो खतरा है ही, हमारे लिए भी खतरा होगा। इसलिए मैं उन से आग्रह करूंगा कि वह इस तरह की कोई कार्यवाही न करें जिससे देश को खतरा पहुंचे। यह पार्टी की बात नहीं है, यह देश की बात है। संवैधानिक तरीके से वे अगर कुछ करें, तो उससे हमें एतराज नहीं है लेकिन उन को हिंसा का सहारा नही लेना चाहिये।

हमारे यहां मधेपुरा मे 19 तारीख को फायरिंग हुई थी। मैं वहां पर गया था। स्टूडेंट्स की जो डिमांड है, उसका मैं समर्थन करता हू। हम ने देखा जहां फायरिंग नहीं होनी चाहिए थी वहां फायरिंग हुई। इक्वायरी जो चल रही है, उस से पता चल रहा है कि किस तरह से पोलीटीकल पार्टीज के लोग उस के पीछे थे और किस तरह से वे साजिश कर रहे हैं। ये सब बातें हो रही हैं। जो लोगो की मांग है और जो स्थिति वहां पर है, उस को देखते हुए वहां पर अनाज ज्यादा दिया जाए और वहा जो दूसरी दिक्कतें हैं, उनको दूर किया जाए और जैसा कि हम ने पहले भी कहा है, कि उस में हम उन से सहयोग करना चाहते हैं। यदि वे शान्तिपूर्ण ढंग से कोई

काम करना चाहते हैं और डैमोक्रेटिक तरीके से इस तरह की कोई मांग रखते हैं तो हम उनका समर्थन करते हैं चाहे वह विद्यार्थियों की मांग हो या किसी और की मांगें हों, लेकिन हम नहीं चाहते कि देश बर्बाद हो और हम कोई ऐसी चीज नहीं होने देना चाहेंगे और जनता भी इसको बर्दाश्त नहीं करेगी। यदि यू० पी० के चुनाव के बाद और उड़ीसा के चुनाव के बाद वे जनता के फैसले को नहीं मानते हैं, तो मैं बता दूं कि वे समय को नहीं पहचान पा रहे हैं। तो कल को उन को दिक्कत होगी और देश को दिक्कत होगी। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हू कि इस तरह के कामों मे वे इडल्ज न करें।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Ishwar Chaudhry.

श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : सभापति महोदय, लोकतंत्र मे सत्याग्रह, प्रदर्शन, धरना जन-अधिकार है।....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): On a point of order, Sir. This should have been my turn. But I do not mind as we both belong to the Opposition. But I should have been consulted in the matter. My consent should have been taken and then only he should have been called.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not your turn. The Chair has the duty to balance the debate and I go by the list before me.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: That list is wrong.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no point of order. It is for the Chair to decide whom it should call.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: There is an order of the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You may show me the rule.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: There is an order of the House. It has been done all the time like that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You must regulate yourself according to the rule. You point out to me the rule by which I have to go according to your wish or I have to decide who is to speak. You cannot dictate to me. When I am standing, please sit down.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am on a point of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. You must appreciate that after Mr. Bhogendra Jha, the Congress turn came and then Mr. Satyendra Narayan Sinha spoke

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Because I gave my consent to the Deputy Speaker who made an announcement —you may look at the record—

'If others have no objection, may I call Mr. Satyendra Narayan Sinha'. I said, I have no objection. Because it was my turn to be called, I allowed it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You gave precedence to one person.. (*Interruptions*). Please do not create any disorder. I recognise you as the main Opposition. But where is the humiliation in this?

SHRI NOORUL HUDA (Cachar): There is no humiliation But that is the convention

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): I have to make a small representation to make the position clear. I think it was agreed, and the Deputy Speaker also announced that the Chair would call speakers in the order of two Congress Members and one from the Opposition, and I request you to follow that. *Inter se* between them it is for you to decide.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am here to balance the speeches. Mr. Chaudhry comes from that region. So I thought that he might make some contribution. If you have a quarrel over that, all right, you speak.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I would like to put on record what an irregularity has been committed in this debate.

It is a very important matter. Shri S. M. Banerjee was the Mover, according to the order paper. He got up and spoke just for one minute and the next speaker should be a congressman. Mr S M Banerjee's place was taken by Mr. Bhogendra Jha. I did not object because he comes from Bihar. The Deputy Speaker said I will allow Mr. Satyendra Narayan Sinha to speak. Then I did not mind Now this is the third time. What is this? The Chair thinks anything can be done....

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: Sir to put the record straight, call one more person from the congress and then you may call one from the opposition.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: No, no.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please see Rule 350 It says: 'When a Member rises to speak, his name shall be called by the Speaker. If more members than one rise at the same time, the member whose name is called shall be entitled to speak.' This is the rule which has been given and I follow the rules.

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप नियमों में मत जाइए। हम ज्योतिर्मय बसु साहब से कहेंगे कि यह हमारा उनका अरेंजमेंट होता है, मगर संख्या के हिसाब से वह सब से बड़ी पार्टी है, उन्हें मौका मिलना चाहिए, इस में कोई दो राय नहीं है। लेकिन अब ईश्वर चौधरी ने शुरू कर दिया है तो उन को बोलने दिया जाये।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It is**

MR. CHAIRMAN: You must withdraw that word. Otherwise I will have to proceed under the rules. You cannot insult the Chair. Direction 115 A says that 'Any one of the following three methods may be adopted by members who desire to notify the Speaker of their intention to take part in a debate or discussion....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I gave that in writing.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please wait. Then it says:

> "(a) The names of members who wish to participate in a particular debate or discussion may be supplied to the Speaker by the parliamentary parties or groups.
>
> (b) A member who prefers to write direct to the Speaker may do so without having to go through the machinery of parliamentary party or group
>
> (c) A member who may not like to give his name to the Speaker through his party or to write direct to the Speaker but wishes to adopt the well-known parliamentary practice of catching the Speaker's eye may stand in his seat whenever he wishes to take part in a debate."

(*Interruptions*) Please listen to the whole thing. Then it says:

> "The Speaker shall not be bound by the lists or order in which names have been given by parties or groups or individuals directly. The lists shall be for his guidance only

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

> and it shall always be open to him to make changes whenever necessary in order that the debates are regulated in accordance with the general principles laid down by the Speaker from time to time."

Therefore, I was perfectly within my right to call Shri Ishwar Chaudhry.

The use of the word spoken by Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu against the Chair is irregular. I ask him to withdraw that. (*Interruptions*) I have already pointed out to you Direction 115A of the Speaker. I think the order in the House can be maintained only if I go according to the rules. If I go beyond the rules, you have every right to question. But, as long as I go according to the rules, you must cooperate with me to see that the order in the House is maintained. This is my request to you all. I do not understand how Shri Bosu made this uncharitable remark against the Chair. As long as I was within the rules, will it be all right to allow this remark to remain on record? This is for the House to decide. Otherwise it is impossible to function.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, will you kindly permit me to make my submission?

MR CHAIRMAN: On what? Is it a point or order? I must know whether we should go according to the rules or not. Do you want me to regulate the proceedings under the rules or not?

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Sir, according to the rules quoted by you, you are right. And what Shri Bosu said was this. His Party being the next majority party, he should have been given precedence over the other parties. From that point of view I think he is right. Because you have called Shri Chaudhry and you have permitted him, you may ask him to speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Have you finished?

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: In regard to the word uttered by Shri Bosu, if you deem fit, that can be expunged.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I want only half a minute. My name was mentioned properly and it was in the list. I have asked Shri Jha to speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr Guha, are you making a submission or speech?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I am making my submission. As per the rule read out by you, you are within your rights to regulate the business of the House. Anyway, the word ** is a very uncharitable remark Except on rare occasions only, generally, it has been the convention that, according to the party position, you ask the speakers to speak. I think the matter should end there and Shri Chaudhry may be allowed to speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think the matter can be settled here. I believe that Shri Bosu agrees with me that Shri Chaudhry may now speak. Now, will you withdraw the remarks made by you against the Chair?

I think that remark will have to be expunged.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I rise on a piont of order Under what rules do you expunge it? You kindly read out the rule.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall show you the rule. The remark made by you is undignified.

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

श्री डी० एन० तिवारी (गोपालगंज) : सभापति महोदय, 15 मिनट टाइम बरबाद हो गया है, यह टाइम अपोजीशन मे काटा जाना चाहिये, हम लोग शान्ति मे बैठे रहे, लेकिन उन्होने इस टाइम को बरबाद किया इसलिए यह समय उन के समय मे से काटा जाना चाहिये ।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: May I know the rule?

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is rule 380.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You may ask Shri Chaudhry to continue.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I do not think that I yield to you. I have done it under the rules.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA (Bhavnagar): On a point of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your point of order, Mr. Mehta?

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Sir, you had been pleased to direct that the words **should be expunged. My point of order is, are those words unparliamentary, defamatory or derogatory to anybody. He expressed an opinion You cannot expunge anything which is not unparliamentary, derogratory or defamatory

MR CHAIRMAN. Rule 380 says:

> "If the Speaker is of opinion that words have been used in debate which are defamatory or indecent or unparliamentary or undignified, he may, in his discretion, order that such words be expunged from the proceedings of the House."

This remark against the Chair is an undignified remark and therefore it is expunged.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI PILOO MODY: Is it your contention that if the Chair ** it is permissible?

MR CHAIRMAN: That is hypothetical and I can not give any opinion on your hypothetical remark.

SHRI PILOO MODY. Sir, once the Chair arbitrarily puts things out of the record, entire passages of debates concerning allegations against the Government can be removed in the same manner. There will be no end to it. Therefore, I recommend to you, if Parliamentary democracy is dear to your heart suffer the insult rather than ruin the procedure.

MR CHAIRMAN: Simultaneously with this, Mr. Mody, you will appreciate that unless we agree to honour the Chair which has to regulate the proceedings—in its best wisdom and according to the rules—and unless this cooperation is given it would be impossible to regulate the proceedings of the House and the very basis of the parlimentary system would be threatened I do not say I have got all the experience and wisdom of the other Members But I am doing my best You must cooperate with me to enable me to regulate the proceedings.

श्री ईश्वर चौधरी (गया) : सभापति महोदय लोकतन्त्र मे देश की जनता को शान्तिपूर्ण ढग से प्रदर्शन और सत्याग्रह करने का अधिकार है और इसी अधिकार को लेकर सम्पूर्ण बिहार में छात्र संघर्ष समिति द्वारा भ्रष्टाचार, घूसखोरी, भुखमरी, मंहगाई, शिक्षा मे सुधार, आदि मामलो को लेकर यह शान्तिपूर्ण प्रदर्शन चल रहा था। इसी

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

दर्गमियान गया में ता० 8 को शान्तिपूर्ण धरना पोस्ट-आफिस, स्टेट बैंक और रेलवे को छोड़कर बाकी सारे सरकारी प्रतिष्ठानो पर आरम्भ किया गया था। यह प्रदर्शन महिलाओ, बच्चों और विद्यार्थियो द्वारा शुरू किया गया था। यह प्रदर्शन ता० 9 और 10 को भी शान्तिपूर्ण रहा, ता० 11 को सार्जेंट मेजर लाल जो गया के नागमणि अपने कुकर्मों के लिए प्रसिद्ध हैं, उन्होंने एक महिला सत्यग्रही के पास जा कर उस के सीने के पास हाथ लगा कर उस को एरेस्ट करने का प्रयास किया।

उनके कुकर्म देखकर सारे प्रदर्शनकारियो मे रोष आ गया किन्तु वातावरण शांत रहा। उस महिला को एरेस्ट करने मे वह सफल नही हो सके और वासना के वशीभूत मि० लाल वापिस लौट गए। 12 तारीख को 12 बजे दिन मे श्रीमान् एस० डी० ओ०, सदर और उन के साथ मे कुछ और लाठीधारी आदमी आये, वहा पर, और स्पष्टत सारा काम ठप्प पड गया था इसमे कोई दो मत नहीं परन्तु प्रदर्शन बिल्कुल शान्तिपूर्ण था जिसमे महिलाये और बच्चे थे। एस० डी० ओ० के आने के बाद उन्होंने एक मजूमदार बोस नामक विद्यार्थी को अरेस्ट करने का प्रयास किया। यह देखकर सारे विद्यार्थी और महिलायें आ गए और कहाकि लोकतन्त्र मे हम यह नही चलने देगे। यह क्रम जारी रहा। फिर पता नही एस० डी० ओ० के मन मे हिंसा का रूप देने की इच्छा थी कि उन्होंने अन्ततोगत्वा अपने सारे लाठीधारियों का यह आदेश दे दिया कि लाठी चलाओ। नतीजा यह हुआ कि उन महिलाओ बच्चों, विद्यार्थियो और साथ साथ नागरिको पर अनगिनत लाठियां बरसाई गयी। परिणामस्वरूप लाठियों की मार के भय से, इस डर मे कि हम मार खा जायेंगे या फिर अपने को बचाने की भावना से उन्होने पथराव किया। पथराव मे सरकारी गुंडे भी हो सकते है। पथराव प्रदर्शनकारी नही कर सके। मेरा यह अनुमान और धारणा है कि प्रदर्शनकारी अपने बचाव में कुछ नही कर सके क्योंकि वे निहत्थे थे। जितना उनको पीटा गया आप अन्दाजा लगा सकते है। इन सारी बातो के बावजूद 4 बजे के लगभग जिलाधीश महोदय ने आदेश दिया कि गोली मार दो। गोली का आदेश होने के साथ मे के० पी० रोड, जैन मंदिर लिहेरिया सराय आदि स्थानो पर गोली की बौछार हो गई। जलियावाला बाग का कांड बैसाखी के दिन हुआ था लेकिन वहा पर उसके एक दिन पूर्व 12 तारीख को जलियावाला बाग के कांड की रचना हो गई। जलियावाला बाग की रचना डायर ने की थी और यहा पर जिलाधीश महोदय डायर की उपाधि से अपने को बचा नही सकते। देखते देखते वहा पर करीब 70 लाशे पट गयी और दो सौ से अधिक प्रदर्शनकारी जिनमे निरीह बच्चे और महिलाये थी, चोट खा गये। वहा पर दो सौ राउन्ड गोलिया चली, साठ राऊंड अश्रु गैस फेकी गई और अनेको बार लाठी चार्ज हुआ। आज आप जैन मन्दिर और उन गलियों मे जा कर देखें जहा पर घुम घुम कर लोगों को गोली से मारा गया। यह सूचना देने के बाद कि गोली मार दो, फिर क्या था गोलियां चलने लगी लेकिन यह सरकारी अधिकारी अपने स्टेटमेंट मे कहते है कि केवल 8 मरे हैं। मैं इस बात की चुनौती देता हू कि आप इस बात की जांच करायें, अगर 70 से अधिक व्यक्ति न मरे हो तो मैं दावे के साथ कहता हू लोक सभा की सदस्यता मैं स्वीकार नही करूंगा। मैं आप को इस बात की चुनौती दे रहा हू आप इसकी जाच कराये। मैं उस स्थान का वर्णन कर रहा हू जहा पर . .

सभापति महोदय क्या आप अपने दल का सारा टाइम लेने जा रहे है?

श्री ईश्वर चौधरी वाजपेयी जी भी बोलेंगे।

सभापति महोदय : सात मिनट आपके पक्ष के लिए हैं और सात मिनट तो प्राय आपने ही ले लिए हैं।

श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : मैं समाप्त कर रहा हूं।

चौक का वह स्थान जहा राजाराम स्वर्णकार की दुकान है वहा पुलिस ने अन्दर घुस कर गोलिया चलाई और उस दुकान में राम खिलावन स्वर्णकार और सुरेश राम को मारा गया। इतना ही नही, इतने लोगो को मौत के घाट उतारने के बाद पता नही चला उनकी लाशे कहा गयी। अगर लाशों का कुछ पता है तो आई० डी० ओ० हास्पिटल, कालरा हास्पिटल और पुलिस लाइन आदि स्थानों पर पता नहीं लाशें क्या हुई। मैं उन स्थानों को देख कर आया हू, गया में बोध गया पुल न० 18 वहा पर लाशों को पेट्रोल और लकडी के नीचे जलाया गया है। मैं सरकार से माग करता हू और चुनौती देता हूं अगर मेरी सारी बातें झूठ है, महिलाओं बच्चों को न मारा गया हो तो आप इन सारी बातों की न्यायिक जाच करवायें, अगर यह असत्य साबित हो गया तो कम से कम मैं इस बात का भरोसा रखता हू कि मैं लोकसभा की सदस्यता से अपना त्याग-पत्र दे दूंगा।

एक बात और कहूंगा कि जब बिहार जल रहा था तो बिहार के सारे मंत्री यहा पर गुणा जोड और घटाने में व्यस्त थे, अपने स्वार्थ में फसे हुए थे। मेरी आप से मांग है कि आप इन सारे तथ्यो की न्यायिक जाच करवाये।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: This is a police raj where we are living today. It has been very rightly pointed out by no less a paper than *The Free Press Journal*, an ardent supporter of the Government; in a caption:

"More people are believed to have died in police firings all over the country in the 26 years since independence than in all the two centuries of alien rule? What has made the policeman in India so much despaised by the public whom the seeks to serve?"

This is the context in which we rise to speak, today.

Today I was surprised to read a press clipping of 21 March 1974 which says that they have formed a Cabinet Panel on the War Council pattern....

AN HON. MEMBER: Where?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Here. This is to fight the starving millions of the country, to let loose the blood-hounds to suck their blood and get at their throat. A Cabinet Panel on the War Council Pattern! 'An Inner Cabinet to be charged with the integrated responsibility for the whole range of government policies is being suggested here to deal with the crisis that has gripped the country'. This is for what? To let the blood-hounds loose and suck the blood out of the starving millions of the country.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: No, no. This is Shrimati Indira Gandhi's war on corruption.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Then let her threat herself.

This is amply demonstrated by figures. In 1950 the Central Police budget was Rs. 3 crores. In 1973, it is Rs. 166 crores. The State police budget in 1950 for all the States in India was Rs. 51.78 crores. In 1973, it is Rs. 312.93 crores.

This is democracy and socialism, Mr Congressman around us here which you have brought to this country! You are living surrounded by blood-hounds whom you let loose on the people who ask for the minimum requirements for human living.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad): How many people have you murdered in Bengal?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Keep quiet.

In Gujarat—I am sorry I angered you; but I have reasons for it—around 140 people were shot dead. In Bihar also, they want to be ruthless and make it a battlefield. On the one side, you are armed to the teeth; we know the weapons the BSF and CRP carry are almost like those of infantry battalions. It is only for tackling unarmed civilians on the other side. You are on the one side armed to the teeth; on the other side are the starving population, millions of people confronting you. This is the implementation of Shrimati Indira Gandhi's *garibi hatao* programme.

What is happening? The people are only demanding implementation of the *garibi hatao* slogan on which votes were taken from them by Shrimati Indira Gandhi. They are struggling for survival, for food and against high prices, against blackmarketeers and hoarders, kulaks and corrupt practices.

One student came and saw me the other day. He asked: what will happen in this country? The Bihar Education Minister asked the college examining authority to give 15 grace marks to his son so that he could pass. Naturally he is to be taken as Minister. Mr. Lalit Narayan may help him. He must be made a Minister! So, 15 grace marks. The demand was everybody has to be given that mark. Otherwise, there would be trouble, and that is what has happened. I say that the demands of the youth and the students are more than justified, and therefore, they must be accepted.

Then, I would like to quote from the *Far Eastern Economic Review*, a very well known paper from Hong Kong. It says:

"The student violence in Gujarat and Bihar, says officials, was fanned by vested interests and those who do not want democracy. But the truth is that life has become unbearable for the vast majority of the people, while a few thousand wallow in luxury, unlimited corruption and power."

For example, Shri L. N. Mishra.

"More than 100 lives were lost in the two States after battles with the police....'

It is a scathing attack on this Government.

Then, I wish to quote the views of a former Inspector-General of Police. I do not like to quote in fact, but then, even a former diehard police officer like him says:

"Speaking gently and yet delivering hard punches, Mr. Mithilesh Kumar Sinha, who retired nearly 15 years ago as Inspector-General of Police, said: If you can't give the people food, there is bound to be a revolution.....Nearly two months ago I wrote to the Chief Secretary that your distribution system is so rotten that I am surprised there is no uprising. I had told him that the situation was so fraught with danger that Bihar could go the Gujarat way...."

It is not from the RSS or Anand Marg nor from the CIA. It is from no less a person than a retired Inspector-General of Police.

What is happening? Instead of registering the protests, bullets have been showered. Shri Jaiprakash Narayan, with whom we differ on many things—my party differs—and we do not agree with many things that he says, but here we congratulate him for coming up to organise the masses against this government of kulaks, thieves and butchers. He has successfully done it.

Another thing is this. I am glad you are smiling. I got a very shocking news. The Government of India

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have considered Bihar to be their immediate battle-field against the Opposition. The Centre is to meet the Opposition's offensive. Bihar is regarded as a test case. The Centre regards Bihar as the scene for the final bid to meet the Opposition offensive. It does not see the Bihar case as a State problem but as one which has all-India implications for the Congress and the Government.

My memory is not quite short. In 1942, in the Quit India movement, though our party had our own stand and we did not approve of certain things, we know that Bihar's sacrifices, Bihar's contribution was about the highest in the country. Do not forget that you will not be able to tackle Bihar in this manner. The only way is to face them, meet their demand, and give up your association with the kulaks, thieves and reactionaries.

Then, about the shoot at sight order. I was surprised. Only the other day, this Home Minister, Shri Uma Shankar Dikshit, piousely-dressed person, had apologised before the House for telling a thing which I would like to say, a lie,—but it is unparliamentary—and so I would say it was an unmixed untruth. What has happened again? He has made a statement about Gaya wherein he has said:

"The State Government have intimated that no shoot at sight order was given at Gaya and that all the three firings took place under orders of the magistrates on the spot."

Of course the whole statement is a monument of falsehood. I shall come to that slowly. The shoot at sight order in West Bengal—have experienced it. In British days when there was alien rule it was mandatory to hold an enquiry after each and every police firing but under Mrs. Gandhi's orders that was done away with in West Bengal. I have with me enough correspondence with the Prime Minister on this matter and I can exhibit it before the House. It is being done daily. In the speeches of Mr. Uma Shankar Dixit, scruples are not to be seen, morals are done away with and lying also is not punishable. They have discovered that.... (*Interruptions*).

MR. CHAIRMAN: According to the Business Advisory Committee, your time is 9 minutes.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I know that Mr. Bhogendra Jha whose party has a lower strength was given 25 minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The C. P. I. had 20 minutes. I am saying from the paper given to me. He moved the motion on behalf of Mr. Banerjee. He took 20 minutes.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I shall take a little time. Here is an item in *Hindustan Times*, front page story: shoot at sight order in Patna following day long....

I shall come to the main point. I take the entire responsibility to prove that Mr. Uma Shankar Dikshit has deliberately told an untruth in this House. Shoot at sight orders were given in Bihar, in Gaya. I take the responsibility. You are an upholder of traditions here. Let Mr. Uma Shankar Dikshit face it if he is worth his salt. According to the *Times of India* dated 14th April, 1974, "the Border Security Force patrolling the streets has been ordered to shoot at sight those violating the curfew and indulging in violence". Secondly, the *Times of India* on 16th April, 1974, says: "The District Magistrate Confirmed that he had issued shoot at sight order on April 14, against curfew violators, etc." Then I come to the real thing, the PTI creed: it starts "Del 76 gen—curfew'. It goes on to say:

"Mr. Lal confirmed that he had issued a shoot-at-sight order on April 12 against curfew violators indulg-

ing in violent activities like loot, arson, etc. He said the order had also been announced through loudspeakers on mobile vans...."

On April 13, PTI had put out a story from Gaya about the order to shoot at sight violators of curfew indulging in violent activities like loot, arson, etc. On April 14, the UNI had put out a story from Patna, quoting unidentified 'official sources', denying any such order. Then again on April 15, the P.T.I. confirms that when the district magistrate was asked about it, he confirmed the order. The PTI takes the responsibility. Either the Home Minister is misleading the House or the PTI is doing so. Let there be a probe. If the Minister has any sense of self-respect he should come for a probe and establish once for all that in this House lying cannot be allowed. I can tell you that this Home Minister will be required to go if he conducts a probe. It shows how mischievous they are. On 13, April around 4.45 p.m. the Government PRO Mr. Thakur announced that those who violated the orders would be bayoneted and shot. He has denied it but the denial has no basis because not less than three Congress legislators heard with their own ears sitting in the first class in the refreshment room in the first floor in Gaya station..*(Interruptions)* a sitting MLA of Gaya, sitting M. P. of this House from Gaya and an ex-MP ...*(Interruptions)* Mr. Sukhdev. These people heard with their own ears what Mr Thakur was announcing with a microphone and an amplifier and he was announcing that those who were seen in the town breaking the curfew will be bayoneted. They are all preaching non-violence. Have you seen beyoneting? I have seen. You do not know.

Sir, we have Ananda Marg, RSS and CIA. Who had been their protector? Who had been their collaborator? It is all the administration, persons sitting in the official gallery, administrators and policemen. They are hand in gloves with these people and they are protected. Whenever something happens....*(Interruptions)*.

I know of the recent dialogue of Mr. Naik in Bombay with the leader of that party in Bombay. We know what goes on. We know Mrs. Gandhi is close to all these forces. We know all that.

The question is, in Gaya, it all started with molestation of a lady by a policeman, by a sergeant. Sir, do you know, even Professors have been arrested. When a deputation of Professors went to meet the District Magistrate, it was of no use. Prof. J. C. Jha—he contested the last elections—of Gaya College was suddenly arrested Students to All India Students Federation have been arrested. The question is, this firing had taken place in five places between 1 and 3 PM on 12th April. Scores had died and dead bodies have been given a mass burial and burning. Police have burnt the dead bodies. The Bihar Military Police refused to fire. That is one good thing.

Firing had taken place in Chattaki Masjid, Clock Tower, near Kotwali, near market and at Jain Mandir. Youth aged between 8 and 12 years have been found dead. The pretext was, there was loot. The Police went to a place called Jain Mandir and started smashing glasspanes of houses to prove that there was violence, and therefore, firing had been resorted to. In a hospital, 13 dead bodies were seen. The Border Security Force sealed the hospital, the largest hospital Sir, Curfew orders were given two hours late and when the curfew lapsed, that was not intimated.

I would say, they cannot see the writing on the wall. There is no Government functioning in Bihar. All of them are fiddling in Delhi and the head man is sitting here. Sir, many congressmen have unequivocally condemned this. But, most of the corrupt Ministers like Shri Daroga Rai and others are still going strong. The

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funniest thing is, this gentleman, Shri Jagjivan Ram, whose son has been named as a Cabinet Minister, neither he knows about it nor his father knows about it.

Therefore, I demand immediate dissolution of the Assembly and you should seek fresh mandate from the people if you are worth your salt. You had to lick the dust. Here also, the same thing, unless you do it.

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह (चतरा) : सभापति जी, छात्र आन्दोलन या युवा-आक्रोश जिस की चपेट में बहुत सारी बातें कही गयीं हैं जिसकी हवा गुजरात से शुरू हुई और बिहार में अभी तक वह आग लगी हुई है उस संबंध में बहुत कुछ कहा गया है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जहां तक भ्रष्टाचार के खिलाफ बात है हमारी नेता प्रधान मंत्री इंदिरा गांधी ने युवकों की सभाओं में बार-बार कहा है, युवक कांग्रेस की सभाओं में कहा है कि युवको को आगे बढ़कर भ्रष्टाचार के खिलाफ आवाज उठानी चाहिए और जहां तक युवा आक्रोश की बात है, छात्रों के भ्रष्टाचार के खिलाफ आगे बढ़ने की बात है बंगाल और केरल आदि बहुत सी जगहों में युवक-कांग्रेस ने आवाज उठाई थी और आगे आ कर भ्रष्टाचार को खत्म करने का काम किया था। लेकिन युवा आक्राश और आन्दोलन के नाम पर जो हिंसात्मक घटनाएं भड़काई जाती हैं और युवकों को गुमराह किया जाता है यह कोई अच्छी बात नहीं है। देश को इस तरह से विघटन के मार्ग पर लाया जा रहा है।

बिहार की घटनाएं यह नहीं हैं कि 16 मार्च से शुरू होती हैं जब बेतिया में आन्दोलन हुआ, गोलीकांड हुआ और लोग मारे गये। 16 के बाद 18 तारीख को पटना में जो कुछ भी हुआ उस संबंध में भी मैं बहुत नहीं कहना चाहता इसलिए कि पूरा देश जानता है कि क्या हुआ। हां, एक बात मैं जरूर कहना चाहता हूं कि 16 को जब बेतिया में गोलीकांड हुआ था और 18 को जब पटना में गोलीकांड हुआ या आग लगी उस के दरमियान अटल बिहारी जी और एक दूसरे नेता पटना जरूर गए थे, यह मैंने अखबारो में पढ़ा था। मैं और कुछ नही कह रहा हू। मैं यह नही कह रहा हूं कि उन्होंने आग लगा दी। यह मैं कैसे कह सकता हू ? लेकिन मैं यह जरूर कहता हूं कि वह बेचारे वहा गए थे और अखबारों में यह बात आई थी। यही से शुरूआत नहीं होती है। 21 जनवरी को बिहार बन्द का एक नारा दिया अपोजीशन पार्टीज ने। 21 जनवरी के दिन कही कुछ नही हुआ। मेरे क्षेत्र कोडरमा मे भीड़ ने क्या किया कि रेलवे स्टेशन पर आक्रमण कर दिया, गोली चली, दो आदमी मारे गए। शुरूआत वहां से हुई। बड़े योजना-बद्ध तरीके से चला आ रहा है।

12 अप्रैल को गया मे जो घटनाएं हुईं उनमें ये कितने दोषी हैं, मैने उस दिन कहा था जब आदरणीय वाजपेयी जी बड़े झुंझला कर खड़े हो गये थे, लेकिन वह कोई बे-बुनियाद बात मैं ने नही कही थी। 12 अप्रैल को जो कुछ गया में हुआ उस की नींव पिछले 17 मार्च को गया में डाली गई थी। 17 मार्च को गया में जनसंघ ने यह कहा था अपनी एक मीटिंग में—जन सब टु लांच धरना आन रेलवे स्टेशन ऐंड पोस्ट आफिस—यह वहां के इंडियन नेशन अखबार में 18 तारीख को प्रकाशित हुआ था और इसी मे यह भी लिखा हुआ है कि :

The concluding function was also attended by Shri Atal Behari Vajpayee.

यह 17 तारीख को हुआ था। यह मैं इसलिए कह रहा हूं कि मैं ने बे-बुनियाद बात नहीं कही थी और जब कभी इस तरह के रेजोल्यूशन पास किए गये, अटैक हुए या आन्दोलन किए गए तो उस का शिकार किस को बनाया गया ? केन्द्रीय कार्यालयों को, पोस्ट-आफिसेज को, रेलवे स्टेशंस को और टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज को।

ये चीजे किस के लिए हैं ? ये जनता के लिए हैं। उन में आग लगती है तो किस का घर जलता है ? जनता का घर जलता है। अराजकता फैलती है तो उस से किस को नुकसान पहुंचता है ? जनता को नुकसान पहुंचता है। लेकिन बहुत से ऐसे दल हैं जो आग लगा कर हाथ सेंकने में मजा लेते है। यह जनतंत्र का अर्थ नहीं है।

मैंने जैसा आप से निवेदन किया गया 12 अप्रैल को जो घटनाएं हुई उस से हर व्यक्ति दुखी है। गया एक ऐसी जगह है जहा की धरती पर आजसे हजारों साल पहले भगवान गौतम बुद्ध को ज्ञान की प्राप्ति हुई। गया एक ऐसा स्थान है कि जहां भगवान विष्णु का मन्दिर है और जहा लाखो लोग प्रति वर्ष दर्शन करने जाते हैं। वह एक ऐसी जगह है जहां अन्तःसलिला फल्गू प्रवाहित है। हर व्यक्ति को वह शांति का पाठ पढ़ाता है और उस गया में अशांति का पाठ पढ़ाने की कोशिश किस ने की ? यह मैं नही कहना चाहता हूं, यह इंडियन नेशन अखबार कहता है। जहां तक गया की घटनाओं का जिक्र है ठीक ही दूसरे साथियों ने कोट किया है, गया कांग्रेस कमेटी के अध्यक्ष श्री जयकुमार पालित ने यह मांग की है कि वहां जो कुछ भी हुआ उस में कुछ पदाधिकारियों, अधिकारियों और पुलिस का भी बहुत बड़ा हाथ है और उन्होंने न्यायिक जाच की माग की है। वहां के एम० एल० ए० ने भी कहा है कि सारे मामले की न्यायिक जांच होनी चाहिए और मैं भी यह मांग करता हूं कि न्यायिक जाच होनी चाहिए जिस से बहुत से लोगों के मुखड़े साफ हो जावे। क्योंकि गया में शान्ति चाहने वाले लोग कभी भी अशान्ति में विश्वास नही करते, मर्यादा भंग करने में आस्था नहीं रखते, सन्तुलन खोने में उन का विश्वास नहीं है, वे चाहते हैं कि देश में जनतन्त्र ठीक ढंग से चले। लेकिन उन सब को भड़काने में जो तत्व सक्रिय रहे, उन का चेहरा साफ होना चाहिये।

14.00 hrs.

मान्यवर, गया में जो घटनाएँ हुई— उन का नारा क्या था ?

जो लोग एरेस्ट हुए उन का नारा था—कोतवाली जलाओ, साथी छुड़ाओं :

श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : कही भी लुटाई नही हुई, एक भी आगजनी नही हुई, लेकिन फिर भी गोलिया चलाई गई।

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : अब मैं एक मिनट का समय और लेकर अपने कुछ सुझाव आप के माध्यम से सरकार के समक्ष रखना चाहता हू। गृह मंत्री जी से मेरा सुझाव है —

1. वे स्वय जा कर गया की इन घटनाओं का निरीक्षण करे।

2. मैं चाहता हूं कि गया काण्ड की न्यायिक जांच हो।

3. दोषी अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही की जाय।

4. खाद्यान्न की कमी, किरासिन तेल की कमी, आवश्यक वस्तुओ की जो कमी है, उन की पूर्ति की जाय।

5. संवैधानिक मर्यादा के अनुसार विधान मण्डल के फंक्शन मे सब का सहयोग मिलना चाहिये।

6. केन्द्रीय सरकार ने जिस तरह से अभी वहा के मंत्री मण्डल की ओर ध्यान दिया हैं, उसी तरह से वहा जो बड़े पैमाने पर भ्रष्ट अधिकारी हैं, उन का तबादला होना चाहिये, मुअत्तली होनी चाहिये, उन में भी सफ़ाई की जरूरत है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मंत्री मंण्डल में जो भ्रष्ट हैं उन का क्या होगा।

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : अन्त में मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि छात्र नेताओं के साथ बातचीत केन्द्रीय सरकार के किसी वरिष्ठ मंत्री को करनी चाहिये, क्योंकि छात्र बुरे नहीं हैं, छात्रों को आगे रख कर पीछे कुछ ऐसे असामाजिक तत्व थे जिन का जनतन्त्र में विश्वास नही हैं और वे ही शिकार खेल रहे हैं।

एक बात में जरूर कहना चाहूंगा, जिस के लिये आप मुझे क्षमा करेंगे —हमारे आदरणीय मित्र भोगेन्द्र झा ने हाथ उठा-उठा कर बड़े जोर-शोर से चर्चा की कि 51 लोगों ने दस्तखत कर दिये जयप्रकाश नारायण जी के बारे में। किस चीज पर दस्तखत किये थे ? हम ने दस्तखत किये थे इस लिये कि यहां कुछ लोग इन्दिरा जी और जयप्रकाश बाबू के बीच कन्फ्रन्टेशन करना चाहते थे, उस के लिये दस्तखत किये थे। मैं यह स्पष्ट रूप से कहना चाहता हूं कि बिहार में जो आग लगी है, उस मे कम्यूनिस्ट पार्टी पीछे नही है। बेतिया मे इन्होंने ही शुरू किया था और यहा भी आगे रहे हैं इस लिये इनको अपने फंक्शन को सुधारना होगा। ये लोग बारबार हमारी मदद से यहां जीत कर आते हैं और फिर ऐसा व्यवहार करते हैं। अगर हमारी मदद न होती तो यहां एक भी जीत कर न आते.... (व्यवधान)... यहां जीत कर आते हैं और फिर हमारी पीठ में ही छुरा घोंपते हैं ... (व्यवधान).. अगर कांग्रेस की मदद न होती तो कोई भी जीत कर नहीं आ सकता था। हमारी मदद से आते हैं और यहां आ कर जिस पत्तल में खाते हैं उसी में छेद करते हैं—यह बात गलत हैं। .... (व्यवधान)....... इस लिये, मान्यवर, जो बातें मैंने कही हैं मैं चाहता हूं कि सरकार उन पर गम्भीरता से विचार करे........ (व्यवधान)..

सभापति महोदय : जब आप का समय आये तब आप बोलिये और जितना कड़ा बोलना चाहते है, बोलिये।

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : दिक्कत यह है कि जब ये लोग बोलते हैं तो हम शान्ति से सुनते हैं, लेकिन जब हम बोलते हैं तो ये लोग अकबकाने लगते हैं, यह क्या बात है। जो सही बात हैं उसको मानिये।

श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद वर्मा (नवादा) : सभापति महोदय, आज सदन में बिहार तथा गया गोली काण्ड पर जो बहस चल रही है, वास्तव में वहा की स्थिति बडी गम्भीर है और उस पर गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार करने की आवश्यकता है। साथ ही साथ यह भी जानना आवश्यक है कि क्या सचमुच में यह विद्यार्थियों का आन्दोलन हैं और उन की मांगों के समर्थन में कुछ प्रतिक्रियावादी तत्वों ने हाथ बटाया हैं, क्या सचमुच में विद्यार्थियों की मांग के लिये उन के मन में सहानुभूति हैं या चुनाव में मार खा कर इस तरह का आन्दोलन करने का कार्य उन लोगों ने आरम्भ किया है। इन सारी चीजों को गम्भीरता से देखा जाना चाहिये, तब सारी बातें स्पष्ट रूप से सामने आ जायेंगी।

माननीय ज्योतिर्मय बसु जी ने कहा कि श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी जी नें गरीबी हटाने के नाम पर, बेकारी दूर करने के नाम पर जनता से वोट लिये थे, लेकिन न गरीबी हटी और न बेकारी दूर हुई। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी जी तो रात-दिन गरीबी दूर करने में और बेकारी दूर करने में जुटी हुई हैं, लेकिन ये कुछ ऐसे प्रतिक्रियावादी तत्व हैं, जिन का जनतन्त्र में विश्वास नहीं है, और वे ऐसे कामों में बाधा दे कर देश की गरीबी और बेकारी को बनाये रखना

चाहते हैं और इस आन्दोलन के पीछे भी ऐसे ही तत्वों का हाथ है। वे उन नीतियों को सफल नही होने देना चाहते हैं, चूंकि वे चुनाव मे मार खा गये है वे सोचते है कि अगर सारा काम कांग्रेस ने श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के नेतृत्व मे पूरा कर लिया, तो हमारा अस्तित्व ही मिट जायगा और हम इसके बाद कर ही क्या सकेंगे ? इस लिये आज हिंसात्मक आन्दोलन का सहारा ले रहे हैं । मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि अपने अस्तित्व की रक्षा के लिये देश को और जनतन्त्र को न जलाइये, और देश जल जायगा और जनतन्त्र मिट जायगा तो हम और आप कहा रहेंगे । दोनों समाप्त होंगे ।

जहा तक विद्यार्थियों की मागों का सम्बन्ध है मैं भी उन के साथ हू, और उचित मांगों का समर्थन करता हू। मै भी चाहता हूं कि देश से गरीबी, बेकारी, भ्रष्टाचार को निर्मूल किया जाय, लेकिन इन को निर्मल करने का जो तरीका है उस को अपनाइये । मान्यवर मैं ता० 12 को गया में था। यह सत्य है कि विद्यार्थियों और महिलाओं का यह सत्याग्रह और धरना ता० 10 तक शान्तिपूर्ण ढग से चलता रहा लेकिन ता० 11 से उस को हिंसात्मक बनाने का जो षडयन्त्र विरोधियो द्वारा रचा गया, किस दल ने षडयन्त्र किया, कहा मीटिंग हुई—मैं चाहता हूं गृह मंत्री जी इस की जाच कराएं। आप को पता लगेगा कि ता० 11 को जिला अधिकारी ने बड़ी सन्जीदगी से उस को बचाया, लेकिन इन लोगों का यह बरदास्त नही हुआ, ता० 12 को ये लोग निश्चय कर के आये और उसके बाद आग और गोली काण्ड की घटना हुई। यह इस बात का सुबूत है कि जो विद्यार्थी और महिलाये वहां सत्याग्रह में थे, उन में एक भी घायल नहीं है, एक भी जख्मी नहीं है। हमारे माननीय सदस्यों ने गया गोली काण्ड की जो चर्चा की है उस से मुझे भी दुख है। मैं बहुत दुखी हूं और चाहता हूं कि इस की जांच कराई जाये ।

माननीय ईश्वर चौधरी जी ने कहा है है कि गया मे 70 और 100 के बीच मौत हुई है और 200 घायल हुए है और लाशों को जला दिया गया अगर यह बात सही भी हो तो मैं पूछना चाहता हू कि जो जख्मी हुए उन का इलाज कहा हुआ ? जख्मी लोगों के नाम बताइये, किस अस्पताल मे भरती हुए, कहा इलाज कराया, आज उन लोगो को सरकार की तरफ़ से मुआवजा दिया जा रहा है, लेकिन एक भी नाम अभी तक सरकारी सूची के अलावा नही बताते हैं। हमारे गृह मंत्री जी ने बतलाया है है कि 23 आदमी अस्पताल मे भरती हुए जिन मे 8 की मौतें हुई और 15 जख्मी हुए, उनमें से दो-तीन चले गये थे—यह अस्पताल के रिकार्ड में है। और अस्पताल के रिकार्ड के अलावा इन के पास कोई खबर है तो बतानी चाहिये नाम के साथ। ये कहते हैं कि 200 जख्मी हुए, लेकिन उन का इलाज कहां हुआ। हमारे संगठन कांग्रेस के आदरणीय सदस्य श्री सत्येन्द्र नारायण सिंह कहते है कि मौतें अधिक हुई है—अगर उन की बात मान ली जाए तो क्या जिन को गोली लगी सब मर गये, जख्मी कोई नही हुए। जख्मी लोगों की लिस्ट 14-15 है, बाकी कहा गये। मैं चाहता हू कि इस बात की जाच कराई जाय। इस तरह से असत्य बाते कह कर देश और जनता को गुमराह नही करना चाहिये। यह जनतन्त्र के विरुद्ध है। कोई भी आदमी जो शान्तिप्रिय है आज इस तरह की हिंसात्मक कार्यवाही आंखों से देखे तो सचमुच मे बड़ी असहनीय है । मैं गृह मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि जो वहां पर आपकी बार्डर सिक्योरिटी फोर्स है और सेन्ट्रल रिजर्व फोर्स गया में है,

[श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद वर्मा]

उसने बहुत अधिक जुर्म किया है। निर्दोष व्यक्तियों के घरों में घुस कर पीटा है।

सभापति महोदय : आप मेरी बात सुन लीजिए। कांग्रेस पक्ष के लिये यह मुझे बिल्कुल बताया गया है कि 7 मिनट से ज्यादा किसी को न दें क्योंकि आपकी तरफ के काफी लोग, करीब 15 लोग बोलने वाले है। आपके 6 मिनट हो चुके है।

श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद वर्मा : तो मैं यह कह रहा था कि आज इस बात की जांच करानी चाहिए कि जयकुमार पालित, जो प्रखण्ड कांग्रेस कमेटी के अध्यक्ष हैं उनके घर में घुस कर फौज ने उनके परिवार के लोगों को पीटा है। मै चाहूंगा इस तरह के जो जुर्म हुए है उनकी जांच की जाये और ऐसे व्यक्तियों को सजा मिलनी ही चाहिए।

मैं यह भी चाहूंगा कि आज विद्यार्थियों की जो मांगे हैं, श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह और श्री भागवत आजाद से मैं सहमत हूं कि उनकी मांगों की पूर्ति के लिए अविलम्ब कदम उठाये जायें। और माननीय गृह मंत्री स्वयं विद्यार्थियों के नेताओं से बात करें और समस्याओं का समाधान करे। मैं इस बात की भी चर्चा करना चाहता हूं कि हिंसात्मक आन्दोलन को माननीय जयप्रकाश जी ने अहिंसात्मक बना कर बिहार को जलते से बचा लिया है। अहिंसात्मक आन्दोलन चल रहा था लेकिन विरोधी दल जो आज उनके लिए आंसू बहाते हैं, उन्होंने उसमें हिंसा की भावना लाकर उनकी पीठ में छुरा मारा है। उन्होंने अहिंसात्मक रूप से जो आन्दोलन चलाया वह सराहनीय है।

मैं माननीय गृह मंत्री जी से यह भी चाहता हूं कि आज बिहार में जिन चीजों की कमी है, अनाज और दूसरे उपभोगी सामान की जो कमी है उसकी तरफ भी सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिए। उन चीजों की सरकार वहां पर पूर्ति करे। सबसे बड़ा काम यह है कि भ्रष्ट अधिकारी वितरण में गड़बड़ी करते हैं, जिन चीजों की आवश्यकता है उनको जनता तक पहुंचने नही देते है उनके खिलाफ आप कार्यवाही कीजिए और उन चीजों को जनता तक पहुंचाइये। इस प्रकार के जो भी भ्रष्ट अधिकारी हों, चाहे कोई मन्त्री ही हों या किसी पार्टी के ही लोग क्यों न हों— जो भी इस तरह के गलत काम करते हैं उन को कटघरे में खड़ा करना चाहिए।

SHRI V. MAYAVAN (Chidambaram): Mr. Chairman, Sir, we have heard the speeches of hon. members. Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu has rightly said that it is 'Police Raj' which is going on in Bihar. The other members have also pointed out that looting and shooting have taken place in Bihar. Whether the Treasury Benches are going to accept this or not, history will speak for itself about the facts.

Why is Bihar in the vanguard of this revolution? That will have to be considered in the House. What are the reasons for this situation and for the activities that have taken place in Bihar? It is the economic backwardness. Nobody had thought of it. Bihar has got almost the major heavy industries. Yet, Bihar is economically backward. So far as per capita income is concerned, Bihar is the second from the bottom. What is the reason for this? We have been spending crores of rupees in Bihar; even then we find that it is economically backward, facing this kind of situation and activities. More than economic backwardness, the

State is now in the clutches of casteism, and the common people ot the State are the victims of the vagaries of he dominant caste leaders. Political instability and insecurity and economic backwardness of the State are the result of the never-ending see-saw battle between different castes. The unscrupulous political learders exploit for their own ends the cleavages in the castes.

The Central Government are the silent spectators. Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi nominated Shri Kedar Pandey for the Chief Ministership of that State. But what did happen? He was removed unceremoniously from the *gaddi* by one of the cabinet colleagues of Mrs. Gandhi. You can very well imagine the currents and under-currents in the political field.

Now, another eminent leader, after the formation of the new Ministry, has rightly pointed out and characterised the new Ministry as old wine in a new bottle. There is no change at all and this Ministry also will not last even a few months. It is from his speech we can conclude that it would not last even three or four months.

Students' unrest in Bihar is increasing. Why? Because the students when they go to the mess, they could not see the food being served. Provisions are not available. The food situation there is so bad. When I had been there recently, personally I asked them and I was told that rice is selling at Rs. 11 per kg. Why is this situation? What is the State machinery doing? Is it not the duty of the State to procure foodgrains for their own people? So, these things will have to be viewed seriously by the Treasury Benches and they will have to come forward with some solution o solve all these problems. This is a never-ending thing. It will have to be solved effectively and I call the Minister for Home Affairs to see that these things are solved.

Sir, Bihar is the home of the Sadaquat Ashram and the Sarvodaya Leader, Jayaprakash Narayan. Jayaprakash Narayan is the only one great leader of the pre-Independence era. Yet, the Prime Minister accused Jayaprakash Narayan of speaker-heading the politics of disruption in the country. I am compelled to say that, if men like Jayaprakash Narayan are accused of having personal motives, the doomsday of the ruling Congress Party is fast approaching.

The ruling Congress Party leaders talk ceaselessly about the establishment of a casteless society but the ruling Congress Party leaders in Bihar themselves are fathering casteism and factionalism in the State. One who sows the wind will have to reap the whirlwind. That is the proverb which I would like to quote here. That is the situation being faced by the ruling Congress Party in Bihar.

The people of Bihar seem to be the fodder for the burning jealousies among the different castes in Bihar.

Coming from Scheduled Castes, I am pained to say that the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in Bihar are going back to the stone-age civilisation. We read also in papers about naked parades being conducted by people. These things will have to be curbed and curtailed once for all if we talk of democracy and a casteless society.

Our leader, Jagjivan Ram is being brushed aside by the ruling Congress in Bihar. I warn....

SHRI DHAMANKAR (Bhiwandi): Are you worried about it?

SHRI V. MAYAVAN: When we talk of a casteless society, why cannot I mention these things?

[Shri V. Mayavan]

I warn the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes people will never tolerate any insult to this venerable leader.

In Gaya, Mr. Choudhari has already stated the situation there warrants immediate action by the Home Ministry. I would request the Home Minister to solve all these problems immediately.

श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र (मधुबनी) : सभापति जी, आज कपिल, कणाद, गौतम, महावीर, जनक और जानकी की भूमि में जो कुछ हो रहा है उससे मैं अति दुखी हूं और उन राजनीतिक दलों की, जिनका इसमें हाथ है, भर्त्सना करना चाहता हूं। मुझे आश्चर्य है कि इतने चुनाव लड़ने के बाद भी वे दिवा स्वप्न देखने में क्यों लगे हैं। उन्हें वस्तु-स्थिति का ज्ञान क्यों नहीं होता है। मुझे यह भी कहते परम दुख हो रहा है कि वे इसे स्वीकार क्यों नहीं करते हैं। चुनाव के मैदान को छोड़ कर वे अब कुछ और सोचने लगे हैं। जो बात सभी के लिए दुखद हो सकती है वह उन लोगों के लिए भी दुखद है। उनका यह ख्याल है, जो सत्य से परे है कि छात्रों के नाम पर हम अपनी किसी गलती को पचा लेंगे। लेकिन हमारी सरकार, हमारा दल छात्रों की जो जायज मांगें हैं उन मांगों के मानने में थोड़ी भी हिचकिचाहट नहीं दिखाता है और इस तरफ के सदस्यों ने इस सदन में आज और इस से पहले भी ऐसा एलान किया है कि छात्रों की जायज मांगों को मानने में हमें कोई एतराज नहीं है लेकिन उन्हें बलि का बकरा बना कर अगर वे कुछ करना चाहेंगे, तो यह चलने वाली बात नहीं है। मैं आज अपने इन शब्दों के साथ राजनीतिक दलों को सावधान करना चाहता हूं कि छात्र और जनता कांग्रेस पार्टी और कांग्रेस सरकार के साथ हैं। इन्दिरा जी के नेतृत्व में उन को विश्वास है। इसलिए वे अपने मन से इस भ्रम को दूर कर दें। जब मैं यह सोचता हूं कि इन की ये हरकतें क्यों हो रही हैं, तो मुझे यह स्पष्ट दीखता है कि उड़ीसा और यू० पी० में जो चुनाव के नतीजे निकले और आम जनता ने उन को तिरस्कृत कर दिया, उस से वे बहुत ज्यादा परेशान हुए। उन की परेशानी का एक और भी कारण रहा। और वह था मधुबनी का उप-चुनाव, जहां से मैं आता हूं। उन की बहुत तमन्ना थी और उन्हें बहुत आशा थी कि वहां से उन का उम्मीदवार विजयी होगा, लेकिन जनता ने जिस जोश के साथ, जिस उत्साह से, जिस उमंग से कांग्रेस के उम्मीदवार बिहार के मुख्य मंत्री श्री गफूर को, अपना समर्थन दिया था। इन के पांव के तले की मिट्टी खिसकने लगी (व्यवधान) वाजपेयी जी, आप की हरकतों की चर्चा, आप के दल की हरकतों की चर्चा बहुत हो चुकी है, इसलिए मैं उन का दोहराना नहीं चाहता, लेकिन मैं इतना अवश्य कहूंगा कि आप भावावेश में न बहें और आप गम्भीरता से इस पर विचार करें. आप विषय को जानने वाले हैं, इसलिए आप पुनर्चिन्तन करें कि आप का दल, आप की पार्टी आप के लिए क्या करने जा रही है . . . (व्यवधान) . आप के पटना के गमन और गया के गमन ने क्या गुल खिलाए। इसलिए आप परहेज

से काम लें। आप का यह वाक्य हमेशा मेरे कान में गूंजता रहता है। बंगला देश के निर्माण के समय जब पाकिस्तान से हमारी लड़ाई चल रही थी, तो आप ने कहा था कि देश का एक नेता है और वह है इन्दिरा गांधी। तो आज इस वर्तमान महंगाई के समय में आप को उसी दृष्टिकोण से सोचना चाहिए और आगे आना चाहिए। अगर इस ख्याल से आप कुछ सोचते नहीं हैं, आप जरा चिंतन नहीं करते हैं तो आप देखेंगे कि अब तक तो आप जनता के द्वारा ठुकराते जाते रहे हैं और इस बार अगर ठुकराए गए तो फिर गिर कर उठने वाले नहीं हैं। इसलिए मैं आप से संयम से काम लेने को कहूंगा।

जो कुछ बिहार में हो रहा है, वह दुखद है, यह मैंने पहले कहा। सरकार बड़ा संयम से काम ले रही है, सरकार बड़े विवेक से काम ले रही है वरना कुछ और हुआ होता। मैं विश्वास करता था कि इसके लिए सरकार को सदन के सभी लोगों की ओर से वाह वाही मिलनी चाहिए थी। सरकार कभी भी परहेज के दायरे से बाहर नहीं गई। गया की बात कर रहे हैं, तो केवल फैब्रिकेशन हो रहा है, बात का बतंगड़ बनाया जा रहा है। जब सरकार के पास कोई चारा नहीं रहा, तो उस को फायरिंग करनी पड़ी। इसकी चर्चा हमारे माननीय गृह मंत्री जी ने की है और अखबारों में भी समाचार निकला है। उन को एक बार फिर वे देख ले या फिर मेरे कथन पर विश्वास कर ले। मेरी अपनी सरकार में पूर्ण आस्था है और आज जो स्थिति पैदा हो गई है, उस को सरकार अपने नियंत्रण में कर लेगी। इस में मेरा अविश्वास नहीं है लेकिन आप लोगों को अविश्वास भले हो। इसलिए मैं अपने इन शब्दों से इन का ध्यान आकर्षित करूंगा कि जो यह समझ रहे हैं कि जो कुछ हो रहा है यह किरण नये सूर्योदय में परिणत होगी, तो मैं कहता हूं कि यह जो किरण है, यह नये सूर्योदय में परिणत नहीं होगी बल्कि इस में आप जल कर खाक हो जायेंगे और वह जंगल की आग की लपेट की तरह बुझ जायेगी।

मैं अभी समाप्त कर देता हूं। मैं पूछता हूं कि प्रतिपक्ष हिंसा और दबाव-धमकी की राजनीति में उलझ कर अराजकता और अव्यवस्था का सूत्रधार बन कर रह जाएगा या अधिक दूरदर्शिता, विवेक एवं शान्ति की रीतियों का सहारा ले कर समस्याओं के लोकतंत्रीय राजनैतिक समाधान खोजेगा। मैं उन से जानना चाहता हूं कि अराजकता और हिंसा के उफान ने क्या सदा ही अधिक आतंकपूर्ण, निरंकुश और जालिम शासन को जन्म नहीं दिया है? क्या सार्वजनिक और निजी सम्पत्ति के विनाश और हिंसा के पीछे कोई नैतिक मूल्य है और यदि है तो क्या वे लोकतंत्रीय अनुशासन के नियमों के अनुकूल हैं? क्या यह आन्दोलनकारी देश की इस मूल समस्या से परिचित है कि आवश्यक वस्तुओं का अभाव और अबाध गति से बढ़ती हुई कीमतों का चक्र भारत की आत्मा को उतना पीड़ित नहीं कर रहा है, जितना कि विवेक और धर्मंठता का दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण अभाव।

सभापति महोदय : अब आप खत्म कीजिए। आप जहां से पढ़ रहे हैं, उस का नाम बता दीजिए।

श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र : मैं अभी खत्म कर रहा हूं।

मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या वे दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण कटु यथार्थ से परिचित हैं कि देश में फैले भ्रष्टाचार के लिए विरोधी राजनीतिज्ञ किसी से कम जिम्मेदार नहीं हैं जो काले धन के बल पर देश की राजनीति और राज सत्ता पर अधिकार जमाने का स्वप्न देखते हैं।

इस स्थिति में यदि हम अहिंसात्मक और शान्तिपूर्ण रीति नीति का परित्याग कर के निराशा के आवेग में हिंसा और अराजकता पर उतारू हो जाएं, तो यह संकट संहारक बन जाएगा। यदि हम हठ पर डटे रहे तो मानना होगा कि हारे हुए पाडवों में लोकशाही की द्रोपदी को भी दाव पर लगा दिया है। इसलिए क्रोधावेश के बजाए होश और विवेक से काम लेना नितांत जरूरी है।

याद कीजिए, बापू ने तनिक भी हिंसा ...

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह हम को पाडव बता रहे हैं और ये कौरव हैं। यह हम स्वीकार करते हैं।

श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र हारे हुए, तिरस्कृत। मैं कह रहा था कि याद कीजिए, बापू ने तनिक भी हिंसा होने पर एक महान देशव्यापी आन्दोलन वापस ले लिया था और अपने साथियों के प्रतिवाद करने पर साफ़ कहा था कि अहिंसा के बिना आया स्वराज्य मेरे किसी काम का नहीं।

श्रीमन्, मैं अपने इन शब्दों के साथ अपने दोस्तों से आग्रह करूंगा कि वे पुनर्चिन्तन करें और बिहार में नार्मलसी लाए और हमारी सरकार का जो प्रयास है उस में अगर वे अपना योगदान दें तो उन को यश मिलेगा, नहीं तो वे अपयश के भागीदार होंगे।

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH (Pupri): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I was listening with due attention to the speeches made by Shri Bosu and Shri Mayavan from the DMK. Shri Bosu, by quoting from newspapers, said that the ruling party has made Bihar a test case for the violence of State power.

This is hardly true. His demand for the dissolution of the State Assembly is highly erroneous and misleading. I hope he realises the implications of that remark which is a danger to the proper functioning of Parliamentary institutions and for its very survival in this country. This betrays his real intentions and this was made very clear in his concluding remarks when he demanded the dissolution of the Bihar Assembly. This is the crux of the problem and express the motivation behind the movement that the Opposition Parties are instigating some young men and youths in Bihar and other parts of the country to launch.

What is the objective behind this movement? It is to demand the dissolution of the elected institutions, resignation of the elected Members of the legislature and later on of this Parliament as well I hope Mr. Mayavan, who was very lavish in his compliments at our party, realises the implications of this demand. I think he has heard the name of Shri M. G Ramachandran and the charges he has made about the functioning of D.M.K. government in Tamil Nadu.

SHRI C T. DHANDAPANI (Dharapuram): I want to know about the allegations levelled against D M K. by a man purchased by central leadership.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: I do not know whether he has been purchased by central leadership but till the other day he was the Tresurer of your party. (*Interruption*).

What has happened in Gaya is very tragic. As Shri Shankar Dayal Singh has pointed our Gaya is a place where Prince Sidhartha sought liberation of Buddha soul and attained enlightment and preached message of peace and hope to the humanity at large. Gaya is also a place where people go to pay homage to the dead and the buried. I would request the hon. Members of Opposition to realise the gravity of the situation and have second thoughts about the intensity of the movement. I do not know whether they want parliamentary institutions to flourish in this country and the peaceful methods of social change to continue. But I would like to know whether gherao and violence have any place in a democratic society. If you indulge in gherao and prevent people from going to post offices, railway stations or hospitals then what recourse the ordinary citizens have unless State authorities provide protection and facilities and if the Government is not competent to provide these ordinary facilities to the ordinary citizens then that Government has no right to exist. If people are prevented violently from getting ordinary Civil benefits, then the Government is justified in using force. I am sorry eight persons were killed. I do not want to enter into the controversy whether they were students or not but as far as my information goes most of them were not students.

No student was killed in Bettiah. Very few were killed in Patna, and my information is that in Gaya also only two persons could be described as students, but I am not sure about that. But what is more important is not whether they were students or not but the fact that precious human lives have been lost. And for what? What is the objective of this movement? That is the question that I want to ask. I would most humbly request Shri Vajpayee to clarify this, because the Vidyarthi Parishad is the mainstay of the movement in Bihar. I do not know whether he will accept it or not, but the Vidyarthi Parishad is the main force behind the movement. I do not know about RSS but the Vidyarthi Parishad has been clearly the mainstay of this movement. I do appreciate the feelings of my Marxist friends, but they have nothing to gain from this movement in Bihar, because Bihar has shown clearly and categorically that the CPM has no place in the political life of Bihar.

SHRI NOORUL HUDA: Nobody is talking of gaining anything. Our party is not interested in gaining anything from the movement.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: They are interested in the dissolution of the Assembly. Their leader has just said that they are interested in the dissolution of the Assembly. So, we know what they are aiming at. They are not interested in the functioning of this parliamentary institution and the democratic way of life. We know that very well. Therefore, my appeal to my hon. friends of Jan Sangh, S.P. and S.S.P. is this: For God sake, do not destroy the very basis of democratic institutions and parliamentary system of government in your hatred of the ruling Congress Party. To my friends of Jan Sangh, I would request that so long as Jan Sangh accepts the parliamentary way of life, and here I would request Shri Vajpayee in particular, they should consider and ponder over the fact whether the way the movement is going on it will be conducive to the effective functioning of parliamentary democracy in this country or not.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: What about the CPI? He has no advice to the CPI?

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: In the context of Bihar, I would request the Home Minister to make an inquiry whether the holders of edible oil who were caught for adulterating edible oil in Gaya are financing this movement or not.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: They are financing it.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Who is financing this movement in Bihar. From where is the finance coming?

AN HON. MEMBER From black money.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH. Of course, it is coming from black money. Therefore, I would request the Home Minister to make an inquiry and to take suitable action

The economic situation in Bihar is very difficult We forget the fact that in Bihar, the small cultivators and peasants have been forced to buy diesel at Rs. 3 per litre. This is within my personal knowledge. These people have also been forced to buy urea at the rate of Rs. 2.50 per kg. This is also within my personal knowledge. In this backward State which has been chronically suffering from food shortage, there is a shortage of about 7 lakh tonnes. How are we going to meet a situation like this where the peasants have been forced to buy diesel, urea and fertilisers at very big highly inflated blackmarket prices. It is not real shortage which is there, because things are available in plenty but at higher prices. Therefore, I would request the Central Government to take immediate and effective action so that the agricultural production in Bihar may not suffer and our friends who are not interested in the working of this system may not profit from the difficulties and hardships of the people.

I wish to congratulate the students of Bihar on the fact that most of them have not fallen prey to the machinations of the Opposition parties. They are a very healthy element. I am glad that they have drawn our attention to the rottenness of the educational system Whatever Prof. Nurul Hasan may say or whatever we may say the fact remains that all of us are for improvement and change in the educational system, but nothing has happened in this regard during the last 27 years. It is high time that our educational system is made job-oriented and more productive and more useful.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : सभापति महोदय, बिहार में जिस तरह का संकट आज उपस्थित है, ऐसा संकट पहले कभी नहीं था। लोगों को खाने को नहीं मिल रहा है, भ्रष्टाचार चरम सीमा पार कर चुका है कोई चीज नहीं मिलती है और कीमतें दिन प्रति दिन आसमान छूती जा रही है। इसी पृष्ठभूमि में बिहार के किसान, मजदूर, छात्र, नौजवान, तमाम लोगो ने यह तय किया है कि महंगाई के खिलाफ, बेकारी के खिलाफ, अभाव के खिलाफ, पेशा टैक्स के खिलाफ, भ्रष्टाचार के खिलाफ, एक आन्दोलन चलाया जाय। इन मांगों के अतिरिक्त छात्रों ने यह मांग भी की कि विश्वविद्यालयों की शिक्षा पद्धति को सुधारा जाय। तमाम विश्वविद्यालयों में जात पात घर कर आया है, उसका खात्मा किया जाय। इन मांगों को लेकर, ता० 16 मार्च, को पूरे बिहार में बिहार राज्य छात्र नौजवान मोर्चे की तरफ से, शान्तिमय आन्दोलन किया गया, तमाम जिलों में प्रदर्शन किया गया। उस मोर्चे में आल इण्डिया स्टूडेण्ट्स फेडरेशन, स्टूडेण्ट

फेडरेशन ऑफ इंडिया और स्टूडेण्टस एसोशियेशन शामिल थीं। उस दिन तमाम जगहों पर शान्तिमय प्रदर्शन किये गये। लेकिन दुर्भाग्य से पुलिस के लोगों ने शान्त प्रदर्शनकारियों पर बेतिया में गोली चलाई और वहां पर 11 या 12 आदमी मारे गये, जिन में 4 छात्र थे। बाद में कुछ समाज-विरोधी तत्वों ने अलग अलग जगहों पर जा कर कुछ गोलमाल करने की कोशिश की। पटना में भी छात्रों ने प्रदर्शन किया। इस तरह से पूरे राज्य में प्रदर्शन हुआ इस से प्रतिगामी खेमें में घबराहट मच गई और उन्होंने ता० 18 मार्च, का इस्तेमाल किया। छात्र नौजवानों की जायज़ मांगों की आड़ में उन्होंने हत्या, लूट, आगज़नी, वगैरह करने की कोशिश की। उस के बाद पुलिस ने नंगा नाच किया —पूरे शहर को उन लुटेरों की मर्ज़ी पर छोड़ दिया गया, आगज़नी करनेवालों की मर्ज़ी पर छोड़ दिया गया। पुलिस चुपचाप बैठी रही—यह सब मैं खुद देख कर आया हूं। हमारे यहां पुनाईचक मुहल्ला है—पुलिस ने घर घर में गली गली में लोगों को घुस कर मारा। एक जगह दो छात्र खड़े थे, सिर पर गोली मारी गई, एक का सिर उड़ गया, वह वहीं मर कर गिर गया, लेकिन दूसरा भाई संयोग से बच गया।

इसी तरह से सर्चलाइट में हुआ — उसका दफ्तर जल रहा था, लेकिन पुलिस का कहीं पता नहीं था। उसके बगल में जनरल पोस्ट आफिस में कोई गड़बड़ी नहीं थी। बी० एम० पी० वहां रक्षा के लिये मौजूद थी। लेकिन उस के बावजूद बाहर के पुलिसवालों ने उसमें घुस कर गोली चलाई, 5 डाक-तार कर्मचारी घायल हुए, जिन में एक आदमी की मृत्यु हो गई— वहां गोली चलाने की कोई वजह नहीं थी। पटना सिटी और गया की बात कही गई है। वहां खदेड़-खदेड़ कर लोगों को मारा गया। गया में एक-एक मील तक पीछा कर के मारा गया।

श्री हरिकिशोर सिंह : गलत है।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : लखी सराय स्टेशन पर गोली मारी गई, मुंगेर में गोली चलाई गई, देवघर में गोली चलाई गई, इस तरह से सारे सूबे में गोली चलाई गई, जिस की जितनी भी निन्दा की जाय थोड़ी है। इसी तरह से जहां जहां लूटपाट और आगजनी की गई है तथा कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के दफ्तरों पर हमले किये गये हैं उस की भी निन्दा की जानी चाहिए। मैं मांग करना चाहता हूं कि इन तमाम घटनाओं की न्यायिक जांच करवाई जाय ताकि जो इस के पीछे तत्व थे, फासिस्ट तत्व थे, चाहे वे आर० एस० एस० के हों, जनसंघ के हों, आनन्दमार्ग के हों या कांग्रेस के अन्दर जो गोरिंग और गोवल्स के चेले घुस आये हैं—जिन में से कुछ के भाषण अभी हम ने सुने हैं —वे ही इन लोगों के काले चेहरे बेनकाब हो सके। यहां लोग तमाम गड़बड़ी करवा रहे हैं। सभापति जी, आज ज़रूरत इस बात की है कि अगर ये ईमानदार हैं तो जूडिशियल एन्क्वायरी करवायी जाय और जितने लोग मारे गये हैं, उन निरप-राध लोगों के परिवारों को मुआवज़ा दिया जाय। जनता के अन्दर जो असन्तोष है,

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

खाने को नही मिल रहा है, गल्ला नही मिल रहा है, उस को पहुचाये। डीहोर्डिंग करवाइए, जो छिपा हुआ गल्ला है उस को निकलवाइये।

अन्त मे मै एक बात कहना चाहता हू— प्राइम मिनिस्टर महोदया को भारतीय कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी की बिहार स्टेट कौन्सिल के सैक्रेटरी श्री जगन्नाथ सरकार ने जो चिट्ठी लिखी है जिस मे उन्होंने इशारा किया है कि किस तरह से सरकार मे आनन्द मार्गी और आर० एस० एस० के आफिसर्ज घुसे हुए है, उस पत्र के दो पैरो को मैं पढ़ देना चाहता हू —यह पत्र उन्होने 4 अप्रैल को प्राइम मिनिस्टर को लिखा था —

"We have always suspected that many Anand Margis and RSS men have infiltrated inside the administration We recently received some concrete instances which we would like to bring to your notice

Akhaura Himachal Pradesh, IPS, Commendant, Bihar, Military Police, at Dehri-on-Sone, posted at the eastern gate—

MR CHAIRMAN: Under the guise or reading a letter, you must not refer to a third party.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : लेकिन एक बात में जरूर कहूंगा कि अभी भोगेन्द्र झा जी बोल रहे थे, उन्होंने एक चिट्ठी टेबिल पर ले ली है ....

सभापति महोदय : उसी तरह से आप भी ले कर दीजिए।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मैं उसे पढ़ देना चाहता हू —

"A R. Sarengi, Under Secretary, River Valley Project Department, received a printed circular letter st d by A and Marg to its members exhorting them to step up heir agitation in the month of April. We are enclosingt a fascimited of the said letter for your reference."

इस पत्र को श्री भोगेन्द्र झा जी ने टेबिल पर रखा है। मेरी माग है कि इन तमाम बातो की जाच करवाई जाय और इस तरह के अफसरो के खिलाफ सख्त से सख्त कार्यवाही की जाय। आज जो लोग माग कर रहे है, कि ससदीय जनतन्त्र खत्म किया जाय, माग करने वालो मे जनसघ के लोग है, एस० एस० पी० के लोग है मे उन से कहना चाहता हू कि आप इस्तीफे दे सकते है, नए चुनाव हो सकते है, इस मे कोई हर्ज नही है। लेकिन जो उन तरह की माग कर रहे है वे जनतन्त्र के विरोधी है और यह अफसोस की बात है कि इस जनतन्त्र के विरोधियो, की मदद श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण कर रहे है जिन से इस तरह की कोई उम्मीद नही थी। मुझे विश्वास है कि जय प्रकाश जी इन बातो को समझगे और इस तरह के जनतन्त्र विरोधियो को अलग-अलग करेगे, वरना बिहार की जनता इन्हें खुद अलग-थलग कर के छोड़ेगी और हम लोग सिर पर कफन बान्ध कर मैदाने-जंग मे निकलेंगे और इन फासिस्टो के खिलाफ जग करेगे, सघर्ष करेंगे—यही मेरा निवेदन है।

श्री डी० एन० तिवारी (गोपालगंज) : सभापति जी, मैं सब से पहले श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण जी को साधुवाद देना चाहता हू उन्होंने बिहार के अन्दर हिंसा की जो अग्नि लगी हुई थी, उस को एक मोड दिया। मै यह बात अपनी तरफ से ही नही कहता हू—बडे-बडे अफसरो ने भी मुझे बताया है कि यदि जयप्रकाश जी नही रहते तो हिंसा की आग और ज्यादा भडकती। उन्होंने मोड दिया है, इस मे कोई शक नही है उस से कुछ शान्ति आई है। हमारा उन से मतभेद राजनीतिक हो सकता है, दूसरे मुद्दों पर हो सकता है लेकिन जो अच्छा काम करे उस को कहना चाहिए कि अच्छा काम किया है .

श्री नागेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव (सीतामढी) : आप कैसे कहते है कि जय प्रकाश जी बिहार मे अच्छा काम कर रहे है वह गलत काम कर रहे है।

श्री डी० एन० तिवारी आप अपना मत कहियेगा, लेकिन हमारे मत को रोकने का आप का अधिकार नही है।

सभापति महोदय उनको अपनी बात कहने दीजिए। उस पर आपत्ति मत कीजिए। कोई भी बिना चेयर की पर्मीशन के खडा हो कर न बोले।

श्री डी० एन० तिवारी यह मेरा नियम नही है कि कोई अपना मत व्यक्त करे उसको मैं रोकू। मै अपने साथियों से आग्रह करू कि मैं अपना मत दू तो उसमे कोई रुकावट न करें। मैं किसी से भी झगडा नही करना चाहूगा। मैं अपने साथियों से इधर के या उधर के, कहना चाहता हू कि दोष यदि अपने मे भी हो तो उसको भी कहना चाहिए, उसे छिपाने की कोशिश नही करनी चाहिए। यह सही है कि हम या हमारी पार्टी या हमारी सरकार दो चीज नही कर सकी। हम ब्लैक-मार्केट नही रोक सके और घूसखोरी को बन्द नही कर सके। चाहते हुए भी यह हम नही कर सके तो यह भी हमारी कमजोरी है। वैसे ही अगर कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी मे या जनसघ मे दोष हो तो उसको कहने मे भडकना नही चाहिए।

गया का जो वाकया हुआ उसका एक लिंक पहले से है। बिहार मे जो कुछ शुरू हुआ या जो होने वाला था 18 को उसकी शुरूआत दो-तीन दिन पहले हुई। वह बेतिया मे शुरू हुआ और भोगेन्द्र झा मुझे माफ करेंगे, उनकी पार्टी वालों ने किया। (व्यवधान)।

MR CHAIRMAN You should not disturb him like that.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA Let Tiwariji demand a judicial enquiry into Betia

SHRI D N TIWARI I am for it.

इन्क्वायरी हो, मुझे उसमें कोई विरोध नही है लेकिन मैं कह रहा हू कि सबकी इन्क्वायरी करने के लिए। (व्यवधान) मुझ से क्यो झगडा करते है। मैं तो सरकार की कमजोरियो का भी वर्णन करूगा। (व्यवधान)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी सभापति जी अपनी पार्टी का नाम लेकर इधर से बोले है हमने इनको नही टोका हम बाद मे इनका जवाब देगे।

SHRI D N TIWARI You may differ with me, but do not disturb me

MR CHAIRMAN He should not be disturbed, that much tolerance must be shown

श्री डी० एन० तिवारी मैं यह कहना चाहता हू कि यह भी सही है कि 16–17 के बाद कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी ने अपना हाथ खीच लिया इसमें भी कोई शक नही है। पटना मे जो घटना हुई उसमें इनका बहुत कम योग

[श्री डी०एन० तिवारी]

था। लेकिन शुरू करने में इनका योग था (व्यवधान) एक बात और यह है कि चूंकि शुरूआत हो चुकी है इसलिए बड़े बड़े नेताओं को छोड़कर इनके और वर्कस की यह भावना गई नही थी कि इसलिये कही कही देखा कि कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के लोग भी आ गए लेकिन इन्होंने अपना हाथ खीच लिया था इसमें भी कोई शक नही है।

अभी तो मैं ने दो मिनट भी नही लिए।

सभापति महोदय पांच मिनट हो गए हैं, दो मिनट और है। मुझे सात मिनट पर स्टिक्ट रहने के लिए कहा गया है।

श्री डी० एन० तिवारी : मुझे अनडिस्टर्ब्ड बोलने दिया जाय। एक बात और है कि जवान और बूढ़ो मे डिफरेन्स किया जाय। जवान जल्दी जल्दी बोलते हैं और जल्दी-जल्दी नही बोल सकते हैं इसलिये ज्यादा समय देना चाहिये।

सभापति महोदय उनके लिए दो मिनट और।

श्री डी० एन० तिवारी दूसरी बात मै यह कहना चाहता हू कि यह मामला केवल एकोनामिक्स का नही है यह पोलिटिकल है। पोलिटिकल ज्यादा है और एकोनामिक्स का कम है। वजह है कि स्टूडेन्टस की जो मांग थी उनमें 90 प्रतिशत के करीब बिहार गवर्नमेंट ने मान ली थी इसलिये एकोनामिक फ्रंट पर उनके बहुत कम मतभेद रह गए थे। चीफ मिनिस्टर ने कहा था कि इस दस परसेन्ट को भी हम बात करके तय कर सकते है। जब पालिटिक्स की बात आई तो स्टूडेन्ट्स पीछे रह गए और पार्टी वाले आगे चले गए। इसमें कौन सी पार्टीज है उसकी जांच सरकार करेगी

श्री भागेन्द्र झा आपको पता नही है।

श्री डी० एन० तिवारी : लेकिन हम बोलेगे तो आप झगड़ा करने के लिए तैयार हो जायेंगे। कहा जाता है कि गया मे बहुत ज्यादा मृत्यु हुई। हो सकता है लेकिन किनकी मृत्यु हुई और क्यो छिपाया गया? इसमे मुझे मालूम होता है कि उसमे कुछ दल के लोग रहे होंगे जो मारे गए और उनकी लाशें इसलिए छिपाई गई जिससे उस दल की बदनामी न हो अगर कोई डेथ हुई है ना। यदि नही हुई तो सभी लाश पोस्ट मार्टम के लिए गई। अगर नही गई तो यह मालूम होता है कि दल के लोगों ने लेकर उनको छिपा दिया ताकि उनके दल की बदनामी न हो जाय। हमने देखा है जब डकैत मारे जाते हैं तो अपने साथियो की लाश लेकर वे चले जाते हैं, उनको छोड़ते नही है। (व्यवधान)

तो स्टूडेन्ट्स का प्रोसेशन जयप्रकाश जी के आन्दोलन के बाद बड़ा शान्तिमय ढंग से चला और आज तक भी चलता है हमारे जिले में भी एक जगह फायरिंग भी हुई जो सरकार की कमजोरी थी। हमारे जिले में तो आरा में बिना गोली चले भी काम चल गया था केवल धमकाने से काम चल सकता था गोली चलाने की जरूरत नही थी लेकिन गोली चली। हालत यह है कि जब कोई तनाव की स्थिति आती है तो जैसे लोगो का मूड बिगड़ जाता है वैसे ही सरकारी अफसरो का भी मूड बिगड़ जाता है। बिगड़ना नही चाहिए लेकिन वे भी मनुष्य है हाड़ चाम के होते है, उनका भी मूड बिगड़ता हैं और कुछ ज्यादती भी हो जाती है। अब कहां कहा सीमा से अधिक हुआ है, कहां कहा फाजिल हुआ है वह तो जांच करने से ही पता लग सकता है। इसकी जांच की जाये।

एक बात मै और कहूंगा कि हमारे यहां बाजार मे चीजे मिल नही रही है। तो यह हमारा एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव फेल्योर है। उन चीजों को ब्लैक मार्केट में बिकने दिया जाये और असल दाम पर बाजार मे वह चीज न मिले यह एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव फेल्योर है, सरकार है लेकिन कमजोरी है एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को उतना मजबूत नहीं बना सके हैं कि इसे रोक सकें।

इसलिए मैं गृह मंत्री जी से कहूंगा कि इस पर भी उनको बड़ी गंभीरता से विचार करना चाहिये कि जो चीजें ब्लैक मार्केट में मिल नहीं रही हैं वह आती कहां से हैं? अगर ब्लैक मार्केट में मिल रहीं है तो उनको यह जब्त करके ठीक दाम पर बाजार में बिकवाने का प्रयत्न करें। अगर इस बात को नहीं देखा गया तो हम समझते हैं लोगों का आक्रोश कम नहीं होगा। बिहार के लोग बहुत गरीब हैं जैसा कि अभी डी० एम० के० के मित्र न कहा कि वहां की सबसे कम पर-कैपिटा इनकम है। जब वहां पर सब से ज्यादा गरीबी है तो आप जानते हैं 'बुभुक्षित किन करोति पापम्' जो भूखा है वह कौन सा पाप नहीं कर सकता है। इसलिए यदि ब्लैक मार्केट को रोक कर वहां पर बिहार में सामान नहीं पहुंचायेंगे और लोग भूखे रहेंगे तो ऐसी घटनायें होती रहेंगी। इन शब्दों के साथ में कहना चाहता हूं कि सरकार को भी सचेत होना चाहिए और हमारे जो राजनीतिक दलों के भाई हैं उनकी गलती है तो उसको भी सुधारने की कोशिश करें।

सभापति महोदय : साढ़े तीन बजे प्राईवेट मेम्बर्स का काम शुरू होना चाहिए है और अब आधा घंटा बचा है इसलिए आधे घंटे में आपको समय का एडजस्टमेंट करना चाहिये।

15.00 hrs

श्री चिरंजीव झा (सहरसा) : सभापति जी हमारा बहुत सा समय चला गया है, इस लिए इन सबका ध्यान रखते हुये, हमें समय दीजिये।

पहली बात तो मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि मेरे पास हमारे माननीय सदस्य श्री वाजपेयी जी की जनसंघ का कच्चा चिट्ठा है। मैं भुक्तभोगी हूं इसलिए मैं समय चाहूंगा ताकि इन लोगों की क्या हरकतें है वे सब मैं आपको तथा इस महान सदन को बता सकूं।

सभापति यह कहावत है, गधा गिरा आसमान से और रूठा नगर के लोगों से। इन लोगों की हालत यही हो गई है। बार-बार ये लोग मार खाते हैं जनता इनको पीटती है और हर चुनाव में यह पछाड़ खाकर बोखला जाते हैं और यह जनतंत्र पर ही अपना दोष दिखाते हैं और चाहते हैं कि जनतंत्र को उखाड़ कर फेंक दिया जाये। ये फासिस्टवाद की प्रवृत्ति पैदा करना चाहते हैं।

सभापति जी साफ बात है कि देश में भ्रष्टाचार है, अभाव है, मंहगाई है और उसके खिलाफ अगर देश में जमाखोरी और मुनाफाखोरी है, अहिंसक आन्दोलन होता है, छात्र आन्दोलन होता है जो यह स्वागत की बात है हम भी उसका समर्थन करते हैं। उनकी यह बात उचित है और इसमें कोई इंकार नहीं कर सकता। लेकिन अगर वह आन्दोलन हिंसा का रूप ले ले और वह जनजीवन को अस्त-व्यस्त कर दे सार्वजनिक संपत्ति को नष्ट करें तो सरकार एक तटस्थ दृष्टा की तरह देखती नहीं रह सकती। ऐसी अवस्था में किसी भी सरकार के लिये लाजमी हो जाता है कि राष्ट्र की संपत्ति एवं साधन तथा लोगों की जान माल की रक्षा के लिए ऐसे बर्बर समाजद्रोही तत्वों पर गोली चलाये।

सभापति जी, मैं आप को बताना चाहता हूं कि हाल ही में जब मैं 7 तारीख को अपने क्षेत्र में गया था, तो मेरे साथ क्या घटना घटी और इसमें इन लोगों का कितना बड़ा हाथ है——(व्यवधान) जनसंघ और संयुक्त सोशलिस्ट पार्टी के लोगों को।

[SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI *in the Chair*]

15.04 hrs.

सभापति महोदय, जरा ध्यान दें। जब मैं 7 तारीख को अपने क्षेत्र सुपौल पहुंचा, जो कि एक सब डिवीजनल टाऊन है, तो मैंने अपने

[श्री चिरंजीव झा]

मित्रों से मिलकर वहां की स्थिति की जानकारी ली। उन लोगों ने बताया कि वहां 19 मार्च को स्टेशन को नुक्सान हुआ था और गोदाम लूटा गया था उसके बाद से, उन लोगों ने बताया वहा पर शान्ति है और किसी तरह का उपद्रव नही है। और आजकल चार जगहो पर कुछ छात्र दिन भर का उपवास रखते हैं। मैंने उनसे कहा कि हम चाहते हैं एक बार उन लोगो के पास चलें। उन लोगो ने भी सलाह दी। उसके बाद मे सभी मित्रों के साथ चारो स्थान पर उन लोगो के पास गया और उन लोगों से मिला और उन लोगो ने बातें की। बडी शान्ति मे उन लोगो ने अपनी बातें कही और हम ने भी अपनी बातें कही। फिर वहा से चलकर मे महरमा गया जा कि डिस्ट्रिक्ट टाउन है वहा पर मैंने कलैक्टर से बाते की और उनको सुपौल की वर्तमान स्थिति की जानकारी दी। मैंने यह भी सलाह दी कि दूसरे तीसरे दिन जो हंगामा होने वाला है उसके लिए भी प्रशासन को सावधान रहना चाहिये। इसके बाद कलैक्टर ने हमसे पूछा कि क्या आप सहरसा भी घूमे हैं। मैंने उनसे कहा कि मै यहा नही घूमा हू क्योंकि हमारे लोग यहा उपस्थित नही हैं, उनसे हमने बाते की हैं। इसके बाद जब मैं वहा से निकला और रोड पर आया तो जनसंघ के जो एम० एल० सी०है, वे पीछे बैठे हुये थे और वहा पर आर० एस० एस० के लोग और संयुक्त सोशलिस्ट पार्टी के लोग भी थे और उन लोगो ने समझ लिया था मेरे बारे मे कि मैं यहा आने वाला हू। उन को यह सूचना थी। उन सब लोगों ने साजिश करके अपने लोगो को मेरा घेराव करने के लिए भेजा और उन लोगों न घेराव करके हम से कहा कि हम उनको अपना त्यागपत्र लिखकर देवे। मैंने कहा कि मैं त्यागपत्र नहीं दूंगा और इसलिए नही दूंगा क्योंकि मुझे विश्वास है कि त्यागपत्र से समस्या का समाधान नही होगा। मैंने कहा कि अगर वे लोग मुझे कंविन्स कर दे कि मेरे त्यागपत्र देने से समस्या का समाधान हो सकता है, तो मै त्यागपत्र दे सकता हू। जब मैंने उनकी बात को नही माना तो उन लोगो ने हमारे साथ जोर जबर्दस्ती की और हाथापाई करना प्रारम्भ कर दिया। उसके बाद सभापति जी, करीब एक घटे तक उन लोगो ने मेरा घेराव किया और बाद मे पुलिस आई और उसने आकर मुझे छुडाया। पुलिस भी एक दर्शक की भांति बहुत देर तक हा हा, हू हू करती रही। इसी बीच घेराव करने वाले लोगों ने हमारे कपडे फाड दिये और हाथ की घडी खीच ली। चश्मा और कलम ले लिया (व्यवधान).. इस तरह का दुष्कर्म इन लोगों ने किया है।

सभापति जी, मैं इनको चेतावनी देना चाहता हू और कहना चाहता हू कि इन लोगो को भी हम लोग इसी तरह से परेशान कर सकते हैं। हमारे साथ जनता है और विद्यार्थी हमारे साथ है। ये लोग हत्या करते हैं और घरो मे चोरी करते हैं। यह लोग जनता के सामने कभी खडे नही होते है और खडे होते हैं तो बुरी तरह पछाड खाते है। इसलिए ये लोग चोरी चोरी हम लोगों पर हमला करना चाहते है। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हू कि इन लोगों की ऐसी करतूते है, ऐसी घिनौनी करतूते है कि इन लोगो को खुद शर्म आनी चाहिए। इनकी इन हरकतो के कारण बार बार जनता इनकी पिटाई करती है, फिर भी ये लोग ऐसी हरकत करने पर आमादा है।

सभापति जी, आज अगर छात्र आन्दोलन करता है, कि हमारी पढ़ाई का जो तरीका है, वह ठीक नहीं है और उसमें सुधार हो, तो यह ठीक बात है। अगर वह कहता है कि हमको सामान नहीं मिलता है और वह हमको मिलना चाहिये और ठीक से मिलना चाहिये, उचित दाम पर मिलना चाहिये, तो यह बात ठीक है। मंहगाई, जमाखोरी, मुनाफाखोरी तथा भ्रष्टाचार के खिलाफ अगर उन सब का आन्दोलन है तो हम लोग भी उसका स्वागत करते हैं। हमे विश्वास है कि उसका असर हमारे अधिकारियों पर भी पड़ेगा और हमारे एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन पर भी और उसमें सुधार आयेगा लेकिन ये जनसंघी लोग और यह आर० एस० एस० वाले चाहते हैं कि (व्यवधान...)

SHRI DHAMANKAR (Bhiwandi): Sir, this sort of boeing is not Parliamentary. Hon. Members should not indulge in this.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara): This is RSS training.

सभापति महोदय : आप सही फरमाते हैं मैं भी समझता हूं कि इस तरह की कोई चीज नहीं होनी चाहिए। ये सीनियर मेम्बर हैं और उनके लीडर भी यहां मौजूद हैं। मैं उम्मीद करता हूं कि इस चीज का वे ख्याल करेंगे। इतना ही कहना काफी होगा।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : सभापति जी, हम नहीं चाहते कि इस तरह की चीज हो। श्री उन्नीकृष्णन ने कहा कि यह आर० एस०. एस० की ट्रेनिंग है, इस से हम प्रोवोक होने वाले नहीं हैं। (व्यवधान...)

श्री चिरंजीब झा : सभापति जी, आज की जैसी स्थिति है, उसमें जहां सरकार का कर्तव्य है कि वह जनता की कठिनाईयों को दूर करने के लिये जल्द से जल्द समुचित प्रयास करे। वहीं इन विरोधी पक्ष के लोगों का भी यह कर्तव्य होना चाहिए कि जो लोग हिंसा करते हैं, उपद्रव करते हैं, लूट खसोट, तोड़-फोड़ और आगजनी करते हैं, उसका वे खुलकर विरोध करें। इस तरह से किसी समस्या का समाधान नहीं हो सकता है। लेकिन ऐसा वे नहीं करेंगे। इन को तो अपना उल्लू सीधा करना है, विद्यार्थियों का मुखौटा ओढ़ कर उनको बदनाम कर के ये यह सब कुछ करते हैं। जैसे गधा शेर की खाल ओढ़ कर खेत चर रहा था वैसे ही ये लोग विद्यार्थियों का मुखौटा लगा कर सारी गड़बड़ करना चाहते हैं। ये जो छात्र समुदाय है, विद्यार्थी है, वे हमारे राष्ट्र के भावी कर्णधार हैं। इन के ऊपर देश का बहुत बड़ा भरोसा है और कल सारी जिम्मेदारी उन के कन्धों पर जाने वाली है। हम मानते हैं कि वे किसी से भी कम देश-भक्त नहीं हैं। हमारे छात्र समझदार हैं और असल बात को भी समझते हैं। इसलिए उन की जो कठिनाई है, उनकी जो दिक्कतें हैं, यह महान सदन और हमारे पक्ष के सारे लोग उस को महसूस करते हैं, हम लोगों की उन के प्रति पूरी सहानुभूति है। हम लोग जल्दी से जल्दी उस का समाधान चाहते हैं। हम चाहते हैं हमारे गृह मंत्री जी ऐसी व्यवस्था करें कि विद्यार्थियों के नेताओं से सीधे सम्पर्क स्थापित करें, उनकी बातें सुनें, उन की मांगों की पूर्ति करें और ये जो विचौलिए बीच में जा कर अपना उल्लू सींधा करना चाहते हैं इन लोगों को उस का मौका न दें। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आप को धन्यवाद देता हूं कि आपने हमें इतना समय दिया।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : सभापति जी, इस चर्चा में बार बार मेरे दल की ओर स्वयं मेरी आलोचना की गई है। मैं यह दावा नहीं करता कि हम कोई गलती नहीं कर सकते, कोई त्रुटि नहीं कर सकते। उदाहरण के लिए सहरसा में जो कुछ हुआ वह निन्दनीय है। उस कांड के साथ हमारे दल का जो भी व्यक्ति शामिल है उसका आचरण आपत्तिजनक है। हम ने उन से सफाई मांगी है और अगर उन का हाथ उसमें पता

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी)

लग जाएगा तो हम दलीय स्तर पर उन पर कार्यवाही भी करेंगे। लेकिन कांग्रेस के मित्रों से मेरा एक निवेदन है कि बिहार मे जो कुछ हुआ उसकी गहराई में जा कर सोचने का प्रयत्न करें। वे बलि के बकरे न ढूंढें। अपनी विफलता पर परदा डालने के लिए वे बहानों की तलाश न करें। राजनैतिक लाभ उठाने के लिए वे आरोप लगाने की प्रक्रिया में न फसें। गुजरात में जो कुछ हुआ और बिहार में जो कुछ हो रहा है वह कोई राजनैतिक दल नहीं कर सकता। सब राजनैतिक दल मिल कर भी नहीं कर सकते। जनता बिगड़ गई है। लोग बगावत पर आमादा हैं। आम आदमी के धैर्य का बांध टूट रहा है। सारी वस्तुओं का अभाव हो रहा हैं, महंगाई आसमान चूम रही है, विषमता की खाई बढ़ रही है और प्रशासन में चोटी से लेकर एड़ी तक भ्रष्टाचार व्याप्त है।

श्री नागेन्द्र प्रशाद यादव : गलत है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : बिहार में आन्दोलन अभी शुरू हुआ है मगर मेरे पास 11 सितम्बर 1973 का कांग्रेस के एक एम एल ए का दिया गया वक्तव्य है, उसकी दो लाइनें मैं उद्धृत करना चाहता हूं :

"Shri Jai Narayan: The State Congress is full of corrupt and discredited leaders. He charged the Government with functioning as a private concern of the Ministers and officials."

यह हमारा कहना नहीं है। कांग्रेस में भी ऐसे लोग हैं जो यह अनुभव करते हैं कि प्रशासन जिस तरह से चलना चाहिए नहीं चल रहा है। बिना पैसा दिए आज सरकरी दफ्तरों में काम नहीं होता है। इस से आम आदमी का क्षुब्ध होना स्वाभाविक हैं, आवश्यक हैं। मैंने पिछले विवाद में कहा था कि यह एक पार्टी की विफलता नहीं है, सारी व्यवस्था टूट रही है, जनता लोकतंत्र में निष्ठा खो रही है। किसी के भड़काने से लोग गोलियां नहीं खाया करते। अगर बिहार में जो कुछ हो रहा है वह हम कर रहे हैं तब तो हम बड़े शक्तिशाली हैं। मगर हम इतने शक्तिशाली नहीं हैं। गुजरात में तो हमारी कोई स्थिति भी नहीं है। मगर गुजरात में सरकार को त्यागपत्र देने के लिए मजबूर होना पड़ा। गुजरात की विधान सभा तोड़नी पड़ी क्योंकि गुजरात में जनता बिगड़ी और आज बिहार में जनता का रोष जाग रहा है। आप उस के कारणों में जाने की कोशिश कीजिए। क्या कोई इस बात से इनकार कर सकता है कि बिहार आर्थिक दृष्टि से, सामाजिक दृष्टि से पिछड़ा हुआ है ? प्राकृतिक साधनों से भरपूर लेकिन गरीबी में अकाण्ठ डूबा हुआ बिहार अभी तक नहीं बिगड़ा यह ताज्जुब की बात है, अब बिगड़ गया यह कोई ताज्जुब की बात नहीं है। 21 सितम्बर 1973 को बिहार के राज्यपाल क्या कहते हैं, यह मैं बताना चाहता हूं, आन्दोलन तो बाद में हुआ। हिन्दू के संवाददाता ने बिहार के राज्यपाल से भेंट की। 37 लाख रुपये के एम्प्लायमेंट देने के क्रैश प्रोग्राम के बारे में पूछा। भण्डारे साहब ने क्या कहा ?

"There is no crash programme in Bihar. There is only one programme in the State, and that is crush programme."

यह आन्दोलन से पहले की बात है। बेकारी से त्रस्त विद्यार्थी बिगड़े। अब कहा जा रहा है, कांग्रेसी सदस्य कह रहे हैं, हमारे अन्य मित्र कह रहे हैं कि विद्यार्थियों की मांगें उचित हैं। ये मांगें कब से उचित हो गईं ? क्या यह सच नहीं है कि आज मांगे तभी उचित होती हैं कि जब उन के समर्थन में लोग सड़कों पर निकल आते है ? शिक्षा पद्धति में परिवर्तन की मांग अगर उचित है तो उस को मनवाने का तरीका क्या है ? इस सदन में सब

कांग्रेसी सदस्य कह रहे थे कि शिक्षा पद्धति दोषपूर्ण है। उस को बदलेगा कौन? अगर शासन बदलने के लिए तैयार नहीं है तो क्या विद्यार्थी अपने भविष्य को अंधकार में डुबा कर विश्वविद्यालयों की खाक छानते फिरें? मैं बिहार के विद्यार्थियों को बधाई देना चाहता हूं कि वे अपनी उचित मांगों को मनवाने के लिए आन्दोलन के रास्ते पर आए। यह ठीक है कि आन्दोलन शांतिपूर्ण होना चाहिए। लेकिन मैं कांस्टीट्यूशन में और एक्स्ट्रा-कांस्टीट्यूशन मे एक अंतर करना चाहता हूं। आन्दोलन शांतिपूर्ण हो। मगर आन्दोलन एक्स्ट्रा-कांस्टीट्यूशनल हो सकता है। हमारे कांस्टीट्यूशन में सत्याग्रह भी नहीं है। किसी से हाथ जोड़ कर कहना कि आप त्यागपत्र दे दें कांस्टीट्यूशन में इस की व्यवस्था नहीं है। बिहार की विधान सभा भंग करने की मांग करना संविधान के अंतर्गत नहीं है। लेकिन एक बार केरल की जनता बिगड़ी थी तो केरल की विधान सभा भंग की गई थी।

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : केरल में सत्ता नहीं गया था। ऊपर से डिसमिस किया गया था।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : जो बात केरल के लिए भोगेन्द्र झा जी कह रहे हैं वह बिहार के लिए नहीं कह रहे हैं। केरल और बिहार को नापने के दो गज नहीं हो सकते।

सभापति जी, स्थिति यह है कि तर्कसंगत और न्यायोचित मांगें भी तब तक सुनी नहीं जाती, जब तक जनता उन के पक्ष में सड़कों पर नहीं आती। रेलवे कर्मचारियों ने हड़ताल की धमकी दे दी तो बोनस के बारे में श्री ललित नारायण जी मिश्र चर्चा करने के लिये तैयार हो गए, वरना वह बात करने के लिये भी तैयार नहीं थे....

रेल मंत्री (श्री एल० एन० मिश्र) : हमेशा तैयार था। हम बार बार कहते हैं कि चर्चा करने के लिये तैयार हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आप ने कहा था कि बोनस नहीं मिलेगा, बोनस के बारे में बात नहीं हो सकती।

श्री एल० एन० मिश्र : आप प्रासीडिंग्ज को देखिये।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मेरा निवेदन है कि आज लोगों के अन्दर से यह विश्वास डिग गया है कि शान्तिपूर्ण तरीके से उन की बात सुनी जायगी। यह विश्वास फिर से प्रतिष्ठित होना चाहिये। यह प्रश्न आरोप-प्रत्यारोप का नहीं है, इस विश्वास को कायम करने के लिये आप क्या कर रहे हैं?

सभापति जी, गृह मंत्री जी ने अपने वक्तव्य में यह बात कही है—

> "I sincerely hope that all sections of the House would join in my earnest appeal to the students and others in Bihar, Gujarat and elsewhere to eschew violence and co-operate wholeheartedly in maintenance of peace and harmony and in upholding the basic values of our democracy society."

मुझे लगता है कि बिहार के विद्यार्थी जो कुछ कह रहे हैं उस में और गृह मंत्री जी के कथन से कोई अन्तर नहीं है। विद्यार्थी जो कह रहे हैं उस का एक अंश मैं पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूं—

> "प्रदेश की मौजूदा सरकार कातिल है, यह खत्म हो। लेकिन मात्र मंत्रिमंडल में हेर-फेर हमारा लक्ष्य नहीं है। सरकार बदलना या नयी विधान सभा का चुनाव भी हमारा लक्ष्य नहीं है। हमारा लक्ष्य है उन के चरित्र को बदलना। लोकतांत्रिक मूल्य नष्ट होते हैं, लोकतांत्रिक प्रक्रियायें भ्रष्ट होती हैं, तो लोकतांत्रिक संस्थायें निकम्मा बन जाती हैं। आज यही स्थिति है,

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

इसी कारण लोकतंत्र की औपचारिकता एक मुखौटा बन गई है जिस के पीछे भ्रष्टाचार, दामों की लूट और आतंक का राक्षस अपना मुंह छिपाता है । हमारा लक्ष्य है बालिग वोट के अधिकार को वास्तविक बनाना, लोकतांत्रिक मूल्यों, प्रक्रियाओं और संस्थाओं के पीछे बिराट और संगठित जनशक्ति को खड़ा करना क्योंकि ऐसी लोकतांत्रिक शक्ति ही महंगाई, भ्रष्टाचार और बेरोजगारी के राक्षस का वध कर के प्रत्येक नागरिक को सुरक्षा और आत्म सन्मान का जीवन प्रदान कर सकती है । हमारी लड़ाई आर्थिक, सामाजिक और राजनीतिक क्षेत्रों के मौजूदा घिनौने स्वरुप को बदलने की जनता को उस की शक्ति और अधिकार से लैस करने की लड़ाई है ।"

श्री हरिकिशोर सिंह : यह आप का ड्राफ्ट है ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अगर मेरा ड्राफ्ट है तो आप ने जो दोषरोपण मेरे ऊपर किये हैं उन का कोई आधार नहीं रह जाता । बिहार के विद्यार्थी बड़े उद्देश्यों के लिये लड़ रहे हैं । सरकार को गम्भीरता से विचार करना होगा कि देश के ढांचे में बुनियादी परिवर्तन कैसे लाया जा सकता है ।

मैं कांग्रेस के मित्रों से पूछना चाहता हूं-- अगर सरकार शिक्षा पद्धति में परिवर्तन करने की उचित मांग को न माने तो क्या विद्यार्थियों को हाथ पर हाथ धरे बैठे रहना चाहिये ? अब वे नहीं बैठेंगे--यही परिवर्तन आ गया है और यह परिवर्तन लाने में हमारी प्रधान मंत्री जी ने बड़ा योगदान दिया है । अब जनता मन को मसोस कर नहीं बैठेगी, अब जो अभाव से पीड़ित हैं जो वंचित हैं, जो शोषित हैं, जो दलित हैं, वे वर्तमान के साथ समझौता नहीं करेंगे । आप ने अपेक्षा का ज्वार जगाया है, अगर वह अपेक्षा पूरी नहीं करेंगे तो अपेक्षा बगावत के रूप में सड़कों पर निकलेगी--आज यही हो रहा है ।

29 दिसम्बर, 1970 को प्रधान मंत्री जी ने चण्डीगढ़ में भाषण करते हुए कहा था-- अगर गरीबी बढ़ेगी, विषमता बढ़ेगी तो लोग हिंसा का आश्रय लेंगे, लोग सड़कों पर निकल आयेंगे--आज वही हो रहा है । जिन्होंने आंधी के बीज बोये हैं उन्हें तूफ़ान की फसल काटने के लिये तैयार रहना चाहिये ।

बिहार में जो कुछ हुआ है--उस में एक घटना अभी तक पूरी तरह से सामने नहीं आई है । सरकार ने भी सर्चलाइट पर हुए हमले की जांच का आदेश नहीं दिया है । यह प्रेस की स्वाधीनता का मामला है । बिहार के काण्ड के लिये हमारा दल दोषी ठहराया जाता है । किन्तु सचाई क्या है ? कुछ दिन पूर्व सर्चलाइट के सम्पादक यहां आये थे । उन्होंने एक प्रेस कान्फरेंस की थी। मैं उन के कुछ शब्दों को यहां उद्धृत करना चाहता हूं--

"The burning down of the offices and press of the *Searchlight* was a deep-laid conspiracy against an outspoken newspaper, Shree S. K. Rau, its Editor, said here today.

He said the complicity of the State Government in the conspiracy was clear from the facts that the Police were not ordered to take action against the mob and the fire-brigade services were not available even on the day after the arson.

Mr. Rau was emphatic that the mischief-mongers were neither students nor the Anand Margis. He also excluded the R.S.S. and the Jan Sangh.

He said, the Bihar CPI was particularly uphappy because of the criticism it got."

(*Interruptions*).

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Mr. Rau is himself a Jana Sanghi. . .

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : सभापति जी, सर्च लाइट के सम्पादक ने जांच की मांग की है और यह कहा है कि अगर जांच कमीशन बनेगा तो वे और तथ्यों को कमीशन के सामने रखेंगे । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि सरकार सर्च लाइट पर हुए हमलों और अग्नि काण्ड के लिये जांच कमीशन बनाने को तैयार क्यों नहीं है ?

दूसरी बात —गया के बारे में है । बहुत सी बातें कही गई हैं, मगर मेरे सामने श्री मुद्रिका प्रसाद सिंह, एक्स एम०पी० का बयान है, वे कांग्रेस के हैं, एक जिम्मेदार आदमी हैं—उन्होंने कहा है—

"He told reporters here today that about 40 to 50 persons were killed in indiscriminate police firings at Gaya on April 12, according to a general public belief.

He said that for 48 hours the entire people of Gaya were under house arrest. The patrolling armed forces announced every five-minute that anybody coming out of his house would be shot dead."

यहां गृह मंत्री महोदय का बयान गलत साबित हो जाता है ।

"Mr. Singh said that according to official figure only 8 persons were killed in the police firing. But God alone knew how many people were killed. But the fact remained that several bodies were whisked away in police vans. The bodies were also dragged up to a considerable distance. The clot of bloods on several roads spread over a distance of 20 ft. bore testimony to it.

He said that the police opened fire near the post office, Jain Mandir, Wool House, Kiran Cinema, Sabji Market, Motimahal and at other places. The body of a 12-year boy was found abandoned in the river Falgu.

The students agitation, he said, was most peaceful. It was spontaneous. There was a mass upsurge among the people as well. The work in all the Government offices had been totally paralysed by offering *dharna* which had been most peaceful. There was no physical obstauction by the students.

He said that the local officials had conspired to resort to firings only to teach a lesson to the students and the people of Gaya. Although the firings were opened at 3 P.M. he had secret information that the conspiracy was hatched at 9 in the morning on that day."

यह किसी प्रतिपक्ष के सदस्य का बयान नहीं है, यह श्री मुद्रिका प्रसाद सिंह जो कांग्रेस के एम०पी० रहे हैं, उन का बयान है । हमारे कांग्रेस के सदस्य कह रहे थे कि जो मरे हैं उन में विद्यार्थी नहीं हैं । क्या इस का अर्थ यह नहीं है कि आन्दोलन केवल विद्यार्थियों तक सीमित नहीं है, इस में जनता भी बड़ी मात्रा में शामिल हो गई है ? क्या यह जन-आन्दोलन नहीं बन गया है ? क्या यह सही नहीं है कि पुलिस ने महिलाओं के साथ दुर्व्यवहार किया है ?

श्री उमा शंकर दीक्षित : यह सही नहीं है ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी क्या आप देखने गये थे ? मेरा दीक्षित जी से निवेदन है कि बिहार की सरकार जो कुछ कर रही है केवल उस पर भरोसा न कर के आप केन्द्र की तरफ़ से जांच कराइये । महिलाओं के साथ दुर्व्यवहार का मामला किसी पार्टी का

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

मामला नहीं है । अगर यह आरोप गलत है तब तो सरकार को अदालती जांच की मांग स्वीकार करने में और भी आपत्ति नहीं होनी चाहिये । तथ्य सामने आ जायेंगे, दूध का दूध और पानी का पानी हो जायेगा जो झूठे आरोप लगा रहे हैं उन की कलई खुल जायेगी । बिहार में गोली चली, इतने लोग मारे गये, सर्च लाइट पर हमला हुआ—इन सब बातों की जांच से सरकार क्यों डरती है ?

मुझे खेद है कि इस चर्चा में श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण जी का नाम भी घसीटने की कोशिश की गई है । जो उन के चरणों में बैठने की पात्रता भी नहीं रखते, वे आज उनके माथे पर कीचड़ उछालने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं।

जय प्रकाश जी से मतभेद हो सकता है लेकिन उनकी देश भक्ति में कोई सन्देह नहीं कर सकता है । लोकतंत्र एक साधन है, साध्य नहीं हैं। जयप्रकाश जी को पूरा अधिकार है कि वे यह कहें कि लोकतन्त्र के वर्तमान ढांचे में बुनियादी परिवर्तन की आवश्यकता है । लेकिन इसके कारण कोई यह नहीं कह सकता.... (**व्यवधान**)..

आज बिहार जल रहा है, बिहार की सड़कें रक्तरंजित हैं, सरकार जुल्म पर आमादा है । संगीनों से लोगों को मारा जा रहा है लेकिन संगीनों पर बैठा नहीं जा सकता मैं साहिर लुधियानवी की एक गजल का एक हिस्सा रखते हुये खत्म करना चाहता हूं :—

जुल्म फिर जुल्म है बढ़ता है तो मिट जाता है,
खून फिर खून है, टपकेगा तो जम जायेगा,
तुमने जिस खून को मक्तल में दाबाना चाहा,
आज वह कूचा ओ बाजार में आ निकला है,
कहीं शोला, कहीं नारा, कहीं पत्थर बनकर ।
खून चलता है तो रुकता नहीं संगीनों से,
सर उठता है तो दबता नहीं आईनों से,
जुल्म की बात ही क्या, जुल्म की औकात हीं क्या,
जुल्म बस जुल्म है आगाज से अंजाम तलक
खून फिर खून है, सौ शक्ल बदल सकता है,
ऐसी शक्ल कि मिटाओ तो मिटाये न बने,
ऐसे शोले कि बुझाओ तो बुझाये न बने,
ऐसे नारे कि दबाओ तो दबाये न बने ।

पुलिस अत्याचार से समस्यायें हल करने के बजायें विद्यार्थियों के साथ, नयी पीढ़ी के साथ सम्पर्क करने का सेतु स्थापित कीजिये, सरकार और प्रतिपक्ष के बीच पुल टूट गया है वह स्थापित कीजिये । आप की विश्वसनीयता खत्म हो गई है । उसको कायम करने की कोशिश कीजिये । हमको दोष देने से समस्या हल नहीं होगी । यह प्रश्न एक पार्टी का नहीं है, सारे देश का है । गुजरात एक चेतावनी थी, बिहार में वह चेतावनी दोहराई जा रही है । अगर हम नहीं सुनेंगे तो देश भर में आग भड़केगी जो हम सबको ले बैठेगी ।

श्री **विभूति मिश्र** (मोतीहारी) : अभी बिहार के बारे में बहुत तरह की मांग हुई। एक बात यह है कि बिहार का मामला राशन और भाषण से तय होने वाला नहीं है। यदि आप चाहते हैं कि बिहार के मामले को राशन और भाषण से तय कर लें तो यह तय होने वाला नहीं है। बिहार की आर्थिक परिस्थिति बहुत खराब है। अंग्रेजी राज्य के जमाने में बिहार की आर्थिक दृष्टि से 11वीं पोजीशन थी लेकिन आज नागालैण्ड के बाद आखिरी पोजीशन बिहार की हो गई है। गरीबी की वजह से आज बिहार में छात्रों के अन्दर असन्तोष है। छात्र समझते हैं हम पढ़ कर क्या करेंगे ? अपने मां बाप की जायदाद जमीन को बेचकर छात्र पढ़ता है और फिर बी० ए०, एम० ए० पास करने के बाद उनको कहीं जगह नहीं मिलती है। इस तरह उनके घर की जमीन जायदाद भी बर्बाद हुई और पढ़ाई के बाद छात्र भी बेकार हो गया। यह बेकारी का मसला जो बिहार में है उसको केन्द्रीय सरकार को हल करना चाहिये। कितना ही समय बीत गया लेकिन बिहार की आर्थिक परिस्थिति में सुधार नहीं हुआ। अगर आप वहां पर आर्थिक स्थिति में सुधार नहीं करेंगे तो बिहार की यह ज्वाला मिटने वाली नहीं है। (**व्यवधान**) पीलू मोदी जी, हां कारखाना बिहार में है लेकिन एक बिहारी को नौकरी नहीं मिलती हैं, बम्बई से आकर लोग नौकरी पाते हैं।

सभापति जी, मैं चाहता हूं गृह मंत्री जी छात्र और शिक्षक दोनो को बुलायें। पहले भी मैंने यह मांग की है कि इन दोनों के नेताओं को बुलाकर आप बात करें और केन्द्रीय सरकार की औकात में जितनी ताकत हो, अविलम्ब उनकी समस्या को हल करने का प्रयत्न करें आप छात्र के नेताओं को जरूर बुलायें और शिक्षकों के नेताओं को भी बुलायें, बात करें और फिर यह जो कहते हैं कि जन आन्दोलन है वह जन आन्दोलन नहीं रहेगा।

तीसरी बात यह है कि जैसा बाजपेयी जी ने कहा, वे जिसकी साठ-गांठ में है, उन्होंने माओ और गांधी की एक साथ तुलना की है। माओ कहता है राज्य निकलता है बैरल आफ गन से और गांधी जी कहते थे सत्य अहिंसा और तपस्या से राज आता है। अब दोनों लाइन बाई लाइन एफर्ट करते हैं पटना के मैदान में तो यह कैसा मेल है। बाजपेयी जी बतायें कि गांधी जी और माओ का कैसा मेल है जो उनकी तुलना की जाती है कि माओ और गांधी एक हैं? (**व्यवधान**) आप यह बिहार का आन्दोलन बिहार मत समझिये, यह सारे देश का आन्दोलन है। बिहार के आन्दोलन में दुनियां की ताकतें काम कर रही हैं। बाजपेयी जी को पता न हो तो वहां स्टेशन पर जाकर देखें कि कहां कहां के लोग आते हैं और जाते हैं। इसलिये मैं चेतावनी देना चाहता हूं कि सरकार को कि वह समझे, अगर नहीं समझेगी तो फिर बिहार का मामला आपके हाथ में नहीं रहेगा, हिन्दुस्तान का मामला नहीं रहेगा। इसमें माओ और गांधी, दोनों के भाव एक साथ हैं। दोनो भावों को लेकर यह आन्दोलन आगे बढ़ रहा है। मैं चाहता हूं विद्यार्थियों और शिक्षको से बात करने के बाद जो इसमें कैद हैं उनको आप छोड़िये और फिर विद्यार्थी या शिक्षक जो भी हों, उनसे बात करने के बाद आप इस मामले को शीघ्र से शीघ्र हल कीजिये।

वहां पर महंगाई की हालत मैं आपसे क्या बताऊं, मुझको रिपोर्ट मिली है कि मेरे जिले में दो रुपये किलो नमक बिक रहा है। इसलिये मैं कहूंगा कि आप महंगाई को दूर कीजिये। मैं कांग्रेस पार्टी का मेम्बर हूं, जवाहर लाल जी ने कहा था कि कोई ब्लैक-मार्केटीयर हो तो उसको लैम्प-पोस्ट के पास मार दिया जाये। मैं अपनी सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूं कि 25–26 साल की आजादी के बाद आज तक कितने ब्लैक-मार्केटीयर्स को आपने पकड़ा है और कितनों को लैम्प-पोस्ट के पास सजा दी हैं। एक भी ब्लैक-

[श्री विभूति मिश्र]

मार्केटीयर को नही । इसलिये मैं कहूगा कि आप राज चलाना चाहते है तो ब्लैक-मार्केटीयर्स को पकड़ये, चाहे जिस पार्टी के भी हों और पकड़कर उनका मजा दीजिये ।

एक बात की मेरी माग है कि बन्दूक के टोटे और गोली को सस्ता न कीजिए । यह बन्दूक की गोली और टोटे इसलिए नही बनाये गए हैं कि हमारे ही बाल बच्चो पर चलाये जाये । मैं आपको बेतिया एक घटना बताता हू कि एक लडके ने ईटा फेंका; एस० पी० के गाल पर लगा, मैंने सुना है एस० पी० ने तुरन्त उसको गोली से मारा और वह मर गया । तीन घटे के बाद दूसरी बार गोली चली । मेरा कहना है किसी ने हमको ईटे से मार दिया तो उसको गोली से मारने का हक हमको नही है । मैं चाहता हूं आप इसकी जाच करवाये । हमको साहस होना चाहिए कि सारी बिहार की घटनाओ की जाच हम करवाये । जयप्रकाश जी के चैलेज को हम मानते हैं, उन्हें कहा सरकार रिटायर्ड आदमी को रख देती है, आप रिटायर्ड आदमी को नही बल्कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट के किसी जज को लीजिए और उससे कहिए एक अवधि निश्चित करके कि 10–15 रोज या एक महीने मे सारी घटनाओ की जाच करके हमको दीजिए ।

सर्चलाइट के साथ मेरी पूरी सहानुभूति है । जब हम बच्चे थे तब सर्चलाइट को पढ़ा करते थे, उसकी भी जाच होनी चाहिए क्योंकि सर्चलाइट को जला देने से बिहार का इतिहास जल गया है ।

एक बात मैं और कहना चाहता हू कि जहां पर लेडीज सत्याग्रह करें वहा उनके लिए लेडीज फोर्स होनी चाहिए । बिहार मे इसकी कमी है । जहा लेडीज का सत्याग्रह हो वहां पर आप लेडीज फोर्स रखिए तभी वाजपेयी जी का जवाब हम दे सकते है । वाजपेयी जी के साथ मेरी सहानुभूति है लेकिन इनके ऊपर आक्षेप करने के पहले हमको अपना दिल साफ करना चाहिए । लकड़ी जब सूखी हो तभी उसमे आग लगती है, अगर लकड़ी गीली हो तो उसमे आग नही लगेगी । वह लकड़ी सूखी हमारी है । पिछले 20–25 वर्षों मे हमने गवर्नमेंट चलाई है तो हमको कबूल करना चाहिए । गांधी जी जैसे आदमी ने भी कहा था कि हिमालयन ब्लन्डर हुई । एक हिंसा की वजह से जो चौरा चौरी' मे हुई असहयोग आन्दोलन उन्होने बन्द कर दिया । हम को सरकार चलानी है इसलिए यह न समझिये कि जिसका भाई भतीजा या बेटा मारा गया वह हमारा साथ देगा । हमने देखा था कि महेश प्रसाद सिंह हार गए महा माया बाबू से एक विधवा औरत को खड़ा कर दिया जिसका पति पटना मे गोली से मारा गया था । अब वहा के रहने वाले महेश प्रसाद सिंह को सारन के रहने वाले महा माया बाबू ने हरा दिया । इसलिए हमको बहुत दुःख है और खेद है कि गोली से जितने लोग मारे गए उस मे कितनी औरतें विधवा हो गई और कितनी मां बगैर बच्चे की हो गई ।

सभापति महोदय : आप का टाइम खत्म हो चुका है । माफ कीजिएगा, और समय देना मुश्किल है । इस सवाल पर जितना भी डिस्कशन हुआ है, इससे कुछ अच्छा नतीजा निकलेगा। यह बहुत अच्छी बात है लेकिन जो प्रोग्राम दिया गया है, उसके मुताबिक 4 बज कर 15 मिनट पर मिनिस्टर साहब को रेप्लाई देना है और अभी मेरे पास लम्बी लिस्ट है 14 साहबान बोलने वाले हैं । आप तो बुजुर्ग हैं, आप को खुद इस सिलसिले मे कोआपरेशन करना चाहिए ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं दो मिनट में खत्म कर दूंगा ।

मैं अपने गृह मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूं कि जितने लोग अपोजीशन में बैठे हुए है, उन से वे सावधान रहे क्योंकि हमारे यहां

जैसी कहावत है, 'वधवा धईलख त घर गईम बवीनिया धईलख त घर गईन'। किसी ने 16 को शुरू किया और किसी ने 18 को किया। ये सब हम को खाने वाले हैं। इसलिए मैं कहता हू कि आप सचेत रहिये और अपनी ताकत पर भरोसा कीजिए। अगर किसी विरोधी पार्टी की ताकत पर यह सरकार भरोसा करेगी, तो यह जिन्दा रहने वाली नही है। अगर कोई पार्टी लेफटिस्ट है, तो हमे लेफटिस्टेम से आगे होना चाहिए, अगर कोई तपस्वी है, तो हमे उससे ज्यादा तपस्वी होना चाहिए। इसलिए किसी के भरोसे हमें नहीं चलना चाहिए और अपनी ताकत पर भरोसा होना चाहिए। अगर हमारी ताकत मे कोई कमजोरी है, तो उस को दूर करें। पहले लोग जंगल मे जा कर तपस्या करते थे और तपस्वी बनते थे। इसलिए मैं अपनी सरकार से कहूंगा कि अगर आप न्याय, त्याग और तपस्या के बिना राज्य करना चाहते हैं, तो आप इस गद्दी पर नही बैठे रह सकते है। बस मुझे इतना ही कहना था।

श्री यमुना प्रसाद मंडल : (समस्तीपुर) : सभापति महोदय, आज यहा बिहार की स्थिति के बारे में विचार नही है, आज तो लिक्वीडेशन आफ डेमोक्रेसी का जो प्रो-प्लान करने वाले लोग है, उन के विषय मे हमें विचार करना होगा। फासिज्म लाना है, प्रजातंत्र को बढाना है, प्रजातंत्र के रास्ते कितने कड़े होते हैं, कितनी हर्डिल्स होती हैं, इस पर विचार करना है।

बिहार को स्थिति के बारे मे दो एक शब्द मैं आपसे पहले कहना चाहता हूं। मैं सब से पहले उन निर्दोष व्यक्तियों के प्रति, जो इन लोगों के बहकावे पर झुण्ड में गये थे—उन का कोई दोष नही था—और उस म व मौत के शिकार बने, अपनी श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करना चाहता हू। उन के परिवार के लिए जितनी भी दया हमारे मंत्री करे, वह बहुत कम होगी। मैं आप को बताऊ अपने संसदीय क्षेत्र समस्तीपुर की बात, वहा की प्री-प्लनिंग की बात। 27 फरवरी को समस्तीपुर बन्द का आयोजन किया गया। कहा गया और नारे लगाए गये, हर गलियो में नारे लगाए गये कि खून की धारा बहायेंगे, खून की धारा बहायेंगे। वह डिवीजन न हेडक्वार्टर है.......

(व्यवधान) आप हमें शिक्षा दीजिए हनुमान जी। तो मैंने देखा कि इस गड़बड़ की स्ट्रेटजी पहले ही कर ली गई थी। 27 तारीख से पहले ही इन लोगो ने इस को शुरू किया था और एक निरीह राम बाबू साहू को इन्होंने राम के घर पहुचा दिया। यह इन की करामात है। सन् 1967 में भी इन लोगो ने समस्तीपुर से ही यह शुरु किया था और वह 1967 का इतिहास ये फिर समस्तीपुर से दोहराना चाहते थे। मगर वहां की जनता चेत गई। वह जान गई कि 1967 में उन लोगों ने क्या गलती की थी। इस तरह राम दयाल कालेज से कैसे दीना नाथ पांडे को लाया गया। तो यह प्री-प्लानिंग सभापति महोदय, 27-2-74 से पहले से ही हो रही थी मगर जनता ने इन स्थानो पर इन का साथ नही दिया। फिर आ कर क्या हुआ। इस हाउस मे मैंने प्रश्न किया कि क्या यह सही है कि आनन्द मूर्ति से आप आनन्द की शिक्षा-दीक्षा लेने गये थे? तो क्या जवाब दिया था गृह मंत्री जी ने। वह सारे हाउस को इस महान लोक सभा को मालूम है कि वहां ए,बी सी नही, वहा एस बी, बी गये थे और उन के साथ तीसरे भी गये थे। (व्यवधान) श्री अटल बिहारी का नाम मैं अब नही लूंगा। अब वे अटल नहीं रहे अच्छे रास्ते पर। आज वे हिंसा के रास्ते पर उतर आए हैं। एक अब 'ए' के साथ 'बी, बी' की है, एक ब्लैंडो बाथ ए ब्लैंडी बाथ.... (व्यवधान) आप गालियां दीजिए, मैंने उन को स्वीकार नही कर सकता। तो अब ब्लेंडी

[श्री यमुना प्रसाद मंडल]

रास्ते पर आ गये है । ए, बी, बी साहब, आप के पास बडी वक्तृता की शक्ति है, आप ब्रह्मचारी हैं । आप बाते तो ऐसी लम्बी लम्बी करते है मगर काम क्या है । आप आनन्द मूर्ति जी से क्या क्या बाते करने गये थे और क्या क्या आनन्द लेने गये थे, यह प्रत्यक्ष हो गया 18 तारीख को । 18 तारीख को सब से घृणित बात जो सारी दुनिया मे हुई वह यह थी कि चार अखबारो पर बडा भारी आघात हुआ । श्री बी० एन० आजाद जो कि आल इण्डिया एडीटर्स कान्फ्रेंस के प्रेसीडेंट हैं, वह क्या कहते हैं :

"This was an attack on the very concept of freedom of expression It must have been inspired"

I correct the great President, not inspired, but instigated" by believers in suppression of human liberty"

आज हमे बडी गंभीरता से इन सब बातों पर विचार करना है । अगर वे यह समझते हैं कि अखबारो को बन्द कर देने से वह जनता की इच्छा को बन्द कर सकते हैं, तो उन का ख्याल सही नहीं है । उस के बाद हमारे श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव वहां गये और उन्होंने एन्टी-सोशल एलीमेंट्स को तो शान्त किया और सब कुछ किया, मगर वहा क्या हुआ, उस के बारे मे मैं दो एक शब्द आप से कहना चाहता हू ।

सभापति महोदय, कांग्रेस (ओ) के एक बड़े नेता है । वे बड़े नेता है और उन के पिता का स्थान देशभक्तो मे नम्बर 1 की पंक्ति मे आता है । उन्होंने जो करामात वहां पर भीतर ही भीतर की, उस के बारे में मैं यही कहता हू, "ले डूबता है एक बागी नाव को मझधार मे ।" सारे पाटलिपुत्र को, सारे बुद्ध के बिहार को एकदम उन्होने पूर्ण रूप में कलंकित कर दिया । अब वह यहा नही हैं । मैं उनसे जवाब चाहता हूं कि आप लोगों ने 18 के पहले ही 15 तारीख को एक गुप्त बैठक की थी या नही की थी ? बताइए जवाब दीजिए ।

These groups held a most secret meeting and decided to exploit the issue of soaring prices and all these and what not.

मे मानता हू कि बिहार गरीब है, प्रथम स्थान मे यह तीसरी श्रेणी मे था और अब यह बीसवें स्थान पर है । पर कैपिटा इनकम में, गृह मंत्री महोदय, मैं बताऊं कि वह 19 वें स्थान पर चला गया है । अब केवल दो सीढी उस को नीचे और जाना है और बस, खत्म है । इस इम्बैलेंस को दूर करना होगा । मैं गृह मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हू कि उन्होंने व्रत लिया है 22 लाख बिलो पावर्टी लाइन के लोगो को ऊपर उठाने का तो उसे वह पूरा करे । विद्यार्थियों के विषय मे मैं बताता हू कि बिहार 10 रुपये प्रति विद्यार्थी खर्च करता है जब कि आन्ध्र प्रदेश 133 रुपये प्रति विद्यार्थी खर्च करता है और केरल 60 रुपये प्रति विद्यार्थी खर्च करता है ।

गया के सम्बन्ध मे कहना चाहता हू कि जनसंघ के श्री ईश्वर जी ने बडी भविष्यवाणियां की हैं । ईश्वर जी सुन लें वह बी बी लाल आई ए एस वहीं के रहने वाले थे, वही के प्रोफेसर थे । उन को बडा अनुभव था इसलिए उन को वहा भेजा गया था और गफूर साहब ने भेजा था । वह जानते थे कि कांग्रेस (ओ) के बड़े नेता वहा रहते हैं तो व कुछ न कुछ झंझट आज नही तो कल वहा मचाएंगे । इसलिए उन को वहा भेजा गया था । 18 तारीख को जब सब कुछ शान्तिपूर्वक वहा हो गया तब वह बी बी लाल अच्छे थे । और 7 अप्रैल को आकर वह खराब हो गए ? वही बी बी लाल क्या 7 अप्रैल को बदल गए? मैं कहता हू आप की करतूतें बदल गई होंगी । आप की करतूतें काली हो गई होंगी । लाल साहब का उस मे कोई कसूर नही है ।

अंत में एक बात मैं और कहना चाहता हूं। कास्टलेसनेस के बारे में मेरा एक बिल है। गृह मंत्री महोदय को मैं उस की प्रति दूंगा। बहुत सिम्पल बिल है। उस को वह पढ़ें और देखें। गंभीरतापूर्वक उस पर विचार करें और कास्टिज़म को हटाने का काम करें।

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): Sir, when a man is off his head we know by what name he is described. To-day the Congress Party is seized with political lunacy, and that is the reason why they are finding, either in Gujarat or in Bihar, that somebody has been planted from outside; some agent provocateurs are there; some CIA agents are there; even the Sarvodaya people and Shanti Sena people have become CIA agents to create all kinds of troubles! Fortunately, they have not said as the word lunacy means that somebody has come from the moon to plant this kind of trouble either in Gujarat or in Bihar.

What has happened in Gujarat and what is happening in Bihar is not merely an agitation; they are not mere students' agitations, they are not mere demonstrations; they are not mere movements—they are of greater significance and of greater values. The people having vested interests, when they are going to lose pelf, pomp and power, and everything, like naturally they are terribly afraid and fail to see the real meaning of such happenings. What is happening is of greater significance and has greater meaning.

You will remember, Sir, the other day, Shri Dikshit bantered when I said that Gujarat has shown a new way between election and revolution. They have shown the way, the way of moral revolution. The banner that was raised by the youth, the green souls of Gujarat, the great community of people of Gujarat, that banner has been taken a step forward to Bihar. That banner of revolt, the banner of moral revolution against all kinds of corruptions,—political corruption, economic corruption, social and cultural corruption, administrative corruption, corruption galore, corruption by which the whole country has been swamped—has been taken a step forward. When the people have lost faith in the political set-up, when they have lost faith in all kinds of politics and when they have lost faith in either leftism or rightism or any 'ism', when they started hating the political communities or political parties, there, I should say, the ethical or moral revolution has been started by the youth, and that banner has been taken a step forward from Gujarat to Bihar.

This banner of revolution is now in the hands of the hero of the August revolution, Shri Jaiprakash Narayan. Unfortunately, I know, and I have seen and I have heard that so many statements are being issued against Shri Jaiprakash Narayan by so-called progressive congressmen. There are m y sparrows which try to spite the lions. There are many political sparrows also who are trying now to spite the lion, the lion of patriotism, the lion of sacrifice, the lion of all the embodiments and the concepts of Indian democracy, freedom and patriotism,—Shri Jaiprakash Narayan. They are trying to smite him, spite him and do what not.

Recently, Shri Chandrajit Yadav, Congress General Secretary made a statement in Calcutta which appeared in Jugantar. He says: "The peace committee of Jayaprakash Narayan and Sarvodaya people have joined hands with reactionaries. Not only black-moneys were exchanged but foreign agents were working with them in Bihar." Today we hear echoes of what some of the allies of the ruling party say and what they charge against J.P. I ask: is there any clearer person in India to-day than J.P.? He has given up all aspirations. Perhaps the young upstarts of

[Shri Samar Guha]

the Congress do not know that in 1954 J.P. was invited to be the Deputy Prime Minister of India. The question was on everybody's lips at that time, after Nehru who? After Nehru who will rule India? The answer was—J.P. Here is a man who sacrificed everything and has dedicated himself completely to the cause of Indian freedom and Indian democratic movement and regeneration of the whole Indian nationhood on the basis of Gandhism Unless you have been off your head you would not have chosen to attack a man who has disowned everything in the world except his idealism. That shows what kind of lunacy has seized the minds of the Congress people.

I am reminded of a mythological story. When the oceans were churned for getting nectar, poison came and later on nectar also came The devils who were ruling the world at that time were terrorised by the emergence of nectar. Ultimately nectar came and nectar ruled the world It is devil which wields power in the country today, they are terribly afraid of this new wave, impact and surge of the current moral revolution, the flag of which has been raised by the youth.

I know there have been many ugly incidents and I kept silent. A man was shaved in Gujarat by angry youngmen, certainly it is not commendable. I ask Mr. Dikshitji: now whether it is a fact that in many cities of Bihar your policemen have seized young men and shaved off their heads and shaved off every thing. Is it civilized? It would have been better if such things had not happened.

What is happening and after these things happened in Bihar if it goes to U.P. and from U.P. if it goes to M.P. and then to West Bengal and then to whole of India.... (*Interruptions*) people might call be irresponsible or insensible, yet I well hail it.

I was one who did not attack Indiraji even for a day after she assumed power, through immoral means. Such immoral thing never happened in any democratic country. The Prime Minister was the first to propose and nominate the candidature for the President. She then scuttled the party's nominee. I tried to argue to myself and convince myself that in revolutionary politics means and ends are perhaps not always compatible. if the ends are clear, if the objectives are clear if the means are revolutionary, even it is apparently immoral, then I support it I kept mum at that time When there was bank nationalisation, when there were slogans like Garibi Hatao although I was in the Opposition, I made it a point that I will support each and every progressive move of the Congress Government But now, after these years, what do we find now? Not only, the means have been lost, but the ends have been totally lost in a pool, in a whirlpool of total corruption in the country. Everything—all ethics are gone, all values are gone No political values, no economic values exist now—all values are gone in the country (*Interruptions*)

16 00 hrs.

You congressmen may laugh at me In Bihar, in Monghyr, about 10,000 widows brought out a procession It is very significant; why these widows brought out this procession. I would say, if anybody has planted anger in the minds of the common people, if anybody has sabotaged the present political set up by rousing the hunger of the common people, if anybody has made the blood boil in the viens of our young men, it is those people who by their corrupt rule, by their lack of sense, by their lack of morality, by their denial of sense of values, by sabotaging and scuttling democratic values, by sabotaging and scuttling political values, by sabotaging and scuttling

the tenets and basic values of democracy, are responsible for spontaneous upsurge of the people.

Not only that. Now, the economic life of the common men has become impossible. Can you imagine the miserable plight of the common people today? Take for example, Class III and Class IV employees cases. How can the non-wage earners live? How can these people live, the village people, the 75 per cent of the population of our country who live in the villages, the landless people, those people who have less than two and three acres? According to your statistics 42.6 per cent of the population live below poverty line. Now, the value of the rupee has gone down. According to the latest bulletin of the Reserve Bank, it is now worth 24 paise. Do you know the terrible condition in which the common people live now? Do you realise their acute pangs of hunger and misery? Do you understand what is a political volcano? Where lies the lava? Where is it boiling? It is in the heart of tho common people. You do not know because you are terribly afraid, as the devil, of the mystical days about the nectar, about surge of the moral revolution raging in the country today.

Before concluding, I would say this. I do not want any enquiry committee. There is no necessity for an enquiry. The revolution has started surging, swarming, sweeping the whole of India, new revolution, new upsurge, new moral revolution and that is the only way to defend the future of democracy, future of freedom because the might of the people will ultimately triumph over the arrogance and corruption of the administration.

सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह सोखी (जमशेदपुर) : चैयरमैन साहब, मैं श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी के भाषण को बड़े गौर से सुन रहा था। श्री वाजपेयी जी ने कहा कि सहरसा में जो कुछ उन के आदमियों ने किया है, उस में से अपने लोगों के खिलाफ एक्शन लेंगे–यह अच्छी बात कही है। लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि गया में इन लोगों ने जो किया है उस पर वे क्या एक्शन लेंगे। जब इन की पार्टी–जनसंघ पार्टी दूसरी अपोजीशन पार्टियों के साथ बिहार में राज्य करती थी तब इन्होंने कितना करप्शन बिहार से हटा दिया। आज ये हम लोगों को क्लेम करते हैं–इस के लिये इन को सोचना चाहिये, ऐसे क्लेम करना अच्छी बात नहीं है।

श्रीमती सहोदराबाई राय (सागर): 18 महीने मध्य प्रदेश में भी राज्य किया था, जब नहीं चला तो छोड़ कर भाग गये।

श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : गया में जो हुआ उस का उदाहरण दीजिये।

सरदार स्वर्णसिंह सोखी : कहा गया है कि वहां जलियावाला बाग बना दिया था। ऐसी बात नही हुई थी। अभी सिन्हा जी ने कहा कि पुलिस के पास आंसू की गैस भी नहीं थी लेकिन मेरी जानकारी है कि पहले पुलिस ने उन को वार्निंग दी, मजिस्ट्रेट ने वार्निंग दी, उस के बाद टीयरगैस शैल्ज चलाये गये, 27 शैल्ज चलाये, उस के बाद पुलिस का घिराव किया गया, तब उन्होंने अपनी हिफाजत के लिये गोली चलाई।

रामावतार शास्त्री जी ने कहा कि लोग दौडते हुए मारे गये—यह गलत है, दौड़ते हुए नही मारे गये। जब उन्होंने पुलिस पर हमला करना चाहा तब दो एक राउण्ड चलाये गये। अगर दौडते हुए मारे जाते तो पीछे से गोलिया लगनी चाहियें थी–इस लिये यह बात गलत है।

यह जो सर्च लाइट की रिपोर्ट निकली है, यह भी गलत है। असलियत यह है कि 8 आदमी मारे गये और सात आदमी घायल हुए ये अपोजीशन पार्टियों के लाग लड़कों को आगे ले आते हैं, मैं एक-एक अपोजीशन पार्टी का नाम ले सकता हूं, लेकिन नाम क्या लूं, जहां

[सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह सोखी]

इन को पैसा मिलता है उन को आगे ला कर मरवा देते हैं और फिर कांग्रेस गवर्नमेंट को बदनाम करते हैं ।

जनसंघ के मित्रों ने कहा कि वहां जनसंघ के जो लोग थे उन पर मार पड़ी मैं कहता हूं कि किसी जनसंघी पर मार नहीं पड़ी, वे अपने लोगों को तो वहां से उठा कर भाग गये, इन का तो काम ही यही है कि सीधे-सादे लोगों को भड़का कर यहां ला कर भिड़ा देते हैं और बाद में खुद भाग जाते हैं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि कितने जनसंघियों पर मार पड़ी, कितने लोगों को चोट लगी ?

जयप्रकाश जी की बात कही जाती है --वे जो बयान देते हैं ये प्रेस वाले उस को गलत तरीके से पेश करते हैं, उन के मुंह से ऐसी बात कैसे निकल सकती है । उन के बारे में किसी को कोई सन्देह नहीं होना चाहिये । उन्होंने इस मौके पर जो कुछ कोशिश की है, बिहार में शांति लाने की कोशिश की है ।

अपोजीशन पार्टीज़ के बारे में मैं फिर कहना चाहता हूं--जब मैं ने पिछली दफ़ा यहां बयान दिया कि जमशेदपुर में कुछ नहीं हुआ, तो दूसरे दिन ही इन्होंने 10-20 या 50 गुण्डे खादी भण्डार में भेज दिये, वहां पर हल्ला करवा दिया--यह चीज़ आप को शोभा नहीं देती ।

ज्योतिर्मय वसु साहब ने स्टूडेन्ट्स के बारे में कहा कि उन का इस में बिल्कुल हाथ नहीं है । गया में यह जरूर है कि मुल्क में आज जो महगाई है उस का असर पड़ा है। हमारे यहां उर्दू की एक कहावत है "तंग आयद बजंग आयद" जब आदमी तंग हो जाता है तो जंग पर उतर आता है--वही हालत इन अपोजीशन पार्टीज़ की हैं । मैं अपोजीशन पार्टियों से कहना चाहता हूं--अगर आप भी चाहते हैं कि कभी राज्य करें तो कम से कम हंगामा तो न करें, ताकि लोग महसूस करें कि हिन्दुस्तान में कांग्रेस के अलावा दूसरी अच्छी पार्टियां भी हैं। लेकिन आप के इस तरह के कामों का तो जनता पर अच्छा असर नहीं पड़ेगा ।

मैं मंत्री जी से कहूंगा कि--इस में क्या हर्ज है आप जांच करवाइये, सच्ची बात सामने आ जायेगी, इस से लोगों के दिल शांत हो जायेंगे । लेकिन मैं अपोजीशन पार्टीज़ से भी कहूंगा कि आप लोगों को भड़काने की कोशिश न कीजिये । असेम्बली को डिज़ाल्व कराना है तो कराइये, जो कुछ होना हैं वह होगा, लेकिन लोगों को भड़का कर काम खराब न कीजिये । आप लोग समझदार आदमी हैं, सोच समझ कर काम कीजिये ।

श्री राम भगत पासवान (रसड़ा) : सभापति महोदय, बिहार की स्थिति भयंकर जरूर है और इस भयंकर स्थिति का कारण गरीबी, महंगाई, भुखमरी और बेरोज़गारी हैं । इस बेरोज़गारी और भुखमरी की समस्या को सुलझाने के लिये जिस तरीके से हमारी प्रधान मंत्री जी तत्पर हैं, ठीक उसके उलट हमारे विरोधी पार्टियों के लोग आग में घी डालने का काम कर रहे हैं। सभापति जी, आज वे आन्दोलन नहीं करते हैं जिन के पास लाचारी हैं, भुखमरी है, जो गरीब हैं, क्योंकि उन्हें तो प्रधान मंत्री जी के समाजवाद में पूरी आस्था है । वे देखते आ रहे हैं, जनता देखती आ रही है कि अभी तक देश में कितनी विपत्तियां आई हैं उन सभी को प्रधान मंत्री जी ने बड़ी तत्परता के साथ आशिर्वाद में परिवर्तित किया हैं । ठीक उसी तरह से महगाई, बेरोज़गारी और गरीबी की समस्या जो हमारे सामने उपस्थित है उस को भी प्रधान मंत्री जी ने अपने सिद्धान्त अपने समाजवादी सिद्धान्तों के द्वारा तत्परता

और सतर्कता के साथ समाजवाद में परिवर्तित कर देगी। आंदोलन तो हुआ करते हैं। जो बार बार चुनावों में हार पछाड़ खाते रहे हैं, जिन्हें समाजवाद में विश्वास नहीं है, जो पूंजीपतियों के साथ सांठ-गांठ करते हैं वे लोग ऐसा करते हैं। मैं बहुत संक्षेप में बताना चाहता हूं कि बिहार में जयप्रकाश बाबू के प्रति बहुत श्रद्धा है लेकिन उन के प्रति लोगों की श्रद्धा और भी बढ़ती यदि वे गरीबों के बीच जाते, मजदूरों के बीच जाते और जो भूस्वामी हैं जिनके ऊपर लैंड-सीलिंग लागू होने जा रही है, जो भूमि को चुरा रहे हैं, उन भूस्वामियों और पूंजीपतियों की लिस्ट वे तैयार करते और समाजवादी व्यवस्था लाने में सहयोग देते। उस दशा में जयप्रकाश बाबू के प्रति लोगों की श्रद्धा और भी बढ़ती। हम समाजवादी व्यवस्था लाना चाहते हैं, समाजवाद के लिए सारे प्रयास करते हैं लेकिन इस में जो चतुर व्यक्ति हैं वे फायदा उठाते हैं। यह सही है कि हमारी प्रधान मंत्री ने बहुत सी समाजवादी व्यवस्थाओं को लाने का प्रयास किया है लेकिन उन से बड़े बड़े लोग ही फायदा उठाते रहे हैं। मैं सरकार से आग्रह करूंगा कि हमारे देश की जो वर्तमान स्थिति है; जो गरीबी, बेकारी और भुखमरी की स्थिति है उसके लिये हमें ठोस से ठोस कदम उठाने पड़ेंगे। हमने लैंड सीलिंग की चर्चा कर दी लेकिन उस को कार्यान्वित नहीं कर रहे हैं। इस से भूस्वामियों को, जो भूमि के मालिक हैं उस जमीन को चुराने का मौका मिलेगा। वे अपनी जमीन तो चुरा ही रहे हैं, गरीबों की जमीन भी हड़पने की चेष्टा करते हैं। इस प्रकार गरीबी बढ़ती चली जायगी। मेरा गृह मंत्री जी से आग्रह है कि लैंड सीलिंग के द्वारा जिन के पास फाजिल भूमि है वह लेकर जल्दी से जल्दी गरीबों को बांटी जाये और बेकारी की समस्या को हल किया जाये। मेरा यह भी आग्रह है कि प्रखण्ड वाईज छोटी मोटी इण्डस्ट्रीज की स्थापना की जाये तथा दफ्तरों में बड़ी बड़ी तनख्वाह पाने वाले कर्मचारियों की तनख्वाहें कम कर के नये पदों का सृजन करके नवयुवकों को काम दिया जाये क्योंकि आज लाखों की संख्या में हमारे देश में नवयुवक ग्रैजुएट होकर निकल रहे हैं हर साल उनकी समस्या का समाधान हम नहीं करेंगे तो जरूर हमारे देश में कभी भयावह स्थिति पैदा हो सकती है। इस लिए मेरा आप से आग्रह है कि बेकारी की समस्या मिटाने के लिए और गरीबी की समस्या मिटाने के लिए आप तुरन्त ठोस कदम उठायें।

SHRI PILOO MODY. Mr. Chairman, I was not intending to participate in this debate because it would be pointless pleading my case before the very guilty men who are responsible for what is happening in Bihar. It is quite evident that when things transpired in Gujarat this Government and this party were warned by all of us that this is not just another one of those accidental things that has happened. I think they took no notice. They even ridiculed us. They thought that what happened in Gujarat will not repeat itself elsewhere.

It is quite evident that there has been a great deal happening in this country for which this Government is directly responsible Can you think that a Government like this, an all-powerful Government like this, can shirk its responsibility about high prices, can shirk its responsibility about ever-spreading and perennially increasing unemployment, can shirk its responsibility about monumental corruption, about shortages and about every conceivable sort of injustice, political, social and economic? The very fact that a debate is going on about Bihar today and nobody has mentioned the central figure of Bihar

[Shri Piloo Mody]

and, that is, Mr. Lalit Narayan Mishra I just don't understand. Are you living in this world or are you thinking of giving up this world and going to some other world faster than it is your time to go? Any speech on Bihar that does not mention him, is dishonest.

We have a puppet Government in Bihar, created by a Minister of the Central Government who took the entire Government, purchased it and did what he liked—I do not know what—and put it in his pocket, appointing every Minister of his own liking. And that Ministry is brought down by the people. Is there any reason to be surprised that this thing is happening?

How did it all start in Gujarat? It started very innocently about some mess bill. The students thought it was too high for them to pay. And yet, overnight, starting with that little mess bill, 500 units of the Nav Nirman Samiti grew up all over Gujarat. Do you think that Mr. Vajpayee or Mr. Anand Murti who has been in jail for so many months or any C.I.A. agent or even a K.G.B. agent or even Mr. Bhogendra Jha or, for that matter, anybody in this House could do anything like that?

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): Excepting you.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Perhaps But, nevertheless, this had to be washed off in some fashion or the other.

I think, it was last year I warned this Government that unless they learn to admit their mistakes in all humility and to make amends, genuine and sincere amends, to the people for all the oppression that they have brought about in this country, this country will not be safe this party will not be safe and, certainly, this Government will not be safe.

What has happened in Bihar? By saying that it was so and so who instigated the people, and so and so who did'nt, and that it was Mr. Vajpayee and some people who stripped some man, do you think that is a reasonable excuse for explaining away what happened in Bihar? The fact is that the anger of the people is rising because of all the hardships they have to bear and, in addition to having to bear all these hardships, see the miserable manner in which they are treated and brushed aside. Is there any person in this country who comes in contact with the Government at any level who does not get bruised, hurt, insulted and humiliated, whether he is rich or poor? If he gets a cheque of Rs. 11 from the Government which is six months overdue, he spends three days in the Bank in trying to cash it!

This is the sort of administration that these people have created and, they think, in an administration like that, the people are not likely to get angry. Well, the rising anger of the people is rising higher than even the corruption that you can perpetrate. And it is rising at such a speed! There are no safety valves. There was a time when you expected that if you went to a law court, you might get some justice. But look at the manner in which they have fiddled with the courts. There was a time when you raised a matter in Parliament or when some Members of the Opposition raised a matter in Parliament, you expected that that would have some effect on the Government. There was a time when you could take out a demonstration Today, the mere fact that you want to take out a demonstration, it calls for repression. If you shout a few slogans against the Government, you are muzzled—section 144 is slapped on. They infiltrate demonstrations with their agent provocateurs to throw stones so, that that gives an excuse to the police to resort to firing. If there is breaking of window-panes or shouting of a few slogans against the Government, they resort to shooting people down in cold blood. I have seen

it happening. This is what has been happening. As for Mr. Bhogendra Jha who initiated this debate, I would like to know whether he was on the 16th .

SHRI S M BANERJEE: I will just go and call him here.

SHRI PILOO MODY: It is quite obvious that Mr. Banerjee was not there He is a little smarter than Mr Jha. Therefore, all this hypocrisy goes on—and the constant search for a scapegoat. As somebody said, pretty soon you will be blaming it all on the man in the Moon because you would have run out of all alibis and excuses that human ingenuity can find After having run out of all excuses, the only person that they can peg the whole thing on is a man like Mr Jayaprakash Narayan. I think, we have reached the nadir of public life I am no follower of Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan; I do not even believe him; nor have I any close contact with him; nevertheless, if one were asked to find one good, honest decent man particularly in the public life of this country, one would probably think of Mr Jayaprakash Narayan He may not be a genius, he may not be a guru, he may not be anything at all; but, nevertheless, he is a good, honest man. And in this country we have lost all sense of values Even a good, honest man is no longer needed! He is to be abused when the occasion arises. I have heard pank kids signing memorandum and speaking in a manner which would shock even their own parents; sometimes I wonder how they address their own parents.

Therefore, it is with the heaviest heart that I condemn this Government, not because of the mistakes it has made; mistakes it has made by the millions. But let them come forward and admit one mistake. It will make it easier for them to admit two and then ten any maybe, a time will come when they will admit all the mistakes they have made and then perhaps we will have a happier country.

श्री नागेन्द्रप्रसाद यादव : (सीतामढ़ी) सभापति जी, मैं आप के माध्यम से गृह मंत्री जी का ध्यान बिहार की ओर ले जाना चाहता हूं। सभापति जी बिहार में 16 तारीख को शान्तिपूर्ण प्रदर्शन भारतीय कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी की ओर से किये गये। इस के बाद बिहार में जो हमारे जनसंघ के नेता हैं खासकर कि अटल जी वे 16 तारीख से पहले गया में गये थे अपनी मीटिंग में और वहां पर उन्होंने अपने साथियों के बीच में भाषण दिया था कि बिहार के साथियो तुम भी गुजरात की तरह तैयार हो जाओ। जो जनसंघी विधायक बिहार के थे, उन को इन्होंने सम्बोधित किया। अटल जी ने कहा था कि बिहार के विधायको, तुम भी गुजरात के लोगों की तरह अपने इस्तीफ़े देने की तैयारी करो। अटल जी, आप को याद होगा, कि आप ने गया में यह कहा था। 18-3-74 को अटल जी गया में थे और अटल जी के साथ हमारे गृह साहब भी पटना की जेल में गये थे और वहां पर इन की मुलाकात आनन्दमार्गियों के नेता के साथ हुई थी। काफी फल, मेवे और मिठाई वे उन को जेल में खिलाने के लिए ले गये थे।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : बिल्कुल गलत बात है। एक साल से वे भूख हड़ताल पर थे, मेवे कैसे खिला दिये।

श्री नागेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव : अटल जी ने आनन्द मार्गियों के नेता को जेल में जा कर काफी मिठाई खिलाई फल खिलाए और बैठ कर के इन्होंने एक तोड़ फोड़ योजना इसलिए बनाई कि जब इन की हार बैलेट पेपर की लड़ाई में उड़ीसा और उत्तर प्रदेश में हुई और इन की करारी हार हुई तो यह पटना गये गृह साहब के साथ मिठाई ले कर आनन्द मार्गियों के नेता से उन्होंने मन्त्रणा की कि बिहार में गुजरात के बाद किस तरह आन्दोलन

[श्री नागेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव]

किया जाए, किस तरह अग्निकाण्ड कराया जाय। वाजपेयी जी ने यह योजना बनाई और पटना जेल के एक किनारे मे इन्होने आनन्दमार्गियो के नेता से मुलाकात की और उसी का फल यह हुआ कि 18 तारीख को पूरे बिहार मे हमारे आनन्दमार्गियो ने, जनसंघियो ने और आर०एस०एस० के लोगो ने आन्दोलन किये, मकान जलाए गये और सर्चलाइट को भी इन्होने जलाया। आप के ही आदमी जनसंघ के लोग झंडा ले कर वहा गये थे।

श्रीमन् मुझे आप ने अन्त मे समय दिया है। इसलिए कम से कम सात मिनट तो दीजिए।

सभापति जी सर्चलाइट जनसंघियो ने जलाया और झूठा इन का प्रचार होता है कि कम्युनिष्ट पार्टी के लोगो ने उस को जलाया। यह गलत है। कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के लोग तो शान्तिपूर्ण ढंग से 16 तारीख को प्रदर्शन कर रहे थे। 18 तारीख के प्रदर्शन मे कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी का कोई हाथ नही था (व्यवधान)

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा: 16 तारीख को इन्होने क्या किया और वे वहा क्यो गये, इस के बारे मे वाजपेयी जी पर्सनल एक्सप्लेनेशन दें।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: सभापति जी, आप मुझे मौका देंगे तो मै इस का देने के लिए तैयार हू।

श्री नागेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव: सभापति जी, 18-3-74 को बिहार के छात्रो ने शान्तिपूर्ण प्रदर्शन किया लेकिन उन के साथ उन के गिरोह मे अटल जी के चेले चले गये बिना झंडा लिये, उन्होने झंडा नही लिया। छात्रो के बीच मे आनन्दमार्गी और जनसंघ चले गये और उन्होने बोतलो मे पेट्रोल ले कर छींटे दिये और दियासलाई लगा दी और बिहार के छात्रो को इन्होने बदनाम किया।

सभापति जी, बिहार के छात्रो ने कही भी आग नही लगाई। उन्होने अपनी मांगो के समर्थन मे शान्तिपूर्ण प्रदर्शन किया। सभापति जी, मैं गृह मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करूगा कि बिहार के छात्रो की जो माग है, आप उसे स्वीकार करे और बिहार के मुख्य मंत्री जी से भी कहे कि जो उन की मांग है छात्र के जो नेता हैं हमारे गफूर साहब मुख्य मंत्री, बिहार उन से बातचीत करें। गृह मंत्री जी भी छात्रो के नेताओं और शिक्षको के नेताओ को दिल्ली बुला कर उन से बातचीत करे और जो उन की डिमान्ड्स हो उसे स्वीकार करे।

सभापति जी, मै सर्वोदय नेता जय प्रकाश जी की ओर ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हू अपने साथियो का। सभापति जी, जयप्रकाश जी ने सन् 1942 की अगस्त क्रान्ति मे भाग लिया, यह बिलकुल सही है। 1942 के आन्दोलन और उस के पूर्व भी उन का बहुत बडा त्याग है आजादी के लिए लेकिन इधर जयप्रकाश जी ने सन् 1952 मे इलैक्शन मे अपने उम्मीदवारो को खडा किया बिहार मे ही नही बल्कि पूरे हिन्दुस्तान मे और उस मे उन की पार्टी की करारी हार हुई। फिर 1957 मे भी उन्होने पार्टी के लोगो को खडा किया और उन की करारी हार हुई। इस के बाद 1962 मे भी उन्होने लोगो को खडा किया और उस मे भी उन की हार हुई। इस के बाद सन् 1967 मे भी उन्होने लोगो को खडा किया और उन के लोग चुनाव मे हारे। इस तरह से चुनाव मे हार खाने के बाद जयप्रकाश जी विनोबा जी के साथ सर्व उदय का काम करने चले गये। उस के बाद भी उन से नही रहा गया क्योकि गद्दी का नशा तो उन को था ही। वह तो झूठे ही विनोबा जी के साथ चले गए थे कुछ दिनो के लिए। सभापति जी को स्मरण होगा जब बिहार के मुख्य मंत्री स्वर्गीय बाबू श्रीकृष्ण सिंह जी थे और बिहार के मंत्रि मंडल मे कृष्ण बल्लभ सहाय नही लिए गए तो उन्होने

एक बहुत लम्बी चिट्ठी तीन पेज की श्री कृष्ण सिंह को लिखी । उन्हें बहुत तकलीफ हुई कि श्रीकृष्ण सिंह ने उन को मंत्री नहीं बनाया वह लम्बी चिट्ठी जयप्रकाश बाब ने लिखी श्री बाबू को और श्री बाबू ने उस का उत्तर दिया । तीन पेज की बड़ी लम्बी लम्बी चिट्ठियां थी । मैं दिखलाऊंगा, अभी भी कहीं होगी । उन्हें बड़ा क्षोभ हुआ कि कृष्ण वल्लभ सहाय को मंत्रिमंडल में नहीं लिया गया । उस के बाद जयप्रकाश बाबू पटना में गए और पटना जाने के बाद जब 18 तारीख को जनसंघियों और आनन्दमार्गियो ने आन्दोलन किया, आगजनी हुई तो जयप्रकाश बाबू अपने को बचाने के लिए फिर उस के बाद शांतिपूर्ण प्रदर्शन किए । उन के 1 हजार चेले बिहार से लाए गए और एक एक आदमी पर दो दो सौ रुपये जय प्रकाश बाबू ने खर्च किए । उस के बाद क्या हुआ ? जब प्रकाश बाबू अपने चेले के मुह पर पट्टी बांधे हुए थे । उस के दोनों हाथ पीछे रस्सी से बांधे गए । इस के माने वह लोगो को दिखला रहे थे कि इंदिरा गांधी के राज्य में हिन्दुस्तान मे किसी को बोलने नहीं दिया जाता । जयप्रकाश बाबू हिन्दू परिवार से आते है उनकी आयु 70 साल की हो गयी है उन के दिमाग का संतुलन खराब हो गया है । जय प्रकाश बाबू के दिमाग का संतुलन खराब हो गया है इसीलिए कभी वारधा में जा कर कभी गुजरात में जा कर कभी बिहार मे जा कर पहले तो आगलगी करा देते है आगे छात्रो को झोंक देते है और पीछे काली पट्टी बांध कर और हाथ बांध कर लोगों को दिखलाने के लिए जुलूस निकालते हैं । कहते है कि हम शांति मे विश्वास करते हैं । यदि जयप्रकाश बाबू की चलती–जय प्रकाश बाबू कभी शेख अब्दुल्ला जब जेल मे थे तो शेख अब्दुल्ला की वकालत करते थे जेल से छुड़ाने के लिए कोशिश करते थे अगर उन की चलती तो काश्मीर पाकिस्तान में चला गया होता । यही अटल जी जयप्रकाश बाबू के बारे में कुछ दिन पहले क्या बोलते थे ? लेकिन इनके साथ जय प्रकाश बाबू की एक चटाई पर गांधी मैदान में मीटिंग हुई, उसमें इनके भी नेता थे, कर्पूरी जी भी थे, और लोग भी थे । तो उस दिन जय प्रकाश बाबू ठीक साबित हुए और जब शेख अब्दुल्ला को छुड़ाने की बात करते थे तब अटल जी उनके बारे में क्या बोलते थे ? कहना तो बहुत कुछ था लेकिन आपने जो भी समय दिया उसके लिए धन्यवाद ।

SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI (Berhampore): Sir, I have been here long enough to lose all interest in speech-making on this forum; of that I have had enough in the past; but time comes when one has to break his silence. I can only pray that good sense may yet dawn on the ruling party.

With all the seriousness that I can command, as a fairly senior Member of this House and also an humble soldier in the struggle for freedom—there are many colleagues on the other side of the House with whom I had the privilege to work—I tell them 'pleased search your heart; this is not a mere momentary effervescence of mass movement that has come up suddenly'. In Gujarat it was just the beginning; in Bihar, it has spread fast Perhaps, if you are serious enough, you will understand that unless you change your ways very radically, this is going to be the beginning of your end.

Sir I need not speak about or quote anybody else. But, the Congress President himself, Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma said the other day—what did he say? He said that if inequalities and injustices that still persist are not eradicated or are not done away with, then nobody can prevent a violent revolution in this country. The Prime Minister, the other day, expressed herself more or less in same terms in Chandigigarh and Shri Vajpayee

[Shri Tridib Chaudhuri]

referred to that. In Bihar, what is happening is only the first tremor of an earthquake Do not think that even if the people in the Opposition keep quiet, then, everything will be all right. There are certain aspects in the handling of the situation about which I wanted to refer. But, there is hardly any time to refer to that. But, I feel that it is my duty to refer to one fact that even when we are discussing the situation in Bihar Please look at the extraordinariness of the situation in Bihar where we are suppressed to have an elected constitutional Government What has happened in Bihar, primarily, concerns the law and order. Even then this Parliament has felt compelled to discuss Bihar because the situation there is very extraordinary.

Just at this moment, an announcement had been made about the change of Government in Bihar If everything was all right, then why do you feel that the Government should be changed there? Have you pondered over direction of the change? The Bihar Chief Minister said that he was forming a war Cabinet. War against whom? A new Government has been constituted; a smaller Government has been constituted already. Even before the Opposition parties could speak out, from your own party and from your own ranks, accusations have come that this new and smaller Cabinet is loaded in favour of a group dominated by a certain person, sitting here in New Delhi

SHRI PILOO MODY: Name him

SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI: Sir, it is not my practice or habit to refer to particular persons or to indulge in what is known as character assassination But, certain accusations have been made against certain persons—certain families—who are said to held the Government of Bihar in their pocket We all know what is discussed in the lobbies; we know what our friends from Bihar discuss in the lobbies We do not come here in order to keep quiet. So, I again appeal to the best sense of patriotism and far-sightedness and constructive imagination of the Congress Party and their sense of responsibility. Let them remember that they have been returned to power in a inassive majority; they have certain promises to keep and certain duties to discharge And let them take the right steps in the light of the tragic happenings that have taken place in Gujarat and that are taking place in Bihar. If not, I can only say 'God save the country'.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO (Karimnagar): Sir, although I was not willing to participate yet when I saw that there is no seriousness among the ruling party Members about the situation prevailing in Gujarat and Bihar I was compelled to speak. I am really sorry to see the Members indulging in things which are very objectionable. We know that a grave situation prevails in the country not only in Bihar but everywhere Last time when I spoke in this House I told this House and requested the Members of the ruling party that don't think you are ruling to defend the Government but you will have to defend the country. Even if I am there I will defend but you must realise the difficulties of the people. They know everything. Whenever we meet them in the Central Hall they speak out their mind but when they participate in the debate they say so many things against this party or that party I am telling you my dear friends this is not going to satisfy the people You cannot blame the Opposition parties always. With seriousness I am telling you to not utilise the services of students. They have had enough. In Telengana and Andhra we have seen what is the stuff of those students. They have spoiled their eareer. They have become completely useless. They have become a great burden on us. So, please realise With experience I am telling my dear friends on this side also if you have got any problem do not depend upon

students and spoil their career. I request my friends there, you please see the difficulties of the people. Shortages are there. Because of the price rise middle-class is affected. For the first time the common man is affected. There is no safety. Last time when I mentioned about it I was told that that was not their experience but it was only our experience. While travelling in a bus or train if you say you are a Member of Parliament—either Congress or Opposition—there is no security for you. The people are hating all the politicians This is the tragedy in the country. This is a fact and this fact should be kept in mind. There is no safety for anybody whether Congress or Opposition. That means parliamentary democracy is in danger. If you really want the parliamentary democracy to survive then it is the responsibility of everybody, including the Opposition parties, to sit together and try to solve the problems that are facing the country. Unless you do that I do not think you will be able to satisfy the poor people. This must be kept in your view.

As regards Bihar—I am very sorry to know—today we have seen in the papers that some Cabinet has been constituted. We know from very reliable sources and from responsible persons like Congress M.Ps. and MLAs that again most corrupt people are there in this Cabinet. They are continuing the same gentlemen again in the new Cabinet. What effect will it have on the people? This is what I want to ask the Home Minister. If such a Cabinet is there, it will have no impact on the people, and the people will not be satisfied and their problems will not be solved. Government say that they are doing all this because they want to maintain law and order. But I submit that this is not a law and order situation at all. I do not want dissolution of the Assembly and the introduction of President's rule thereafter. Let the Assembly continue. But it then pick up such persons and put them in the Cabinet.

Nowadays, there is so much controversy about Mr. Jaya Prakash Narayan. Last time when I spoke here, I had also criticised him. When he spoke about the situation in Gujarat and called upon the students and teachars to come out of their classes and start an agitation, I took great objection to it and said that it was a very dangerous thing. A person like Mr Jaya Prakash Narayan who is a very good man asking the students and teachers to come out of their classes and start an agitation is very bad, and, therefore, I had also criticised him last time. But to say that he is dishonest man, to say that he takes money from very rich people is a very dangerous thing. Those who say so are unnecessarily having confrontation with that man. He may be committing so many mistakes. But about his honesty and his sacrifice for the country, there are no two opinions in the country. So, those who are making such remarks are unnecesarily criticising him and unnecessarily having this confrontation with him. I know that there are some gentlemen in the Congress Party, not all, but some of them, who want some confrontation between Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi and Mr. Jaya Prakash Narayan; they are very happy with this and that is why they go on issuing statement after statement. This is very bad, and I would request the Home Minister to rectify this matter.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the hon. Home Minister.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Have they no sense of shame? What are they clapping for? This is a solemn occasion. What are they celebrating?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT): They are only starting to follow his example. When he talks about celebrating I am remind-

[Shri Uma Shankar Dikshit]

-ed of what had happened at the time of the election of the last President. Long before the election was held, he was celebrating and wanting victory to Mr. Subba Rao. He was there in the' plane, and I was also there, and I was perhaps unknown to him then. I do not know whether he wants other people to follow his example or not.

SHRI PILOO MODY: He will admit that he would have made a better President.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: In any case, he should not have celebrated it before the election, at least in the manner in which he was doing it.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I am not a hypocrite. I drink in public.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: That apart, I agree with him that this is a solemn occasion, and I do not want to import irrelevant things or matters which are below the dignity of this House or the decorum of this House. These are serious matters and we must consider them with all the seriousness at our command every section of this House should do so I have intervened or spoken in this House more than half a dozen times but this debate has been on the whole a rather painful experience for two particular reasons

Firstly, when facts were stated or denied, when references were made to important people or to events no respect was given to fact or to reality or to some proportion of reality, and any kind of statements were made.

Secondly, to begin with, I would refer to the speeches of the last three hon Members. I was deeply impressed by the manner and the approach of Shri Tribid Kumar Chaudhuri s speech and also that of the young Member who followed him. It is a serious matter. It is a question on which the ruling party and also the Opposition, in my opinion, have to search their hearts. We have to search our hearts and take a serious line of action which will meet the situation.

For instance, it has been asked: 'When it is admitted that there is corruption, when it is admitted there is shortage, when it is said that prices are rising, what are you doing? Why do you speak of yourself? Why are you governing? Why are you in the Government?' and so on. What kind of logic is the?

SHRI S. M BANERJEE Why don't you arrest them?

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: Arrest the prices or arrest whom?

SHRI S M. BANERJEE: Arrest the hoarders and blackmarketeers.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT In one State alone, 5000 raids have taken place, and thousands of people have been arrested in the country

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: But they had released Shri S K. Mody on bail

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT Large number of people have been arrested, and some paraded in the streets and convicted.

They have been convicted. He is greatly ignorant if he says that smugglers and blackmarketeers are not being punished or that their places are not being raided In Gujarat alone, within a short time, there were 500 cases. (*Interruptions*) Therefore, let us not make this kind of sweeping statements, such kind of generalisation painting everything black, everybody black. It is not proper; it is not true

So far as these last three gentlemen are concerned—I refer to them again—Shri Yadav made some observations We have no right to expect Jaya Prakashji to agree with us or ourselves to agree with him politically. He does not belong to the Congress Party. He has taken certain stands from time to

time according to his conscience. He has not been particularly consistent also. He is not really fit to be a partyman. Otherwise, he would not have allowed that party to be broken up to which he belonged; he would not have let slip that historic opportunity he had in the shape of the socialist party and would not have let it be broken up in the manner it did. He is a man of conscience. Let us understand this. I would request my friend, Shri Yadav, to realise that if he is going to apply the ordinary cheap standard to a man like that, he will be making a great mistake. I do not want the Congress Party to be misunderstood in this respect. I feel very strongly on this not because I worked with him or he worked with me during the 1942 movement, but because when we take a public stand, we have to have some sense of proportion.

Now, therefore, on behalf of the Congress Party, I would like to say this that this is not the view of the Congress Party. Jayaprakashji being a person who in the matter of personal integrity or intellectual integrity or as a man who is a public-spirited gentleman, as a man with a clean conscience, as a man who is devoted to a high standard of life, in these matters we hold him in high respect That has not prevented us from not finding ourselves in agreement with him in most matters for the last 25 years. Therefore, I beg of you all not to say anything that will unnecessarily embitter that man of conscience and man of soul.

I was dealing with this question of whether we should learn lessons from history or not. What has happened? Have we forgotten 1971? Have we forgotten 1972? Is not the public a good judge? Everybody has got the name of the public on his lips like that of God whom we remember when seeking blessings. These leaders who are so bitter in their criticism of the Congress Party Governments have been weighed by the public; tried and found wanting.

My friend, Shri Piloo Mody's party, when it started with Rajaji and Shri K. M. Munshi and others, appeared to have some sort of a big future as a kind of alternative. But where is he now? Where is it now? The party has been rejected outright.

SHRI PILLO MODY: My dear Sir, this has nothing to do with parties.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: It is all right as a cheap joke to say that his is the best party.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I would like you to consider where you are before you ask where I am. This has nothing to do with parties. I will not stand such bloody nonsense. Do not tell nonsensical nonsense to me.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: Parties are judged by their representatives.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Your talking about Rajaji is like a prostitute talking about love.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: Let him not excite himself.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Would you expunge these words if you find them abjectionable?

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: If that expression suits Shri Mody, let him have the pleasure of it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Mody, you are a man of humour. Please take it in the proper spirit.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: I am sorry if I have hurt him.

SHRI PILOO MODY: My dear Sir, apparently the Minister seems to think that what is important in this world is to win elections, by creating, by thugging, by money, by skullduggery, by stopping the voters from going to the booths, by stuffing the ballot-boxes and finally by miscounting the votes. You take pride in winning such elections.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Mody, the hon. Minister has said that he is sorry if he has hurt you.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Winning the elections in this country like that is nothing. (*Interruptions*) If you had fair elections, you would not have this sort of trash over here.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: Sir, I was to begin by saying that in today's debate, either the hon. Members have gone by the general approach, the budget approach or by the Presidential Address approach by speaking everything they liked on any subject while dealing with the question which is before the House.

Sir, this discussion was asked for by the hon. Member Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu and also by some other friends in the Opposition. I had expected that they would either ask for some information or some clarification of the position. I made a statement that day in which I mentioned a number of salient points, and I gave a fairly clear picture of what had happened in Bihar They should have, as responsible Members of the Opposition, accepted the facts. When earlier, the question came up, Shri Chaudhuri that day made wholly untenable and unsupportable statements. He repeated the same allegations today. I am really surprised and am greatly disappointed that his leader did not pull him up. He has the audacity to say that over a hundered people were killed and that over 200 people were injured. It all happened between about 3.35 and 5.35 p.m. It was not in the dark of midnight when injured people could have been carried away. How could they have removed the injured persons or the dead bodies? It is something utterly fantastic and unworthy to be stated by a responsible Member of Parliament to say that hundreds of people were killed and then were quietly removed somewhere and buried or burnt. Mind should have been applied as to what could have happened during that short time of the day.

I would like to point out the circumstances under which this is supposed to have happened. Large crowds were there pressing towards the kotwali or towards the telephone exchange. All this happened within a radius of half a mile or less than half a mile. The crowds were advancing and all the time the SDO and others were giving warning. Then tear-gas was used. On one occasion as it took time before tear-gas arrived, they made a lathi charge. Otherwise, on all the four occasions, first tear-gas was used The warning was repeatedly given. Time after time they were asked to go away. Nobody listened, and the warning and tear-gas only had the effect of bringing the crowds forward and nearer to the authorities making their position dangerous At one point the position was so bad that they were hemmed in on both sides in one small lane and then possibly the entire force would have been wiped out.

Therefore, what I am begging of you consider is that you should not give any weight to the allegation which has been made by hon. friends opposite, that hundreds of people were killed or hundreds of people were injured, which is entirely without foundation.

17.00 hrs.

Certain other matters have been referred to. The main point in my opinion, of having a discussion on a subject like this was to find out whether there was any excess committed by the police, whether more pople were killed than was inevitable, whether there was delay in taking action and whether it led to wider repurcussions and whether the Government took maximum care as provided in the Rules. In this respect I beg to submit that every rule was followed.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: How do you say that? Why not have a judicial enquiry?

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: It is a highly fallacious argument. First you state a falsehood as high as the sky and then you say: what is the harm; if you are not afraid why not have an enquiry?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: I quoted a statement made by a former Member of Parliament belonging to the Ruling party.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: It may be whoever, for whatever reasons. ...(*Interruptions*).

SHRI S M. BANERJEE. You accept whatever the Bihar Government says

श्री ईश्वर चौधरी 13 तारीख की रात्रि को बत्ती बुझाने का क्या कारण था और बत्ती बुझा कर सारी लाशों को मिलिट्री हास्पिटल में ढोने का क्या कारण था और फिर मिलिट्री हास्पीटल, पुलिस स्टेशन और रेलवे हास्पीटल में लाशों और मरीजों को रखने का क्या कारण था ? इन सब बातों की सच्चाई तभी पता चलेगी जब आप न्यायिक जांच करायेंगे ।

श्री उमा शंकर दीक्षित आपने जितनी बातें कही है, वे बिल्कुल गलत हैं और वस्तुस्थिति से उनका कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है । साढ़े तीन बजे से साढ़े पांच बजे तक जब फाइरिंग हुई, तो इस बात को मानने का क्या कारण है कि जो घायल हुए थे उनको हमने छिपा दिया, पुलिस ने छिपा दिया या जो मर गये उनको कहीं दफना दिया या कोई उनको लेकर कहीं चला गया ? मेरा यही कहना है और मेरी

यही मुख्य दलील है । इस पर आप विचार करें और बाद में अगर आप समझा दें कि इसमें यह खामियां हैं या कमियां हैं तो हम उनको मानने के लिए तैयार हैं ।

एक दूसरी बात मैं यह कह रहा था । ... (व्यवधान) .... आप जो कहते हैं, उसमें आप की बात विश्वसनीय नहीं मालूम होती है । आप अभी युवक हैं और आपको सीखना चाहिए कि आप ऐसी बातें कहें जिनका कुछ असर पड़े । अगर आप किसी बात को दुगुना, चौगुना या दस गुना बढ़ा कर कहेंगे, तो कौन उसको मानेगा ।

श्री ईश्वर चौधरी . जो आपने बताया है उसको मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं हूं ।

श्री उमा शंकर दीक्षित न मानिये ।

I was saying that the police acted with care by giving warnings by using other measures for dissuading the crowds, by first using tear gas and making lathicharge— and finally when they are completely forced, in resorting to firing It was done under the orders of the SDO, by a responsible officer of the CRP or BFS. It happened five times: two rounds, just two rounds first time, then one round then two rounds; then one round and finally two rounds. That is thrice two each and thrice one each. I say that I have taken special precaution by deputing a responsible officer . ..

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: You are giving the official version....(*Interruptions*) On a point of order. The hon. Minister is giving certain information on what took place in Bihar. They have given their version about deaths, about casualties and about firing.

MR. CHAIRMAN. What is your point of order?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA How are we to believe it? Are we to take the official version? Are we going to prosecute the Press and newspapers in Bihar where they have given.. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT. If he has believed Press reports, he need not come to us for ascertaining the facts As we have to take responsibility, we had checked the information reported by the Bihar Government through our own officers We had specially deputed a responsible officer to go all-round to see the places, come back to us and report the facts so that we are able to give these facts to you, as they stand today Up to the point of time of my speaking I have placed the facts as ascertained and checked by us (*Interruptions*)

MR CHAIRMAN Please do not interrupt the Minister.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA I do not dispute what he is saying But, I would like to know, whether he will advise the Government of Bihar to order a judicial enquiry

MR CHAIRMAN: We had a debate Members of Opposition had their full say and I think we had a very good atmosphere. I think, the Minister should be given an opportunity to place certain facts, and therefore, please do not interrupt the Minister

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE. Supposing we accept these facts that only eight people were killed. Take it for granted. Eight lives do not justify a judicial probe. But, what about the ten-year boy who was killed? Was he an Ananda Margi? Did he belong to RSS? Who was this ten-year old boy? Why was he killed? Who killed him?

MR. CHAIRMAN: You made your point. It is upto the Minister either to accept or not to accept it. We should give him an opportunity to have his say.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: Then I shall briefly refer to the last point made by the last speaker. Mr. S M Banerjee said yesterday that he had more regard for me than some of my own Members I accept that statement I would like to submit for your consideration the fact which one of the Members had also mentioned though I do not know whether he had given prior notice

SHRI S M BANERJEE I do not have any personal quarrel with you. But, I only want that you should punish the murderers, human murderers

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT Now, Sir it was said that police, BSF or CRP, pursued the running mob and killed some of them without any cause, without justification Also that something wrong had happened and that it is necessary to go into a roving or detailed enquiry Crowds are pressing forward towards the Telephone Exchange Despite warning those who were doing 'dharna' or 'gherao' refused to allow any one to go inside Though the picketers were once persuaded to make a little room, the workers refused to go inside because they were afraid This continued on the 9th, 10th and 11th On the 11th—I say this from what has been communicated to me--information was received that something more serious was going to happen the next day That evening, information was sent to the Chief Secretary of Bihar Government that more forces should be sent Up to the 11th evening the gherao, or dharna or picketing was quite peaceful. Nobody was hurt although the work was completely at a standstill They might not have been able to paralyse the entire Government of Bihar or other Governments in the country, but they had paralysed the telephone exchange About half a dozen officers tried to

run a skeleton service. Then, with great difficulty, the picketeers were persuaded not to prevent the General Manager or SDO Telephones to scale the compound wall and inside. This was the maximum concession which was granted to the officer-in-charge. Such was the situation which continued right up to the evening of 11th. On the 11th evening information was received—I do not know who was responsible....

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: He has to find out wherefrom the information came.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT. I have found out, but I am not willing to say it here. I am not going into names. Two parties were definitely involved in all that happened from the 9th to the 12th. Whoever it may be, I do not want to mention any names.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Why can't he gives the name of the party, if not the individuals?

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: Intelligence reports are reports of a different kind. I am giving the reason why force was sent. Force was made available after information went to the Chief Secretary of Bihar Government that unless more force was sent, there would be difficulty. Therefore, three or four companies came in the night. The situation was very serious....

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Why not name the two parties?

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: To the best of our information, CPI was not involved. But certain necessary precautions were taken.

Shri A. K. Sinha, Magistrate and Shri P. B. Roy, Deputy Commandant BSF whose party fired three rounds have stated that they checked the unfired ammunition of the party and empty cartridges collected after the firing immediately after the operation was over and verified that only 3 rounds were fired. Shri Quasim Magistrate and Shri Roy again checked the remaining ammunitions and the empties collected by the BSF also of Naik Shri B. L. Ghosh and found that only three rounds had been fired. The Platoon Commander of the CRPF Sri Mohan Singh also checked the empties and the unfired cartridges and had verified that only two rounds had been fired. *(Interruptions)*.

52 policemen including 3 of BSF and 4 of CRPF were injured by the missiles hurled by mobs at different places on the G. B. Road, K. P. Road and other places. Three were grievously injured. Another noteworthy point is that for the first time, not only brickbats but cut ice blocks and bottles were thrown in ample quantity.

I do not want to give unnecessary publicity to a device of this kind. The important aspect to note is that an ice block hits and it melts. Nothing is found afterwards. We could have got photographs of pieces of bottles strewn on the road, stones lying, but not of ice blocks. *(Interruptions)*.

Twenty-seven rounds of tear-gas were burst to disperse the crowds, 17 between Telephone Exchange and Kotwali on G. B. Road and 10 on K. P. Road. I am giving the facts which have been ascertained by the officers who went to the spot and took evidence, as *panchnamas* were signed. On that basis, I am making this statement.

One Police Pick-up was set on fire on Riverside Road in Kirani Ghat Mohalla. The police driver ran up and reported to the Kotwali Police Station at about 5 P. M. where a rescue party was sent and vehicle brought to Kotwali after the crowd was dispersed.

A jeep under use of D.S.A. Home Guards was forcibly taken charge of by the mob in the lane running east almost in front of northern edge of the Post Office. Shri S. K. Vij, Dy. Commandant, B.S.F. rescued this jeep from

[Shri Uma Shankar Dikshit]

the hands of the mob and deposited it at the Collectorate.

Extensive enquiries have been made to ascertain if any more persons had been reported killed or injured in the incidents of the 12th afternoon. But despite every effort made, no such information has been forthcoming yet. Enquiries in this direction are still continuing.

It is possible that some injured people might have gone away out of the fear, that if they went with their injury to the police station or to the hospital, they might be arrested. In saying so, I have this purpose in mind that if there is anybody who was injured but who did not report, let him come forward and we will not harm him provided he gives full statement to us.

As regards deaths, I do not believe that deaths have taken place in large numbers as alleged by the Opposition Members. Death is a far more serious matter. We will, certainly, welcome any information on this point. But upto now—I went outside about half an hour ago—upto that time, we have no further information.

One of the dead, namely, Navin Kumar Sinha is said to have been fired upon near the Jain Temple. They talked about the Jain Temple. Some of our friends were excited that Jains being so peaceful and non-violent, how could these people with rifles etc. go to the temple. The Doctor who conducted *post mortem* on his body has recovered a small metallic piece in his liver. The B.S.F. and the C.R.P. did not use any pellets. In every case, without exception no other ammunition except bullets, was issued. Therefore, it could not have come out of an official arm at all. A look at the metallic piece would show that it cannot at all be a part of a bullet. It has been sent for examination and report to ballistics experts of forensic science laboratory....

SHRI PILOO MODY: On a point of order, Sir.

The Minister is reading from a particular document. That document should be placed on the Table of the House, according to the rules. If he wants to break the rules, then let him go ahead.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: These are my own notes. I got them prepared last night. If he wants, I can give to him tomorrow.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Why not today?

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: I have got only one copy.

It may also be likely that some people from housetops may have fired on the policemen operating on the ground which may have hit Navin Kumar Sinha. The fact that only eight rounds were fired during a total period of two hours—the last two rounds were fired at about 5.35 p.m.—would show that the armed contingents which were called into action acted with commendable self-confidence and self control.

It is important to note that, of the 16 bullet injuries so far established, only three impacted above the waist-line. I am only mentioning the facts. Anybody can contradict these facts if a contrary evidence is available. As I said, of the 16 bullet injuries so far established, only three impacted above the waist-line. This is a reliable indication of the fact that the firing was controlled and almost invariably aimed low, and minimal.

With these words, I want to submit for the consideration of the House.... (*Interruptions*) I think I have made a mistake and I withdraw the offer that I made to Mr. Piloo Mody. I do not

know; he might make some wrong use of it.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I will make the same use as you made.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: I will consult and then give. These are the main facts. I expected that all such questions would be asked in order to ascertain whether the police force, BSF and others acted properly or not. But no such questions were asked, on the other hand, other matters going right upto Moon were raised; as hon. Member Mr. Piloo Mody did. There is no part of this world or the other world which has not been touched in the course of this debate. I submit with great respect that much of it was not relevant.

I am very thankful for the very comprehensive discussion which has taken place, and I hope that this matter will be considered in the right spirit in which I have placed it before the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You said that Mr. Piloo Mody went upto the Moon.

I was surprised how Mr. Piloo Mody could go upto the Moon. Some hon. members *rose*—

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will permit only two or three members to ask a question each.

श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या शान्तिपूर्ण सत्याग्रहियों ने जनता ने सरकारी भवनों में लूटपाट की हैं ? क्या गया के जिलाधीश ने यह बात नहीं कही है कि "देखते गोली मार दो ?" यदि यह बात कही है और जनता ने सरकारी भवनों में लूटपाट और आगजनी की है तो एन्क्वायरी क्यों नहीं होती है ?

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: It seems the Home Minister is convinced and confident about the statement he has made. In that context, I want to ask what is the objection to advise the Bihar Government to order a judicial inquiry. Now the Home Minister must have got sufficient time. I want to know what transpired on the 16th March between Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee and three other MPs and the Anand Marg chief in the Patna Camp Jail. According to the Bihar Jail Manual Rules, no talk can take place without an officer being present. I also want to know what remedy he is suggesting for the consideration of the House. Some of his party-men have demanded dissolution of the Assembly and imposition of President's rule. What is Government's thinking on this?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: My question is this. What specific objection you have to have a judicial probe by the State Government because it was admitted that only 8 people were killed? After all the same officers who have murdered these people can not sit in judgement.

I also suggest a judicial probe only because those people who were innocently killed, their family members can get compensation only if it was proved that excessive force was used.

My second question is: what is your opinion about the new Ministers?

M. CHAIRMAN: You can ignore the last question.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: I begin with the last question and come to the first later very soon.

Firstly, I regard this, I hope my Party and other hon. Members will not mind, a step in the right direction.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: More corrupt.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: I have told you that if you ask a question, you should take my answer He had no right to ask this question about their being corrupt or not. Many of the Opposition Parties have had opportunities in Bihar, UP and MP, and in Tamil Nadu there is an Opposition Party ruling, and if you want to know what kind of allegations are being made against that good party, you will forget accusing us of anything hereafter. That sort of thing goes on. This means not that they have gone wrong.... (*Interruptions*) It merely means that they have been there too long and people do not like their faces—ours or anybody else's. There are different reasons for that and we need not go into them. Let us not imput this kind of dark motives....

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Nowadays every Minister's conduct is being investigated by the CBI before he is made the Minister. Even our Assembly Candidates' conduct was investigated.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT. Is he talking of his own Party?

MR. CHAIRMAN: It will not be proper to discuss the conduct of Ministers here.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: Shri Bhogendra Jha wants to know what happened on the 16th or rather earlier than the 16th, when, I suppose, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee and others went and saw Prabhat Ranjan Sarkar. My reply is that if the hon. Member takes the trouble of putting down a starred question, I shall gladly answer it....

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: It may not get in the ballot.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT. That is another matter. That is a matter of luck. Better luck next time, I would say.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: If a short-notice question will be accepted, I will put it.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: The debate was to end at 3.30 p.m. Instead of 3.30 now it is 5.30 p.m. Therefore, please forgive me and let me quickly answer the remaining questions.

The hon. Member wants to know as to what is the remedy. I would like to answer that question by putting another question. Remedy for what? We are dealing with a situation which has arisen in the country in the most unexpected manner. What kind of remedy do you want? You know situations have arisen in this country for historical reasons, for reasons beyond our control for what are called. Asmani Sultani, that is reasons of nature. Extraordinary rise in the price of crude and terribly high price rises have taken place in a number of other commodities, and if you ask me why these things have happened, my reply is, I am not able to answer that question.

Two questions my young friend has asked. He wants to know..

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA *rose*.

MR CHAIRMAN: No please. You have asked your questions No discussion please.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN (Kangra). You cannot allow the same member to go on asking question after question. He was given two opportunities before.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: This will help you. The question is: your Party has demanded President's rule. I want to know whether you intend that or not.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: This question does not arise.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Your Party has raised it.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: Then do not listen to such questions. Mr. Choudhuri said that they were peaceful picketers. Have they the right to peacefully picket or not? If they have the right, then, why were they interfered with? This is what I understood to be his question. How, what happened was this. So long as they remained peaceful picketeers nothing was done to them for three days. It is only when Mr. Bose and two ladies were taken into custody, who were not allowing anybody to go in and the working of the entire telephone exchange had come to a standstill, at that time when the others prevented this van with these three prisoners to be taken out, action had to be taken. One hon. Member here said that they lay down on the road just in front of it. Now if that happens—and that is what happened—action has to be taken. So, that is my answer to his first question.

Now I come to the question about "shoot at sight". My friend—not so friendly a friend,—hon. Member Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu takes particular pleasure in finding a case for breach of privilege. He is in search for some breach or other even if it does not exist. And that day, to make a long story short, I said, with due respect to Members that I was sorry if anything wrong had happened and I said that I did not mean any harm or to mislead the House. The hon. gentleman intervened and then I made a statement. In his letter, he quoted only part of the relevent portion, the upper portion only and not the lower portion. Anyway, I will write that in my reply to him. I wanted to give the facts. The facts are clear. No order was given to shoot at sight. The question was whether such an order was given to shoot at sight. Now, these English words mean something according to the English Dictionary. The words 'shoot at sight' mean, 'shoot at sight' and nothing else. So, I have said, no order was given to shoot at sight.

Further, no announcement was made telling the people that those who violate the curfew would be shot at. Curfew on the 12th was not there; it came later on. A warning was however given that those indulging in loot and arson were likely to be shot at. And, the A.I.R, Patna did not make any announcement regarding shoot at sight. That is all, Sir, that I have to say.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now we will take up Introduction of Private Members' Bills. Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh.

17.34 hrs.

RETIRED ARMY SOLDIERS RE-EMPLOYMENT BILL*

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH (Phulpur): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the re-employment of retired Army soldiers in the various forces constituted and maintained by the Central and the State Governments.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

> "That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the re-employment of retired Army soldiers in the various forces constituted and maintained by the Central and the State Governments."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: I introduce the Bill.

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*Published in Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 19-4-74.

17.34½ hrs.

PREVENTION OF FOOD ADULTERATION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

[INSERTION OF NEW SECTIONS 4A, 4B, ETC.]

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH (Phulpur): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954"

The motion was adopted.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: I introduce the Bill.

17 35 hrs

ALL-INDIA SERVICES (AMENDMENT) BILL*

[INSERTION OF NEW SECTIONS 2B, 2C ETC.]

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH (Phulpur): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the All-India Services Act 1951.

MR CHAIRMAN The question is

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the All-India Services Act, 1951"

The motion was adopted

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH Sir, I introduce the Bill

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai. He is not here.

Shri Hari Singh.

17 35½ hrs.

HOMOEOPATHY CENTRAL COUNCIL (AMENDMENT) BILL*

[AMENDMENT OF SECTION 2]

SHRI HARI SINGH (Khurja): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Homoeopathy Central Council Act, 1973

MR CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the Homoeopathy Central Council Act, 1973"

The motion was adopted.

SHRI HARI SINGH: Sir, I introduce the Bill

17 36 hrs

HOMOEOPATHY CENTRAL COUNCIL (AMENDMENT) BILL*

[AMENDMENT OF SECTIONS 2, 5, ETC]

SHRI M C. DAGA (Pali): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Homoeopathy Central Council Act, 1973.

MR CHAIRMAN: The question is

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the Homoeopathy Central Council Act, 1973"

The motion was adopted.

SHRI M. C. DAGA: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

*Published in Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II Section 2 dated 19-4-74.

17.36 hrs.

HOMOEOPATHY CENTRAL COUNCIL (AMENDMENT) BILL*

[AMENDMENT OF SECOND SCHEDULE]

SHRI M. C. DAGA (Pali): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Homoeopathy Central Council Act, 1973.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the pathy Central Council Act, 1973".

The motion was adopted.

SHRI M. C DAGA: Sir, I introduce the Bill

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Madhu Limaye He is not here. Shri Ranu Bahadur Singh He is not here. Shri Panda.

17.37 hrs

CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE (AMENDMENT) BILL*

[AMENDMENT OF SECTION 80 AND INSERTION OF SECTION 80A]

SHRI D. K. PANDA (Bhanjanagar): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Code of Civil Procedure 1908

MR CHAIRMAN The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908"

The motion was adopted.

SHRI D. K. PANDA: Sir I introduce the Bill.

17.37 hrs.

MOTHER'S LINEAGE BILL—contd.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Madhu Limaye on the 5th April, 1974:—

"That the Bill to provide for the right to trace one's lineage from the side of one's mother, be taken into consideration."

There is one amendment in the name of Shri Daga. Are you moving the amendment?

SHRI M C DAGA (Pali): Sir, I move:

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 3rd August, 1974." (1)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Since Shri Limaye is not here I have given permission to Shri Daga to move his amendment. Shri Madhu Limaye was on his legs last time.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Shri Limaye has already spoken.

MR CHAIRMAN: But he has not concluded. There is a problem now about the Private Members' Business. The Bihar discussion has taken so long. And so, if we have to take up the Private Members' Business, it means the House will have to sit upto 8 O'clock I would like to know the pleasure of the House.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K RAGHU RAMAIAH): I had a talk with my friends on the Opposite side I think we shall go on till 18.30 hours if there are speakers. Or else, let us go on till 18 hours.

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*Published in Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 10-4-74.

MR. CHAIRMAN Is there anybody else who wants to speak on Shri Limaye's Bill? I think Shri S. P Bhattacharyya wants to speak on the Bill.

SHRI S. P BHATTACHARYYA (Uluberia): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support Shri Limaye's Bill to provide for the right to trace one's lineage from the side of one's mother He has brought forward this Bill for a noble cause for the reasons stated in the Bill He has quoted the story of the 'Jabali', a maid servant in the ashram of sages Satyakam, the son of Jabali, was a respected sage This son of his mother when questioned about the identity of his father pleaded ignorance, went to his mother and when informed that she could not say definitely who his father was, came back and gave a truthful account of what his mother had told him He was respected as an honoured sage

The main purpose of the Bill is that in our country, even now, we do not give the self-respect to the new-born children In our Childrens Adoption Bill we have tried to give some respect to the boys or girls who are born without a proper social custom Shri Madhu Limaye has brought this thing with a noble ideal so that it must not be compulsory that a boy must give his introduction or a female child must give her introduction in the name of her father Mother is sufficient to do that Mother's name is sufficient and that should be honoured I fully support it I think respect must be given to the new-born child without considering whether he has a known father or not because a new born child is pure and honest. I fully support the Bill I think Government should consider the mood of the Bill and should give it proper implementation

MR CHAIRMAN: Shri M C Daga

श्री मूलचन्द डागा (पाली): सभापति जी इस बिल के बारे में मुझे दो बातें कहनी हैं। जो बिल पेश किया गया है, उसके आबजेक्ट्स कुछ ग़लत हैं और बिल की जो बात है, उसके जो मेनस हैं वह ग़लत हैं। बिल के आबजेक्ट्स में यह कहा गया है

"The concept of "illegitimacy" and the practice of tracing one's lineage solely from the father's side is one such reactionary and fossilized concept. The reactionary attitudes which form the unspelt basis of the present official and non-official practices and decisions of the courts will have to be discarded completely if the egalitarian principles of the Constitution are to inform and elevate our social life"

आज तक मैंने कोई भी ऐसा डेसीशन सुप्रीम कोर्ट या हाईकोर्ट का नहीं पढ़ा या कहीं भी ऐसा डेसीशन नहीं हुआ है जिसमें यह कहा हो कि इल्लेजिटिमेट चाइल्ड का कहीं रेकार्ड करने से या नाम लिखने से इनकार कर दिया हो। आज तक यह बात नहीं हुई कि किसी ने जा कर यह कहा हो कि मेरे पिता का नाम मुझे नहीं पता है और उसको कह दिया हो कि तुम्हारा रेकार्ड नहीं करेंगे। सवाल यह है कि हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर, सोसाइटी के अन्दर एक घर होता है और उसमें पति पत्नी दोनों के सम्बन्ध से बच्चा होता है, उसकी रक्षा होती है। लेकिन इल्लेजिटिमेट चाइल्ड की रक्षा करने वाला कौन होगा? यह एक बड़ा सवाल है जैसे मिस्टर बनर्जी तो जानते हैं कि जिनका कुटुम्ब है, कुटुम्ब के अन्दर बच्चा पैदा होता है या कोई बच्चा पैदा होता है तो वह अकेले न बाप का है न अकेले मां का है, दोनों का है। जब दोनों का संबंध होता है तब बच्चा पैदा होता है और उस चाइल्ड को फैमिली या वह कुटुम्ब मेन्टेन करता है। . . (व्यवधान) . . . . अपनी सोसाइटी के

अन्दर जो फेमिली लाइफ है वह एक मोश इन्स्टीट्यूशन हैं और उस इंस्टीट्यूशन को कायम रखने के लिए यह जरूरी हो जाता है कि या फिर ऐसा आवाज होना चाहिए देश के अन्दर उनकी ओर से कि फेमिली लाइफ को खत्म कर देना चाहिए और जैसे कि हमारे कई लोग जो शादी किए हुए नहीं हैं ऐसे ही उनको कहना चाहिए कि लोग शादी न करें, मैरिज की इंस्टीट्यूशन को खत्म कर दिया जाये। यह बहुत बड़ा सवाल इसमें पैदा होता है। आज आप इस बिल को पास करने के पहले इल्लेजिटिमेसी को बढ़ावा देना चाहते हैं और उसके लिए आप यह तरीका भी अख्तयार कर लें कि मैरिज जो एक सोशल इन्स्टीट्यूशन है उसको आप खत्म करदें तो यह बात कुछ समझ मे नही आती है। मैं अभी इस बात को समझाने की कोशिश करूंगा जितना मैं किताबों से समझता हूं। इसका जो परपज है वह यह है कि

"After the coming into force of the Act, it shall be lawful for any citizen of India to refuse to fill a form requiring him or her to give him or her father's name or her husband's name and which does not give him or her the option to give the name of his or her mother"

यह प्रश्न और तरह का है। आजकल का समाज सब समझता है। लेकिन समाज मे यह जो आप कहते हैं कि इल्लेजिटिमेट जो चील्ड्रेन हैं समाज में उन के लिए आदर होना चाहिए तो यह तो बिलकुल मानी हुई बात है कि आजकल का समाज अपना विकास कर रहा है, क्या आप यह कहना शुरू कर देंगे कि आज से हिन्दुस्तान के अदर सारी फेमिलीज जो है उनके अदर शादी नही होनी चाहिए?

श्री राम रतन शर्मा (बांदा) मातृसत्तात्मक समाज की स्थापना हो, यह उन्होंने लिखा है और मातृ सत्तात्मक तथा पितृ-सत्तात्मक दोनो समाज हमारे यहा पहले से चले आ रहे है। आप जानते नहीं हैं।

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : मैं जैसा समझता हू वह बता रहा हू। जो एम० पी० सब बैठे हैं इन का नाम मा के नाम से लेना चाहिए, यह अच्छी बात आप कह रहे है.. (व्यवधान) ..

मै ने यह कहा कि चाइल्ड पर मा और बाप दोनो का अधिकार है और दोनों का जो नाम है उन दोनो के नाम से होना चाहिए। आप जो यह कहना चाहते है कि अगर कोई इल्लेजिटिमेट चाइल्ड हो गया है समाज मे तो उसका निरादर नही होना चाहिए, यहा तक तो मैं मानता हू। लेकिन हमारे देश के अन्दर और जहा डाइवोर्स की प्रथा है यू० एस० ए० के अन्दर 70 परसेंट डाइवोर्स वहा होने लग गए। वहा क्या हालत हो गई? वहा पर फेमिली इन्स्टीट्यूशन खत्म हो गई, लडके का स्वास्थ्य विकास तभी हो सकता है जब मां और बाप दोनों का प्रेम होता है... (व्यवधान).... आप क्या बोलना चाहते हैं? आप कह लीजिए तब मै बोलू.... (व्यवधान)...

[श्री मूल चन्द डागा]

If he says this is not the purpose of the Bill, let him say what the purpose is . . (*Interruptions*) . . . . . . Let him say what the purpose of the Bill is and then I shall follow.

MR CHAIRMAN: If I permit him to speak in that case he will not be able to continue his speech

SHRI R R. SHARMA: Kindly give me a few minutes.

He can have his say afterwards.

[श्री मूल चन्द डागा]

इस के अन्दर उन्होंने क्या कर दिया। आग जाने के बाद कि भारत का अपने पति का नाम बताने की जरूरत नहीं है। उन्होंने यह कह दिया कि औरत को यह भी जरूरी नही है कि अपने हस्बैंड का नाम बताए। अगर उस का कोई हस्बैंड है तो उस का भी नाम लेने से इनकार कर दे।

एक माननीय सदस्य हस्बैंड का नाम लेते नहीं हैं हिन्दू समाज मे।

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : इस मे यह कर दिया और शायद यह इस के अन्दर परपज है

'to refuse to fill a form requiring him or her to give his or her father's name or her husband's name and which does not give him or her the option to give the name of his or her mother"

अगर आज हिन्दुस्तान में हम ने यह प्रथा शुरू कर दी कि हर जगह डाइवोर्स हो जायें और उन से पूछा जाये कि तुम्हारा जो लड़का हुआ था तो तुम्हारे हस्बैंड का क्या नाम था, वह कहे कि मेरे हस्बैंड का नाम नहीं पूछ सकते, तो मैं समझता हूं कि जो फैमिली लाइफ हमने बनाया है, जो कुछ संस्कृति हमने बनाई है और भारतीय संस्कृति के जो पुजारी हैं जनसंघ वाले क्या वे चाहते हैं इस फैमिली इंस्टीट्यूशन को नहीं मानना चाहिए? मैं तो अभी तक यह समझता हूं जहां तक इस बिल का सम्बन्ध है कि जो बच्चे कहीं किसी कारण से इल्लेजिटिमेट हो जायें उनका निरादर समाज में नहीं होना चाहिए—इस प्वाइन्ट को मैं भी मानता हूं। अगर कोई बच्चा इल्लेजिटिमेट ढग से हो गया है तो उसका लालन पालन गवर्नमेंट या समाज करे उसमे रुकावट नहीं होनी चाहिए। मैं समझता हूं इसके लिए किसी प्रकार का डिस्क्रिमिनेशन कांस्टीट्यूशन में भी नही है। अगर कोई लड़का इल्लेजिटिमेट है तो मैं समझता हूं कांस्टीट्यूशन में कहीं यह प्राविधान नही है कि उसको अधिकार कम हैं। कांस्टीट्यूशन में उसके बराबर अधिकार हैं। एक सिटिजन के जो राइट्स है वही उसके भी हैं। मैं ने तो किसी भी कानून मे नही पढ़ा है जिसमे यह हो। आप यह कहेंगे कि सक्सेशन और इनहेरिटेन्स का ला लागू नहीं होता है तो मैं समझता हूं यह सवाल ऊपर है और ला आफ इनहेरिटेन्स और ला आफ सक्सेशन को लागू करने के लिए हमे सोचना होगा। जो हमारी फैमिली लाइफ है, जो हमारा एक इंस्टीट्यूशन बना हुआ है उसके अन्दर हम कर दें। जैसे पहले राजा महाराजा होते थे उनके एक तो बीवी वेडेड वाइफ होती थी और—वह रखैल

और रखते थे जिनसे बच्चे होते थे तो उनको भी हक हो जाये, इस बात का सवाल है। आप उस इंस्टीट्यूशन को खत्म करना चाहते हैं। लीगली वेडेड वाइफ को तो देना चाहते हैं लेकिन कोई पास रखता है, उससे बच्चा हो गया, वह इल्लेजिटिमेट चाइल्ड है उसका भी अधिकार होगा, मैं समझता हूं उसको अधिकार नहीं होना चाहिए सक्सेशन और इनहेरिटेन्स में। जो बिल रखा है उसमें यह है :

"After the coming into force of this Act, it shall be lawful for any citizen of India...."

ला मिनिस्टर साहब बतायेंगे इल्लेजिटिमेट चाइल्ड के बारे में कि कौन सी बात किस बिल मे है। वह फार्म फिल करके देता है, उसमें फादर का नाम नहीं है, वह लिखकर नहीं देता है तो क्या उसके लिए गवर्नमेंट सर्विस मना है? कहीं मना नहीं है। तो यह जो इल्लेजिटिमेट चाइल्ड होते क्यों हैं समाज में? कुछ लोग होते हैं जिनकी फैमिली लाइफ नहीं होती है। अपने को बड़ा क्रान्तिकारी साबित करने के लिए यह बिल पेश किया है। तो हमारा जो फैमिली लाइफ का इंस्टीट्यूशन है ..

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी (कानपुर) : आप समझते हैं मधु लिमये जी की फैमिली लाइफ नहीं है।

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : इसमें मधु लिमये जी की फैमिली का सवाल नहीं है। हम जनरल प्रिंसिपल की बात कर रहे हैं।

What is legitimacy?

"By determining the social placement of the child, the rules of legitimacy help to define the role obligations of adults to the child. The infant is a symbol of many important role functions among adults. It indicates an intimacy between parents, and its existence makes continuing demands on a network of adults."

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Read the whole thing. You are reading only a portion.

SHRI M. C. DAGA: Yes. It says:

"If the child has no acknowledged father, or the "wrong" father, these obligations are ambiguous or unmet, or run counter to already established duties. The aready married father of an illegitmate child cannot take care of it without failing to some extent in his obligations to this own family, even if he is wealthy. The child whose parents are not married does not belong to the father's family, and neither the father nor his family needs to meet more than minimal legal obligations to the child. The child's position is ambiguous,...."

MR CHAIRMAN: If you go on reading it, it will consume the entire time If you want to read it in full, you may read it to them outside the House.

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : उन्होंने बताया कि इटली में जब कानून लागू किया उसके पहले 1956 में इल्लेजिटिमेट चाइल्ड 16 परसेन्ट थे और 1968 में 58 परसेन्ट हो गए। पेरू में 43 परसेन्ट इल्लेजिटिमेट चाइल्ड हैं। इससे पता चलता है हिन्दुस्तान में इस कानून को लागू करने से क्या फायदा हो सकता है। कोलंबिया में 28 परसेन्ट, पनामा में 71 परसेन्ट हैं। मैं ने

[श्री मूल चन्द डागा]

यह बताने की कोशिश की है कि उन कन्ट्रीज मे क्या हालत हुई है। जहा पर इल्लजिटिमेट चिल्ड्रेन पैदा होते है वहा कोई ज्यादा शान्ति हुई हो, ऐसी बात नही है। जहा पर फैमिली लाइफ ठीक नही होती है वहा पर ही यह ज्यादातर होता है।

MR CHAIRMAN How long will you take to conclude? Or are you concluding?

SHRI M C DAGA 15 minutes more

MR CHAIRMAN We have to rise at 6 O'clock Therefore, I would like to know the pleasure of the House, whether they would like the House to continue to sit for some more time

SHRI K RAGHU RAMAIAH We may adjourn

18 00 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, the April 22, 1974/Vaisakha 2, 1896 (Saka)

GIPND—M—426 L. S. 10-6-74--08-6-74